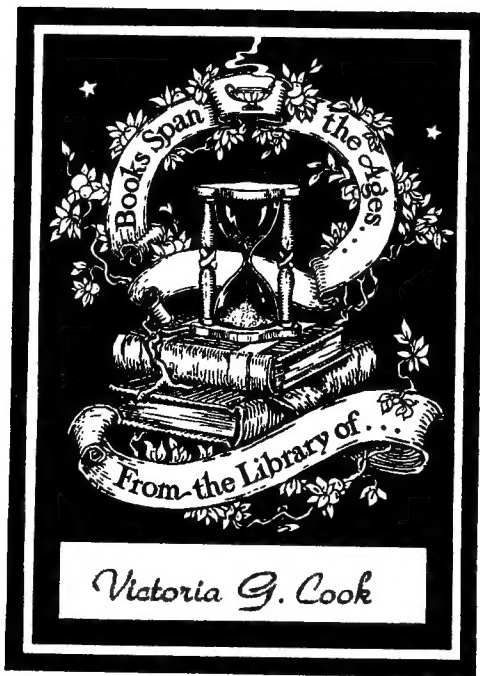


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HISTORY OF
SONOMA COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

The leading men and women of the County, who have been
identified with its growth and development from the
early days to the present time

HISTORY BY
TOM GREGORY

ILLUSTRATED
Complete in one volume

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
1911

PREFACE

When I sought to collect material for a story of Sonoma I soon found myself reaching out into the history proper of California. Every trail leading to this county runs back into the earlier times of the state. The Spanish-American settlement of Sonoma was planned in the City of Mexico. The coming to Sonoma of the Mission San Francisco de Solano can be traced backward through San Rafael, Dolores, San Jose, Santa Clara, Carmelo and kindred institutions to the southern end of Alta California. Sonoma began at San Diego,—the first adobe laid in 1769, the last in 1823 completing the rosary of the missions. Territorial records having their opening chapters in Our City of the Angels, had their ending in Sonoma. The various governments sitting at various capitals marked Sonoma a key position on the line of the northern frontier. The legislative events occurring in Monterey were soon manifest in Sonoma. The first statesman of the California political period was the Comandante of Sonoma. When plotting officials snarled and wrangled from San Jose to San Diego they in turn sought the adherence of Sonoma; and when these same plotters were preparing to hand this logical-territory of the Great Republic over to the tenderness and the tenaciousness of an European protectorate, the little game largely was blocked by that same Mexican military commander of Sonoma. When Fremont, advised by Benton at Washington, collected the American settlers for the first strike, they struck at Sonoma; and Commodore Sloat, U. S. N., raised the Stars and Stripes over the country only after he had heard of the Bear Flag at Sonoma.

At an earlier day that jolly pirate, Drake, came hurrying along this shore with two millions of Spanish gold and several millions of leaking holes in his weather-beaten and battle-worn little ship; and while the carpenter on the beach was pumping the Pacific ocean out of the craft, he made out the title-deeds and calmly presented the whole coast to Queen Elizabeth,—nothing small about Francis. The hungry and frost-bitten Russians from the north found the Sonoma littoral an excellent summer-resort, and for thirty years the double-headed eagle of the Czar from the palisades of Fort Ross screamed defiance out of his two throats at his brother-bird of Mexico.

So these trails, like the great "Camino Real," reach towards Sonoma,—not hidden under the overgrowth of the years, but standing out in the light of history. They come up from the south over llano and mesa, over piney slopes and oaken meadows, along the sharp ridges and through the dark canyons where the pilgrim-priest sore-beset clasped tightly the symbol of his salvation fearful that death would meet him on the way; over the sunlit hills where the oats tassled at his corded waist and the poppies dropped their golden petals over his sandled feet, along the wild beaches when the wind was on the waves and the shore-breaking billows lifted their deep organ-bass in the chant to Him who made the sea. Then in the rare Indian Valley of the Moon the Padre Pathfinder planted the cross and called to prayer, "In Nomine Patris."

Sonoma—Wonderland of this Wondrous State—Masterpiece of creative power, a garden-place of fruitage and bloom—true domain of Luther Burbank, birthplace of the Flag of the Golden West. There is no rincón—no corner within her mountain walls that is not stamped with the golden pages of California's living history. If this indifferent story of Sonoma were worthy, it would be dedicated to her greatest historical character—him who sleeps at Lachryma Montis.

Santa Rosa, 1911.

TOM GREGORY.

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Tom Gregory

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

SONOMA—VALLEY OF THE MOON.

Sonoma, "Valley of the Moon," was the fitting name which the Indian gave the most eastern vale of this many-valleyed county. It was in a day beyond the dawn of written history when the red Chocuyen looked over that graceful line of level land sweeping from the farther horn of its crescent in the Napa hills, around by the circling rampart of northern peak to its western point where a spur of the great Coast Range dips under the tides of the San Pablo. To his nature-trained mind was that perfect lunar shape—its arc to the north, and to the south its chord—a wide frontage on the big inland water. And he called it Sonoma. And the rancherias of the aboriginal settlers multiplied in the Valley of the Moon, for within those oaken groves and along the willow-bordered streams they found in their early period that which has made this portion of the Pacific the most gifted land under the sun. The two great luminaries of the skies were the chief deities of the Indian's primitive worship,—the sun that brought, and yet brings, days of plenty and peace to that favored region; and the moon that mellowed the night there and gave her name to the valley,—and the eves are as nights in Eden when the moon silvers Sonoma's vine-clad plain. The fitness and the triple-vowel melody of the title, with the sweet tonal harmony of its three syllables sounding like a Spanish word, so appealed to Padre Jose Altimira, sent to establish a mission there, that he immediately applied it to the local Indian tribe, and afterwards to the pueblo which soon grew around the adobe church which he built. This new mission Altimira called San Francisco de Solano, in honor of St. Francis Assisi, founder of the Franciscan order of priesthood, and of St. Solano, the celebrated "Apostle of the Indies." It was the most northern and the last of the chain of missions that linked the coast settlements of the Californias together. Like its kindred institutions Mission Solano droops under the burdens and the neglect of time. Even its sacred title once voiced in veneration by the neophytes kneeling before its altars, is now seldom spoken by men. But the Indian's name lives not only in the town and valley where the pioneer padre wrought for the moral uplift of the primitive Sonoman, but it has passed across the western mountain range. It has spread over a noble territory bordering the wide waterways of the state and fronting twenty leagues on the Pacific, the present and future battle-wave where the world's commerce will struggle for supremacy, and throwing back from the sea into the interior of this grand domain a breadth of thirty miles. "The valley was found best adapted by reason of its climate, location, abundance of wood and stone for building purposes," wrote Father Altimira in his journal, "and above all for its excellent springs and streams." The far-seeing padre had looked over many proposed places for his mission and his choice of Sonoma proved him unusually wise in his generation.

The name "California" has come through broken accounts from an origin, vague, distant, impalpable. The treasure-mad adventurers from Spain always seeking undiscovered golden troves, believed, in the fierceness of their desire, there were other places on the new continent rivaling the stored wealth of the Peruvian Inca, from whom Pizarro looted so richly and murderously, or of Montezuma, the pitiful victim of the insatiable Cortes. Fictionists of the time wrote lurid stories of the cities in the mystic west peopled by semi-supernatural beings who jealously watched their vast treasures. One of these writers was Ordonez de Montalvo, and his book, "Sergas de Esplandian," published in 1510, told of the magic "Island of California," where beautiful amazons ruled and grim griffins guarded not only the feminine wealth, but the mineral treasure as well. The young and valiant grandee and knight of belt and spur, Esplandian, meets the wild queen, "Califa," in her capital city, where after many fierce fights between his followers and her dragon-like people, he succeeded if not in conquering the place, at least in having her fall in love with him. Califa was devoted to her Spanish cavalier, something of the devotion of a tigress, and it took all the watchfulness and valor of her lover to keep his life secure when she had an unusual "tender spell." Her savage soldiers had an unpleasing habit of flying around on their bat-wings and picking up the soldiers of Sergas, which they would lift to a great height and then drop. Of course the soldier thus treated was of no use afterwards. Because of their birdlike manners Montalvo in his book dipped into the Greek and called them "ornis," and "Califa" is from "Kalli" (beautiful) in the same language. "The f was inserted for the sake of euphony," says Professor George Davidson, the translator, hence "California," beautiful bird. This golden Ali Baba tale was popular with the Spanish knights of fortune, and doubtless Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, when he saw the islands off the southern coast of this state, named them after the mystic amazon queen, as they were first known as "Las Californias." Could this Portuguese in the naval service of Spain have gone farther into the province he found and named so fittingly he might have won the golden lure that drew him to the threshold of a greater discovery. But he died suddenly in that vicinity and was buried on one of his Santa Barbara islands, in a grave nameless and unknown. But this portion of the Golden West assumes no indefinite or foreign derivation for her title. She has supplied it from within herself; and her almost nine hundred thousand acres of soil—lowland and upland—have never felt a drought, and where the fauna of all earth's zones blossom in richest beauty and fruit in generous harvest, is—Imperial Sonoma.

The surveyor who chained off Sonoma County from the rest of the continent smoothly moved along lines of least resistance—along natural boundary lines. The reader may imagine him setting his first stake in the southeastern corner, on the San Pablo bay shore. Starting northward he is soon on the crest of a range of high hills and on this elevated course he travels through innumerable turnings and twisting, passing Napa county on his right, and over the slope of Mount St. Helena, where he reaches the corner meeting place of Sonoma, Lake and Napa counties. Turning west he tramps along the parallel of latitude, tending to the south of this line, and finally striking the upper waters of the Valhalla—now known as the Gualala—river, and this dashing mountain stream is his guide till he reaches the sea. The Pacific is the western boundary

from that northwest corner as far south as the mouth of the Estero Americano on Bodega Bay. He travels easterly up this creek to Valley Ford, thence he chains a southeast, cross-country line to the upper part of the Estero de San Antonio. This stream down to its end in San Pablo Bay he marks on his survey the division line between Sonoma and Marin. It would seem that this county found for herself a place within the natural barriers of hill and bay, stream and sea, during those distant days when mighty terrestrial forces were heaving hemispheres into form. And this amphitheatre of virile vale and mesa awaited through the unwritten savage years for the coming of the day when these acres would yield their wealth to the home-building Saxon.

LAS CALIFORNIAS EARLY STORY.

Nor does Sonoma begin her life with the sisterhood of counties in a late historical period. Her discovery came in 1774—five years after somebody, said to have been Gaspar de Portola, seeking Monterey, found Yerba Buena. Whoever found what is now known as San Francisco certainly was not so successful in finding a name for the place, as no later botanist or vegetarian has ever found there the "good herb" that suggested the Spanish title "Yerba Buena." Sonoma continued incognito for two hundred and thirty-two years after Cabrillo at San Diego saw and added this, the last, domain to the empire-kingdom of that monarch who was at once an emperor—Charles V of Germany, and a king—Carlos I of Spain. Charles, then only the German ruler (having succeeded his maternal grandfather, Maximilian), was fighting in the Netherlands when the death of his paternal grandfather, Ferdinand, lifted him to the Spanish throne. The warlike qualities of the sturdy Dutchman kept him so busy in the Low Countries that he did not see his new kingdom—the greatest on earth—for years, and the maladministrations of his six immediate successors further sent Spain on the downward road that ended when her flag dropped in Cuba and the Philippines. In constant turmoil at home, her far western possessions, Mexico and California, were left to get along with only intermittent attention. Between Portola, (1769) and De Sola (1822) ten Spanish appointees had more or less governed Alta California, but these easy-going soldiers of fortune had staid pretty close to the shore. They found the pueblos of San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco more comfortable than the Indian-infested inland. The work of civilizing the wilderness and incidentally raising food and other luxuries for the government officials and their soldiers were left to the mission padres and their native converts. These Franciscan priests, when Charles had expelled the Jesuits from Spanish dominions accusing them of plotting against his crown, succeeded to the rights and holdings of the deposed order on the Pacific. They also succeeded to the "Pious Fund", which had been set apart for the support of the Jesuit missions in Lower California. This fund grown to large dimensions and withheld by the Mexican government, was returned to the church a few years ago by a decision of the Hague. The Dominican order, however, demanded a share in the mission field, and Junipero Serra, president of the Franciscans, looking over the sterile, uninviting hills of Baja California where the Jesuits had labored under such discouragements, was willing to cede the whole peninsula to the other order. This Serra did and the following years find him with his co-workers building missions from San Diego to Sonoma, seeking the soul-salvation

of a sordid savage who had more veneration for a pot of "carne y frijoles," beef and beans, which the good fathers cooked, than for cross and creed held up to his primitive mind.

After the seizing of the pious fund, then grown to \$78,000, and upon which Mexico had kept hungry eyes for years, and the secularization of the mission property, the institution went down and the great adobe chapels began to crumble back to their mother dust. The Spanish era was the "sleepy" period of California—the slumber just before the grand awakening when "the Gringo came." Of course the different governors and comandantes frequently aroused themselves for family quarrels in which there was generally more fluent talking and letter writing than real fighting, but a few concessions and cheap compliments brought peace—till the next row was due. Even when Mexico threw off the yoke of Spain in 1822 and had her own emperor, Iturbide, crowned as "Agustan I," for a few months, the change hardly rippled the placid surface of this portion of the new Mexican empire. And when luckless Iturbide lay dead before a file of Mexican soldiers, as did Maximilian, another emperor, later on, the Californians quietly hauled down the new imperial standard and as quietly hauled up the old tricolor of the Republic of Mexico. It was "on again, off again" without any powder burned over the changes, in this "mañana" land.

Yet there was one question that drew these sons of old Spain into something like unity, and while it did not cement the aggregated mass, it helped the Californians to present a considerable front to the common family enemy. That question was the man from the "States," the North American,—in contradistinction to the Mexican of the South. From their minimum of geographical knowledge they knew that the Great Wall of the Sierras stood guard on their eastern border and over those icy crests they desired no immigrant should come. For generations Spain had seen her standards torn and tossed on English bayonets and her armandas go gurgling down in the deep at the mere will of the invincible Albion, and no descendant of Castile and Aragon cared to come in contact with even a branch of that militant race. Moreover, the eagle of America and his brother-bird of Mexico were screaming warlike from shore to shore of the Rio Grande, and Texas was preparing the way for a march to the ancient city of Montezuma. The Spanish in California, with the purblindness which has been a distinct characteristic of that race always, carried their senseless antagonism to their only and more powerful neighbor occasionally to extreme lengths. They even desired to annex themselves to anyone of the European governments whose fleets were hovering watchfully on this coast. They knew that it was the world's belief that California was a logical part of the United States and that the stars and stripes would wave on the Pacific beach whenever those Yankee color-bearers so desired. So to these colonists playing like children at state-building, galloping their mustangs over vast hidden mineral and agricultural wealth yet finding it not, slumbering in a long siesta on the threshold of a great waterway that was to bring to their harbors—after their day—the cargoed riches of countless argosies, it was anything but the hated "gringo." It was this knowledge that in 1842 hurried Commodore Jones with the United States frigate United States into Monterey, where he hoisted his flag, even if he did haul it down next day,

learning that General Taylor had not yet got his guns to working on the Mexican, Santa Ana; and it was this knowledge four years afterwards that sent Commodore Sloat in the United States steamship Savannah racing up the coast with the British frigate Collingwood, Admiral Sir George Seymour commanding, in the speedy Yankee's wake. War was on with Mexico and the good old wooden ship Savannah, fit mother of the modern cruiser of steel, was outsailing her Britanic majesty the Collingwood, and a state was the prize. That was a glorious "ride" over the sea that merits a place in song with the runs of Revere and Sheridan, for when Seymour came in port next day Sloat's ensign was over Monterey, and it has never come down.

From July 16, 1769, the day Junipero Serra founded his first Upper California Mission at San Diego, the Spanish colonists, if comparatively straggling bands of ill-clothed, poorly paid or no-paid soldiers often with poverty-stricken families, can be called colonists, began to settle along the fringe of coast. This wave of civilization rolled sluggishly towards the north, led always by the indefatigable lame padre of whom Pope Clement said, "I would that I had in my garden more junipers like that one." Under Serra's supervision mission after mission arose in the California vales fair as gardens of the Lord, until his body, bereft of the flame of a life-zeal, lay dead in the Valley of El Carmelo. In 1817 the Mission San Rafael was established, the beautiful Marin valley chosen for an establishment to relieve the poor, unselfsupporting Mission Dolores in San Francisco. This brings the reader along the chain of missions whose links measure seven hundred miles and whose walls were a half century in the building, until he stands at the door of the twenty-first and the last—San Francisco de Solano, at Sonoma.

CHAPTER II.

SONOMA ENTERS HISTORY.

To write the history of Sonoma one must, in part, write the history of California, for in this fifteen hundred and fifty square miles of Pacific slope were for awhile the northern and final ends of the records that began with the landing of the first European on this western rim of the continent. Hence the foregoing narration of events which marched county by county,—to give the different localities their present geographical designation,—into the north. Sonoma may be said to start the second half of California's colonial history, San Francisco and San Pablo bays being practically the division line, with Sutter's "New Helvetia," now Sacramento, the only settlement beyond. But though written into the history of the state, Sonoma has a story as distinct as the five epochs marked on her pages, and even few of her own native sons and daughters know or feel the importance of that tale, or of the part this county played in the drama of Las Californias. Indian, Spaniard, Russian, Mexican, American, with the ubiquitous Englishman hovering near, each in turn, has worked out his role on this stage of the continent. Four have gone leaving imperishable names, blood and racial characteristics in the soil they trod, and in the invincible race that remain. Each strove for the "goodlie" land; each surrounded by different conditions lived his day, accomplished his political life work and passed at the coming of the fifth,—the last—who, like the march of empire, was holding west his way till the ultimate sea beating against the bases of the hills thundered—"No farther." The primitive aborigine faltering in the strange first steps of Christian civilization, saw the soldiers of Castile's knightly king with sword and cross move over these waters and valleys and stamping their monarch's signet into the land that had been the Indian's land since the day the Supreme signed the title deeds. Then the bearded boyars of the Romanoff appeared out of the north and planted the two-headed eagle of their sovereign and the double-beam cross of their faith on the sea-cliffs of the Redman's hunting-ground, and the crosses of Spain and Russia shone at the same time over Sonoma's soil. They too passed,—the Castilian back along the track Columbus had charted across the sea, and the Moscovite into the white wastes of his north. Then he saw the petty-officials of the nearby republic that had been reared on the blood-red ruins of the Aztec, rule and wrangle for awhile and cease to be, swept away by the irresistible Saxon. And finally the Indian turned from the successive coming and going to pass before the last and fittest. The curtain goes down on each following act, and vale and mesa of this golden plateau hear the actors no more. On moves destiny, unswerving, inexorable.

The soil of Sonoma has been claimed by a kingdom, an empire, a kingdom and two republics, while between the two last appeared for brief periods a "homemade" empire (Iturbide's) and an independent principality equally homemade but more homely, also more vigorous than the weak, imperial thing

attempted on the Mexican republicans. The Bear Flag was only a smear of lampblack on a piece of white cloth, it was without national sanction or recognition and the strongest argument for its existence was down in the barrels of its thirty-three rifles, but it foreshadowed the approach of a new order, the approach of that which was to vitalize this portion of the hemisphere. So, the hoisting of the grizzly mildly regardant—to apply a fitting heraldic term—over virtually the last Mexican and the last mission, was well timed, or the banner of the bear might have dropped ignobly like Jones' ensign at Monterey. But events just then began coming, crowding and overlapping, and the Republic of California gently annexed itself to the United States.

“PERFIDIOUS ALBION.”

While writing the introductory pages of the history of Sonoma County the scribe must not miss an allusion to a man who has made more ocean history than any other individual in his day. He is of England—traveler in every land and sailor on the “seven seas,” and to catch his first appearance on this coast the reader must slip back to 1579, the year Francis Drake transferred his ship-activities to the Pacific, or “Calm Sea,” as he called it, remembering the three, out of his five vessels, which he had left in the stormy Atlantic. On the southern coasts he had conducted himself in a manner to win no little hatred from the Spaniards, and at that period in his career this pious people in both the new and the old world were cursing him most prayerfully. As in the Spanish Main, he had pretty well swept this ocean of the fat treasure-laden galleons homeward bound from the Philippines to far España, and with \$2,000,000 or more of loot in the hold of his clumsy little “Golden Hind,” Drake was himself trying to make home. Well knowing that the Spaniards were cruising over the southern seas supplicating all the churchly saints in their calendar and the heathen god of winds to waft him safely into their hands, he had elected to sail west by way of Cape Good Hope instead of east through the Straits of Magellan. But unfavorable winds had blown him back on to the California coast, in this vicinity, which he then saw for the first time. Though his ship was loaded down with the pirated property of Spain he calmly annexed the entire country to the British crown, calling it “New Albion” because the white summer-hills reminded him of the chalk cliffs of Dover. The hard strain of the long cruise and of the stiff fights he had put up had told on his insignificant craft, so in a bay, either Bodega in Sonoma or one in Marin now known as “Drake's Bay,” he careened and repaired the “Golden Hind.” What a prize she and her skipper would have been to the Spaniards could they have found them helpless on the beach of New Albion in that far June of 1579! But Drake went home, rounding the continent of Africa, the first circumnavigator of the globe, and his queen knighted him in return for the Spanish dollars and dominion he presented her. She doubtless put the money to immediate use, but there is no existing record that she ever attempted to “prove up” on her Sonoma real estate claim. Somewhere on that shore is a pile of stones and near it is an English penny bearing the august profile of Elizabeth, elaborate head-dress, high ruff collar and all, and this was the pre-emption notice left by Sir Francis Drake. When this coin is found it will mark the exact place of his twenty-six days' stay, and will also be evidence of his claim to the country. Then it

will be in order in this Augustan age of litigation, for George V of England to commence suit—if only a friendly suit—for the purpose of quieting title to New Albion.

ANOTHER ONE.

In 1792—two hundred and thirteen years after Drake's day—so slowly time flew then—Captain George Vancouver, another wandering Englishman, came sailing down the coast. He visited the Spanish at Yerba Buena, enjoyed their hospitality but quietly ignored their name and claim. He also noted that the Spaniards were ill-prepared to defend their possessions against foreign invasion and advised his government to grab the grand domain. Great Britain just at that propitious time, was trying to keep out of the great French Revolution, and was also taking an occasional shot at Holland, and at Spain nearer home. Also she was out of money and the Bank of England had suspended specie payments. Moreover, she had lately come out of the conflict with her rebellious colonies on the Atlantic seaboard—second best, and had no strong desire to get into a fresh fight so near the warlike Yankees. Otherwise, it is probable that a British fleet soon would have made short work of subduing the few, weak Spanish settlements on this coast, and California might have become a sister province of Canada. After Vancouver's departure the Spaniards awoke to the danger of having foreign officers spying out the land, and they set themselves to work making their position stronger. Ports and other exposed points were to be fortified, and one of these was Bodega. Since 1775, when Lieutenant Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra in the Spanish warship "Sonora" explored the bay and gave a portion of his considerable name to the place, the comandante at San Francisco had apparently forgotten the discovery. Now a military road running along the east shore of Tomales Bay, through Marin county was projected, and four guns were mounted in a small redoubt on Bodega Point. But the military road only reached the dignity of a sheep-trail and the guns gathered rust until somebody hauled them back to San Francisco. Spain had troubles at home and the other European nations were busy with one another, and no more dangerous foreigners appearing, California was left to sleepily work out her destiny. A band of fur-dealing Russians from Alaska settled on Bodega beach and the bluffs at Fort Ross, but as they were more interested in sea-otter and agriculture than in adding more territory to the already over-wieldy empire of the White Czar, they were practically left unmolested to hunt skins, and smuggle garden-truck to the scurvy-racked Spanish soldiers in Yerba Buena.

LAST OF THE MISSIONS.

Sonoma, as has been stated, was the last stand of the padres whose missions commenced at the southern cape of the Californias. The friars of St. Francis, generally native and loyal subjects of Spain, openly or secretly sympathized with the mother country and against rebellious Mexico, and moreover, the Mexican in California was at best a weak churchman. The vast wealth of the missions in cattle that practically "roamed a thousand hills," and their leagues and leagues of land that covered most all the arable acreage of the southern half of the state were not calculated to moderate the growing ill will of the improvident government officials. Added to this the mission people set their faces like flints against the immigration which the most enlightened Cali-

fornians desired. From all this, secularization of the mission was inevitable. Also, the California Indian had not shown himself to be satisfactory or plastic material for whiteman's education, just as the Spaniard has never shown himself to be a patient, just and practical teacher of subject native races. So notwithstanding the zeal of his ecclesiastical instructors the neophyte would "jump" the school, the chapel, and revert to the wilds of his native tribe. Hence, between the original natives who were indifferent and the original native sons, who were inimical, the mission of the Missions was failing. Yet Padre Jose Altimira, in obedience to the orders of his superior and the command, "Go ye and preach my gospel," sought a new field for labor. With Captain Alfres Sanchez and nineteen soldiers, accompanied by Senor Francisco Castro, representative of Governor Arguello, Altimira carefully explored favorable localities in Suisun and Napa valleys, finally selecting Sonoma because, as he wrote in his daily journal, "the valley was found best adapted by reason of its climate, location, abundance of building material and above all for its most excellent springs and streams." Thus did the representative of the civil, military and church power in that early day accord to this locality its full meed of merit, and wrote for Sonoma county its first "boom literature." July 4th—another auspicious fact and a date of happy omen—1823, the eagle of Mexico flew over the pueblo of Sonoma and the cross of San Solano was raised in the valley of the Moon.

CHAPTER III.

HIDDEN IN THE COAST RANGE.

Sonoma county might be said to be "hidden" in the Coast Range. Spurs of this mountain chain beginning at the bay shore on the south run northward and between them lie the famed valleys fertile and fair as "the gardens of the gods." The line of high peaks, that divide Napa from Sonoma are the eastern ramparts of Sonoma valley and its western limit, another chain cutting it from the broad Petaluma plain which starts from tide-water and extends north toward the county-seat. West of Petaluma other spurs—like their fellows ever reaching north and south with the persistency of meridians of longitude—mark off the rich levels of Two Rock, Big, Blucher and Bodega sloping down to the ocean. The middle portion of the great central plateau of the county is the famed Valley of Santa Rosa—a veritable park timbered and flowered and spreading out between the lofty oak-covered peaks to the east and its western wall of sequoia-clad mountain. To the eastward of Santa Rosa are—rare gems in their setting of high hills—Bennett, Rincon and the beautiful vale of Los Guilicos; while to the west over the wooded slopes is Green Valley—aptly named, for its vineyards, orchards or forest trees are in emerald the year around. As the Santa Rosa plain sweeps farther north it nears Russian river, which flowing from its Mendocino mountain source winds south and west to the sea. Though not navigable, it waters a large tract of densely timbered and exceedingly fertile lands. Russian River Valley is literally a parent-vale of the neighboring Dry Creek Valley—a striking misname, as the fruitful fields along its wooded banks testify. Then Knight's Valley nestling amid the slopes of Mount St. Helena, and Alpine-like—a hanging garden high in the air, two scenic levels where "Hills peep over hills and alps on alps arise."

Oat Valley, where Nature, the great Patroness of Industry, was making hay and sowing a name into the place long before the human sower appeared, and spread out in a broad vega, is the big orchard space around Cloverdale—Pomona's own Homestead.

These are only the larger valleys "hidden" in the Coast Range. Comparatively few acres of Sonoma's soil are inaccessible to the plow and reaper, and on these plant-nurturing plains and plateaus fall the never failing winter rain from the skies, and the tradewind moisture from the seas. A list of the things that grow in Sonoma would take in nearly all the things that grow in this hemisphere, and a large importation from the other half of the globe. Sun and shower in turn call inevitably and impartially and earth responds in generous fruitage. From the south where Petaluma, secure, independent and wealthy on the shores of her navigable estero, ships from her furrowed farms the rich vegetation and the golden cereal of commerce; from the west where full-fruitage glows in the orchard and where the green of the vast potato fields paints the hills rolling down to the sea; from the north where the Russian, "the river of

ever-blooming flowers," threads leagues of verdant plain, and where Cloverdale stands like a dryad under her oaks or like a bride amid her orange blossoms; and from the east where Sonoma in her matchless Vale of Luna, prunes and presses her grapes, racking and sending to the marts of the world the wines of her incomparable vineyards—from these fourfold compass points come unfailing harvests. On vega and mesa plant-life runs riot and agriculture holds high carnival.

SONOMA'S FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Sonoma soil is old in history, but new in culture. On it are the pages of a record long pre-dating the white man, followed by the account of his coming, and then the years that went by leaving a grand state yet unoccupied by the master-builders. But immigration was lapping over the eastern mountain wall and the ox-trains, squadrons of "prairie schooners" began to end their "across the plains" voyage in the valley-places of the south. Then, Sonoma, to use a fitting figure of speech, began to move out of her adobes somnolent with the spirit of their Spanish builders. The wild-lands were becoming home-lands; the fruit-grower was planting on the slopes where the "warm belt," that phenomenal zone of thermal hanging above the middle levels, nurses the tender buds, and the vineyardist seeking the warm hillsides where the dry atmosphere will sweeten the vintage, was climbing higher. Where the first settler grazed his great herds on leagues of rancho, partition has taken place and the farm of the second comer is in tillage. Where the lumber and other timber-workers have cleared away the forests, the soil enriched by ages of tree-shade and autumnal vegetation is the favored place of the proverbial vine and figtree. Open to the mild tradewinds from the ocean,—to the full winter rains that shade off to the moist sea fogs as the year slips to her summer,—to a dry sun season tempered by occasional showers,—to a land where the two means of temperature almost may be said to walk hand in hand down the months, can one wonder that the spontaneous harvests crowd and overlap as the seasons come and go? Berries and oranges in January, apples and olives in December, and grapes, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, limes, lemons, persimmons, apricots, cherries, nuts, currants, blackberries, raspberries, thimbleberries, dewberries and huckleberries the other ten-twelfths of the year. These are the fruits of this fruitful clime, and here it may be written of the "flowers that grow between," the delicate things that respond to the almost tropical mildness of the months to clothe the land in blossom and beauty. Led by California's own peerless poppy—Flora's vestal virgin in flower—they sweep over slope and plain troops of tinted faeries, mad with the joy of living, a riot of life and color. It was when Dr. Eschscholtz was riding from San Rafael to Fort Ross that he noted and tried to classify that strange yellow bloom, the "Cup of Gold" of the Spanish, that painted the hills and vales with its rich tintings. The eminent German botanist could not find for it a name nor place, and a comrade immediately called the noble golden flower "Eschscholtzia." Thus was the "State Flower" culled from its wild and nameless existence on the California plateaus. Here on this page devoted to Sonoma's plant perfection, it will not be out of place to lay a flower—even his own—at the feet of the world's first florist. Where grows a Sonoma bloom, whether in cultured soil or in the wild nooks, it is of the kingdom of Luther Burbank. He has gone down into the soul of

the flower and has called it into fairer and brighter form. He has entered the heart of the tree and has moved its vital forces into newer and better fruiting. Within her cryptic recesses he sought Nature, did this wizard scientist, and there she compromised with the man who learned her secrets.

SUB-SOIL MINERAL POSSIBILITIES.

While the soil of this county is rich in plant-food and other surface qualifications that make for the wealth and prosperity of the country, below the fields and uplands, below the forests of redwood, pine and oak, and the more humble subjects of the vegetable kingdom which grow in the wild places, are sub-earthic possibilities, and the county may yet add to her productions a noble mineral output. Coal, the father of fuel, and which has no choice of a special geological formation, has been found in excellent quality though as yet in limited quantity in several places on Mount Sonoma. The time may be rapidly approaching when the main body of that great stratum of carbon will be uncovered. On the slope of that mountain near Petaluma wells bored for oil have tapped subterranean reservoirs of natural gas, which gushing fiercely to the surface have been found to be pure and highly combustible, and is unmistakable evidence that under these hills flow the long-sought channels of oil. In many parts of the county the small streams trickle down from the heights, their waters thickly oleaginous, one being Mark West creek near Santa Rosa. There is no doubt that this valuable liquid fuel is here, but the tertiary formation shattered and displaced by volcanic or earthquake forces will not hold the oil in-situ as do the paleozoic rocks of Pennsylvania, lying horizontal and undisturbed since that stratum was deposited there. Here oil escapes from the under basin and forced through the broken beds of rock some of it reaches the surface, but where that deep tank is no man has yet discovered. If coal and its oil are yet in terra incognito the depository of quick silver is known, for the cinnabar mines near Guerneville and north of Cloverdale have long been worked with considerable profit. From the numerous basalt quarries throughout the country, roads and streets are paved, as the rock cleaves true and is easily shaped into blocks. Marble, limestone, also a fine yellow and green lava much valued for building purposes, are found and quarried in the hills. Kaolin is one of the natural productions of the county, but as the dry, pure air will not decompose its native rock separating the feldspar from the ore, as the damp atmosphere does in England, porcelain will never be one of the products of California. Copper, iron, umber, borax, galena and magnesite are among the stores found in the geology of Sonoma county.

SCENIC SONOMA.

To the practical utility of Sonoma county as a home place, to its possibilities as a wealth-producing field, and to its geographical location as to climatic advantages tending to the value of both desires, may be added its scenic attractiveness, the features of which are now springing into greater public notice. Lying off and away from the great mains of travel through the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, Sonoma was late in drawing the attention of the wandering stranger. The tourist saw Tahoe, Yosemite, Big Trees and Yerba Buena's peerless bay but failed to find the "show" places of this portion of the state "hidden" in the Coast Range. However, the change from the stage-coach to the railroad cars, and four lines of steel-way threading the country brought

re-discovery, and the near-future construction of projected extensions northward through these coast counties to Oregon will turn a flood of homeseekers and sight-seeing travelers into the byways of the Sonoma valleys. The sylvan banks of Russian river, its waters clean and cold from their founts in the higher altitudes, are the summer-places of the metropolitan. Here is the lordly *Sequoia Sempervirens*, the great redwood of commerce, of commerce—alas; for saw and axe are ruthlessly destroying this noble race of trees—the chief wonder of the world-rover even in this Wonderland. Up in a wild canyon, the deep furrow of a wild glacial flood or the cleavage of an earthquake's mighty heave, are the Geysers—springs that seethe and bubble over eternal flames below, and almost touching them, springs that sparkle icily from some frigid underflow. The Petrified Forest, a prehistoric wood in stone as though stricken by the glance of a Medusa, the solemn burial ground of once living trees felled possibly by the death-rain from the craters of Mount St. Helena. Sonoma, probably more than any one of her sister-counties, evidences her volcanic creation, for her appearance in the second tertiary was when these plains came up from the miocene sea. The redwoods are remnants of that geological period's gigantic vegetation, and the hardpan under the more recent alluvium of the central plain, the erosion of the younger surface, is of the same distant formation. The broad and deep beds of basalt which are the bases and frames of these chains are of the output of St. Helena in that far day when the grand peak lifting the lips of her crater four thousand three hundred and forty-three feet above the valley-floor, was making mountains. The twenty-three hundred feet elevation that cuts the Sonoma from the Petaluma basin, Hood and Taylor, that throw their shadows across Santa Rosa, Fitch in the suburbs of Healdsburg, raising as it were, its steep walls from the semi-circular bank of Russian river, Sulphur Peak standing thirty-four hundred and seventy feet over the boiling rock-caldrons of the Geysers, Mount Jackson nearer the sea, his foundations the red and brown crystals of mercury, and in the ranges north of Cloverdale where the pure silver globules well from the ruddy cinnabar, all, all these in their basaltic formation are the lava-creations of the Mother Mountain now silent and solitary, a noble landmark showing through the clear California atmosphere, a literal triple-corner-stone where the counties of Napa, Lake and Sonoma meet. The many mineral springs, hot and cold—the *agua caliente* and *agua frio* of the Spanish, health and pleasure resorts drawing their subjects from the world around, are products of the volcanic forces that long ago heaved the hills into being. In valley and in highland-gorge they flow strong in sulphur, soda, magnesia, iron and kindred chemicals, bubbling up from nature's deep laboratory. While life sweeps in warm floodtide around her, St. Helena sits in ashes; the once living fires cold and lifeless as the fair Russian princess whose name the noble mountain bears.

CHAPTER IV.

CONCEPCION AND HER RUSSIAN LOVER.

Shortly previous to the time the Spaniards were settling down in their last pueblo at Sonoma there was nothing to take their attention from their internal troubles except the presence of the Russian interlopers at Bodega and Fort Ross. Spain, it will be remembered, claimed by right of discovery all the country between the Sierras and the sea and as far north as Puget Sound. Russia claimed the Alaskan territory and had quite a settlement at Sitka, conducted by the Alaska Fur Company under the protection of the imperial government. The coming of the Russians to California was more accident than design. Hunger drove them a-sea and southward. Most of the food and especially breadstuffs for the colony came from Russia across the wide Siberian wastes or by a long ocean trip, consequently much of the time at Sitka was passed in semi-starvation. April 5, 1806, Count Nicholi Petrovich Razanoff, the governor of Alaska, sailed into San Francisco bay, his ship filled with articles for trade and his crew filled with scurvy. His first reception was neither cordial nor commercial, the peculiar trade restrictions of the Spaniards prohibiting intercourse with foreigners although the people and padres needed the goods. Razanoff could have bought for cash, as the Spanish port regulations did not taboo Russian gold, but unfortunately he was without the coin of any realm. But love, whose laugh at locksmiths has long been proverb, unlocked the port of San Francisco. The Count while dancing attendance on Comandante José Arguello, trying to work that official into a more commercial attitude, met Doña Concepcion Arguello, and the old, old drama of the heart was played. The beautiful California girl took up the work that diplomacy unfinished had dropped. She consented to marry her noble Russian lover and the stern old Don was not proof against the coaxing of his daughter. Neither was Governor Arrillaga at Monterey, for it seems that this fascinating Español-Americana had her own way in both the capitol and the chief port of the territory. When Razanoff sailed with his new cargo for Alaska he parted from Concepcion forever, as on his way across Siberia to St. Petersburg where he was to get the permission of the Czar to wed the Spanish girl, he was thrown from his horse. Before fully recovering from his injuries he attempted to complete the journey, and from a relapse, died on the road.

It was years before Concepcion, awaiting at San Francisco, learned of his death. She then joined the order of the Sisters of Visitacion, and after a long life devoted to noble work, died at Benicia. Bret Harte, the California poet, has placed in tender verse this historical tale of a woman's waiting years when

"Long beside the deep embrasures, where the brazen cannon are,
Did she wait her promised bridegroom and the answer of the Czar;
Watched the harbor-head with longing, half in faith and half in doubt,
Every day some hope was kindled, flickered, faded and went out."

As he passed up the coast, hurrying his ship-load of food home to his hungry countrymen at Sitka, and also hurrying himself to a meeting with the emperor which meant so much to him, Razanoff's mind was not so taken up with thoughts of the pretty Spanish girl he was leaving that he did not notice that Spain had some localities along the Sonoman shore quite suitable for Russian uses and colonies, much more so than the wintry north. While strolling with the fair Concepcion along the bay-beach at San Francisco he had noted how weak were the fortifications and how few were the "brazen cannon" her father commanded; in fact, the Spanish never at any time had enough power in California to resist the attack of a single foreign ship of war. Only a special brand of luck; also that there was then plenty of unoccupied country for other land-grabbing nations; also because the incalculable value of this territory being then a totally unknown quantity to the world, permitted Spain to possess California as long as she did. The Russians also noted that the waters of this coast were teeming with marketable possibilities, especially sea-otter, the fur of which was extremely valuable. Nor was Count Razanoff the first to notice this harvest of the sea awaiting the hunter, for two years previous a sharp-eyed Yankee skipper, Captain Joseph O'Cain, in the vessel, the "O'Cain," had done considerable pelt-poaching here, to be followed three years later by Captain Jonathan Winship in the same vessel, employed by the Alaska Fur Company. Notwithstanding Governor Arrillaga issued strongly-worded pronunciamientos against illicit and contraband trade with foreigners, and against equally lawless hunting and fishing in Spanish waters, their vessels were constantly hovering around the Farallone Islands and Bodega Bay, and finding excuses to anchor in ports near the missions. In fact it is remarkable how often these sly skippers ran out of fresh water or food, or were in urgent need of repairs. The Spanish officials doubtless made efforts to carry out the government instructions, but the articles the courteous visitors had to sell or give away were too tempting. That peculiar commercial characteristic now known as "graft" must have been slightly known in those simple days "before the Gringo came." Probably the previous removal of the four-gun battery from Bodega in a measure caused the reluctance of the Spanish comandantes to obey home orders. And the universally known fact that bribery shoots further than cannon had much to do with the stay of the Russians on the coast.

THE PIONEER "SQUATTERS" OF CALIFORNIA.

Early in 1811 Alexander Kuskoff sailed into Yerba Buena, and not enjoying his reception, in high dudgeon sailed out again. He stopped at Bodega Bay and yet smarting from the insult, real or imaginary, annexed the whole territory to the Russian crown, naming it Roumiantzof. He noticed a large stream of water flowing into the ocean and called it Slavianki. These euphonious titles passed away with the "squatters," as General Vallejo always called them, but the river retained the name of "Russian."

But these pioneer squatters were more practical locators than the Spanish. They treated the Indians kindly and showered small gifts upon the local chiefs, also going through the form of buying from them the territory they had taken possession of. There is no likelihood that Kuskoff was modest in the acreage of the land-present which he sliced off the Spanish dominion for the Czar, as it is known that Russian surveyors worked through the Santa Rosa and Russian

River valleys. They ascended Mount St. Helena leaving a copper plate on the summit of the grand landmark inscribed with the date of the visit; and what is more important, the name of the Princess Helena, wife of Count Rotscheff, commanding officer of Fort Ross. That the big ranch they bought was within the area now known as Bodega township, with or without other townships added, old records show dimly. However,—and another credit to the Slavonians,—this is the only instance where the original owners of California lands were ever paid anything. The price gladly accepted by the Indians, according to statements made in later years, was three pairs of breeches; three hoes; two axes; four strings of beads. Certainly this early valuation of Sonoma was not a "boom" figure, but it must be remembered that California soil was figuratively and literally rated "dirt cheap" in those days preceding the dawn of the more modern real estate man with his florid literature. But this peculiar "cash" purchase had its long, long day in court as it passed to Captain John A. Sutter for \$30,000, finally to William Muldrew for about one-fifth of that amount, and for years clouded the land titles from Tomales Bay to Cape Mendocino. "Pie de Palo," Foot of Wood, as the Spaniards derisively called Kuskoff because of his wooden leg, remained at Bodega seven or eight months, making good use of his time notwithstanding the warlike protests from Yerba Buena. With his twenty Russians and fifty Kadiac Indians he secured 2,000 otter skins worth in the world's market at that period nearly \$100 apiece, and built a large storehouse on Bodega Point. While the Russian farmers are noted the world over for crude workmanship, Kuskoff's agriculturists around Bodega, which he had formed out of his fur hunters, seemed to have done well. He built a commodious farm house at Bodega Corners and put under cultivation considerable grain land. On his return to Sitka with his rich cargo of skins and equally rich accounts of the mild summer spent at Roumiantzof, Count Baranof, the Russian Chamberlain, was easily persuaded to found a permanent settlement on the California coast. Russia and Spain then were as much at peace with each other as was possible in those stormy days, and it is quite possible that the Russian official was acting under secret instructions from St. Petersburg. As the Slav visitors at Yerba Buena had used well their eyes around the poor fortifications of that port the imperial government had little regard for Spanish objection, and was fully advised of Spain's inability to defend her dominions against invasion.

A place on the seashore about eighteen miles north of Bodega, called by the Indians "Mad-shui-nui," was selected. Of course, the newcomers had their "tribal" name, but the one they gave the settlement—"Kostromitinof"—was too burdensome for the general usage of time. The Spaniards called it "Fuerte de los Rusos," Fort of the Russians, and this finally, and for no known reason, evolved to Fort Ross. Knowing the possibilities of a hostile visit from the Spaniards or their allies, the Indians, the Russians built strong and well. With a rude sawmill they got out lumber from the nearby redwood forests and erected a high stockade on the bluff overlooking the ocean. This enclosure, a rectangle containing about two acres, was at once a village and a fort, and the ingenious construction of its walls and bastions showed the frontier skill of this sturdy, selfsustaining people. The stockade was of thick planks the lower ends mortised into heavy timbers placed under ground, and the upper ends of these boards

or slabs, twelve feet above, were again mortised, every mortise being keyed with a wooden peg. Two angles of the wall were further protected with octagonal bastions twenty-four feet in diameter and two stories high, and built of hewed redwood logs strongly fastened together, and covered with a conical roof. At one of the angles was the Greek Catholic chapel, thirty-one feet long and twenty-five feet wide. As two of its walls were a part of the enclosure walls, they were strongly constructed and were portholed for cannon, as was the entire stockade. It must have been inspiring to the Spanish envoys when attending divine service with the Russian officers to see those guns before the altar devoted to the worship of the Prince of Peace, their muzzles pointed towards Yerba Buena and ready for business; even when the owners of the battery were professing brotherly affection for their visitors, and which profession the visitors knew was only entertainment provided by their diplomatic hosts. Two small domes surmounted this church, one circular and the other pentagonal. A chime of bells called the farmers from the fields and the hunters from the sea at matin and vesper time. The chapel, also the large and roomy barracks building constructed within the fort, long withstood the ravages of the years and the neglect of the subsequent occupants of the place. The barracks which had likely only been used by the officers of the fur company is still the residence of the owner, but the church before the 1906 earthquake completed its ruin, was in turn a grain storehouse and a hay barn. The location from a military point of view was an admirable selection as the ten and afterwards twenty guns of the fort commanded not only the land approaches to the town, but protected the shipping in the little harbor, which was itself a cosy cove, lying under a high northern shore, a defense against the fierce storms sweeping down the coast. September 10,—or August 30, according to the Russian calendar which was then eleven days behind the almanacs of other nations—1812, they formally celebrated the founding of their settlement with gun salutes, mass and feasting.

CHAPTER V.

EL FUERTE DE LOS RUSOS.

The comandante at San Francisco promptly notified Governor Arrillaga at Monterey of this invasion of Spanish territory. The document flaming with indignation was transmitted to the Viceroy at Mexico, who with additional fiery comments passed the package on to Madrid. After an interminable stage-wait the answer and order would start westward, and with long stops at Mexico and Monterey would reach San Francisco, but the paper breathed business. "Drive the Rusos into the sea!" would be the royal mandate, but as this would have been too big a contract for the Spanish in California, the pen in this case, if not greater, was safer than the sword, so the two parties at issue put in the time letter-writing. While the matter was a serious one to the official scribes, there is a flavor of humor around that correspondence which the years do not stale. After the Russian Commander at Fort Ross received the fierce Madrid ultimatum he would send it through the Chamberlain at Sitka to the Czar. There are many, many versts of sea and Siberian plain between Ross and St. Petersburg, and Russia would be farther behind the calendar before the emperor's answer would reach his "faithful Kuskoff," who, whatever the apparent contents of the paper, could readily read between the lines,—“Hold the Fort.” While these polished diplomats were sparring for time and unreeling leagues of red tape that stretched from Madrid to St. Petersburg via intermediate points, the Russian colonists were busy, and under their industry the new place thrived and grew by leaps and bounds. Much of the level land around the fort was put under cultivation and in fact, during the warmest part of the letter-war that threatened to plunge the coast into conflict, these pioneer farmers of Sonoma were placidly sending to San Francisco in vessels of their own building, grain and vegetables of their own growing, lumber of their own sawing and leather of their own tanning. Fruit trees and berry vines procured from elsewhere bore, and were in that early day the commencement of the great acreage of orchard and vineyard that adds so materially to the harvest wealth of the county. The homemade burrs of their grist mills, run by windmills, are among the historic relics at Bodega and Ross.

The Indians of the neighboring rancherias were utilized for labor in the fields, while the Alaskans of the colony were used in the hunting and fishing. A little coaxing, a tiny drink of brandy and an insignificant wage made the Digger a passable workman. Moreover, the Russians took wives from out the Indian camps, an officer legally performing the marriage services, when no chaplain was attached to the post, in the little Greek chapel, should the high-contracting parties desire the blessing of "book and bell." These social and matrimonial alliances were of course confined to the rank and file of the company, as some of the officers brought out their wives from Russia to cheer a faraway exile. The Russian who is said to be a Tartar below the surface, and who is a fractional savage generally, is apparently more skillful in han-

dling neighbor barbarians than the more civilized Spaniards who gladly purchased from the Moscovite "squatter" the products which the Indian laborer was persuaded to raise for him. To quote from a well-known writer regarding the earlier days of Fort Ross—"But few of Sonoma county's most intelligent citizens, we apprehend, are fully advised in reference to the magnitude and importance of this Russian colony that planted the standard of civilization here. The oldest men among ús were mere boys when the whole coast of this county from the Estero Americano to the Valhalla river was teeming with life and enterprise. Aleuts in their frail 'bidaskes' or skin canoes were exploring every bay, cove or estuary in quest of sea-otter, seal or aquatic fowl. Coming from the frigid north where everything is utilized that would appease hunger or protect the body from the chilling winds of those bleak hyperborean latitudes, they gathered and preserved much that by the less provident people of California would have been deemed of no value." During the last fifteen years of the colony 17,000 pounds of butter and 216,000 pounds of salt beef were sent to Alaska, the first product bringing thirty cents a pound. Lumber and pitch as well as dairy products were sent to Sitka and the Sandwich Islands. They were well supplied with horses, mules, cattle, swine and poultry, and with a fruitful continent on one side and an equally fruitful ocean on the other they were as lords of the manor.

EARLY SHIPYARD OF SONOMA.

But the strongest commercial feature in the make-up of this sturdy people was their domestic shipbuilding industry, and the pretty little basin of a harbor under the bluffs of Fort Ross was the rendezvous of a small fleet born there. In 1818 the Roumiantzof, a 160-ton schooner, the pioneer craft of the yard, was completed at a cost of 20,212 rubles, in our coinage about \$16,000 besides the labor of construction. In 1820 the Buldakof, a 200-ton brig was launched. She was a well-built vessel, copper-bottomed and cost upwards of 80,000 rubles—\$60,000. Two years afterwards the Volga of 160 tons was completed at a cost of 36,189 rubles and the following year the Kiakhta, 200 tons, was finished, costing 35,248 rubles—about \$27,000. As this vessel was the same tonnage as the Buldakof whose cost was \$60,000, there must have been considerable difference in the value of the two crafts, or the price of the raw material fell considerably between the launching of the vessels. Besides these, several boats and launches were constructed for the Spanish at San Francisco. The first of these vessels were built of oak, but the Russians becoming better acquainted with the pine and redwood around them as lumber material, used that timber in their yard. While the output did not have the fineness and finish of today's noble work, nor the vessels the long-life of the work of the modern yard, it is something to know that this was the pioneer fleet of the Pacific coast and it was built of Sonoma trees in a Sonoma shipyard. The industrious builders thereof were dubbed "squatters" on another people's prior claim, but the prior claimants were of a race whose flower of knighthood was fading. Had the Spanish here been of those chivalrous warriors whose lances have been leveled on many a red field of valor, no other nationality, not even American, would have found it so easy to dispossess them. While the Russian with his calendar is about thirteen days behind the sun and the entire solar system, he seems to be "in season" and up with the times in many practical matters; and while they at

Fort Ross and vicinity, mere novices in agriculture, were developing the land and harvesting the sea, the prior claimants were wasting their time and claim. Meantime, the permanent possessor of the land and sea was working his ox-team "across the plains."

While at any time after 1825 the Fort Ross garrison was sufficiently strong and equipped to have marched from Sonoma to San Diego without much interference on the part of the Mexican government they began to show a disposition to leave California. The seal-poaching along the coast was thinning out the herds and driving the Russian hunters of Ross more inland—to the farms, and farming as a means of wealth is generally beyond the crude methods of this race. Governor Wrangell of Alaska, the head of the fur company, intelligently realizing that the Russians must control more territory than that immediately around Fort Ross, approached the Spanish for the purchase of all the country north of San Francisco and west of the Sacramento river. This was a pretty strong proposition, but it would seem that the California officials had suddenly undergone a change of heart, as they submitted the offer to the authorities at Mexico. It is believed that the presence of the North Americans, who were coming over the Nevada mountains in strong immigrant bands and planting themselves with all the airs of welcome-visitors along the coast, had much to do with Governor Alvarado's momentary toleration of the Moscovians. The Californian, whether subject of kingly Spain or of republican Mexico, feared and disliked the "gringo," who had no fear, neither great love nor respect for the "greaser," the American's general title for the Californian. The word "gringo" has a peculiar origin. The song "Green Grow The Rushes O," was popular at that time and the Mexicans hearing the American frequently singing it, caught the words "green grow," and applied them to the Yankee vocalists, hence "gringo." The "greaser" title was first given by the Americans to the Indians. The old-time wooden axles of the immigrant wagons needed greasing frequently—an attention and task not nice nor agreeable—and the Digger's willingness to assume this and other humble labors around the camp of the good-natured white man earned for him this name as well as occasional rations of beef. The application of this title indiscriminately was neither graceful nor just, as many of the Californians were people of natural refinement and endowed with the nobility of their knightly Castilian ancestors. In the haciendas of these true grandees there was princely hospitality for the stranger no matter what his race or station, and today their blood flows in the veins of some of the best men and women of this state. And at the head of that company of honorables stands Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, Premier Native Son of the Golden West. Nor were the Americans always disposed to deal fairly with the original settlers whose improvidence frequently placed them at disadvantage in business relations with the people from over the Sierras. It was easy to defraud a people so childlike.

Although the Governor permitted the Russian purchase proposition to pass on to Mexico, under the influence of Vallejo who was Comandante at Sonoma and almost autocrat of all the territory north of San Francisco, Alvarado grew lukewarm on the matter of the sale.

CHAPTER VI.

SUTTER ABSORBS THE RUSSIAN REALTY.

General Vallejo had three American brothers-in-law, and so within the close circle of his own family had ample opportunity to become acquainted with the intelligence, energy and push of the Yankees. It is known that he strongly objected to a permanent occupancy here by any other nation. However, the proposition was not encouraged by the Mexican government and the Russians offered to sell their holdings. The Mexicans not recognizing the Moscovite title to real estate in California, hesitated, and the transaction hung fire. Kostromitinoff, the commander at Fort Ross, proposed that General Vallejo buy the property, price \$30,000, payable half in money or bills of the Hudson Bay Company and half in produce delivered at San Francisco. The General expressed a willingness to accept, but while the matter was pending the Russians proposed to sell to General Sutter, who wanted only the movable property. Vallejo's offer was \$9,000 for the livestock alone. An inventory of the property made at the time shows how well the Russians were equipped. Besides well constructed buildings of many kinds there were mills for grinding, run by wind-motors, and a mill run by animal power; shops, threshing floors, bakeries, bath-houses and twenty-four residences, "nearly every one having an orchard." At the commander's rancho, and included in the list of that property, was "a boat for crossing the Slavianka river." At Tschernich, or "Don Jorge's rancho," situated between Ross and Bodega, there were 2,000 bearing vines and a large farm under cultivation. This rancho was omitted from the inventory. The Bodega holdings were included, making in all an estate that was indeed going dirt-cheap. But the Mexican government said "no," most emphatically, and the sale was off. Vallejo and Governor Alvarado thought they had Kostromitinof cornered and were only afraid he would make a bonfire of the combustible property before he bundled his colony on shipboard for departure northward. But the Russian was more practical for he had worked Sutter around to an agreement. Sutter wanted only the movable property which he could transfer to New Helvetia if Mexico showed a strong disposition to cloud or obliterate any of his title, but the adventurous Swiss soldier of fortune, who possessed more enterprise than fortune, perhaps would not have turned down any price if the deal could be made on a credit basis. The Russians finally agreed to sell everything except the land, the Mexican government denying their ownership, and the contract was signed December 13, 1841, by Sutter and Kostromitinof in the office of the subprefect at San Francisco, thus giving the transaction an official sanction. Sutter was to pay \$30,000 in four yearly installments, the first and second of \$5,000 each, and the others \$10,000; the first three in produce delivered at San Francisco free of port charges, and the fourth installment in cash. New Helvetia, and the property at Bodega and on the Khlebnikof and Tschernich ranchos were pledged as guarantee for payment. From these terms it would seem that while Sutter

was "safe" when he acquired the livestock, machinery, battery in the stockade and a schooner in the bay, did not make a "gilt-edge deal" when he took over a second-hand fort and farming appurtenances. But M. Le Capitaine Sutter, as he was known in French military circles, did not propose to "trade" himself wholly into the hands of the reluctant and changeable-minded Mexican officials. At the delivery of the property listed in the sale Sutter exhibited a certificate ante-dating the contract one day. It was from Manager Rotchef of Fort Ross and certified that all the lands held by the Russians in California for upwards of thirty years was included in the sale to Sutter for \$30,000. As Kostromitinof, who executed the contract, was the general manager and head of the Alaska Fur Company, Rotchef either entered into a compact with Sutter to over-reach Governor Alvarado and the California officials, or assumed that he had authority to transfer the land. Whatever his reason, the clouded title created by the signature of a subordinate officer left leagues of coast land between Bodega Bay and Valhalla River to drag through dispute and court litigation in after years. As peacefully as was their coming the Russians hastened away leaving fort, village, farms and shipping in the little harbor for the new possessor. Probably the order to depart brought keen regret to those who for a quarter of a century had made their home in that place, but there was no disobedience to the virtually imperial edict. After the ship *Constantine* had returned them to the north the only original colonists left at Fort Ross were those of the graveyard, the Greek crosses marking the mounds extending east and west—on the parallel of latitude, as Russia buries her dead. Among these several hundred people virtually going into exile from sunny California to wintry Alaska was the Princess Helena, wife of Count Rotchef. Fort Ross is a ruin, even the Slavonic names with their unmixable consonants have passed from use, but the memory of this noblewoman of the great White Empire will live as long as Mount St. Helena lifts its blue dome to the skies.

THE GUN OF AUSTERLITZ.

Immediately after the evacuation of Ross, early in 1842, Sutter loaded his new schooner with movables including the guns, which he might find useful at New Helvetia should the Californians conclude to make him an armed visit. His well fortified adobe fort had always been a place of refuge to the Americans and his kindness to the foot-sore immigrants trailing down the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains made his loyalty to the Mexican government a matter of some doubt. It is likely the Captain's diplomacy and the rifles of his North American hunters which could shoot true and far had much to do with the toleration of New Helvetia. One of the guns removed from Ross is a history-maker in itself. It was a brass four-pounder cast in St. Petersburg and first saw active service when Napoleon so signally whipped the Austro-Russian forces under the sinking sun at Austerlitz. Though the Russians lost sixty pieces of cannon to the terrible Corsican, this gun was among the few saved. Sutter mounted the piece on the walls of his fort, but when he marched south with his company to help Fremont whip Castro, that fighting Californian took it away from him at the battle of Couenga. It was afterwards recaptured by the American forces and returned to Sutter, who presented it to the Society of California Pioneers. The famous gun of two hemispheres received its last baptism of fire when it and its kindred relics went down in

the flames that swept San Francisco, April 18, 1906. With Sutter as aids at Couenga were General John Bidwell, afterwards of Chico, and Major Ernest Rufus, who, in turn, were in charge at Fort Ross. The schooner which Sutter re-christened "Sacramento" doubtless finding her Slavonic name unpronounceable even for his cosmopolitan tongue, became a historical character before she went to the graveyard of ships. She passed through a wreck or two on the coast and the river whose name she bore, and sent the title on to a street and wharf in San Francisco ere she went out of commission for all time.

During the years immediately following the departure of the Russian, little was done by Sutter's major-domos to keep up the property. A number of buildings had been removed to New Helvetia, but what remained, including the picturesque little church, were generally neglected—the formerly sacred edifice occasionally changed to a sanctuary for hay. The livestock left on the ranchos heard the call of the wilds and found freedom in the neighboring pine forests so enticing that for a supply of meat it became easier to rope a bear than a steer. In 1844 William Benitz was sent to take charge of Ross and next year with Major Rufus he leased the place from Sutter. The Muniz Rancho on which the Ross property stands was granted by Governor Pio Pico in 1845, to Manuel Torres, but Benitz easily quieted that title by purchase. It extended from Russian River to Timber Cove and called for four square leagues or about 17,760 acres, and as usual when the Americans bought out the grant-possessing Californians, got it for "a song." Soon after, Major Rufus, who happened to be on the winning side in the "rebellion," received from the grateful government a grant for the Rancho de Herman, more known as the German Grant, of 17,580 acres lying north of Muniz—big pay for a little labor, but people in those early golden days here reaped rewards whether for or against the Mexicans. Ernest Rufus and Henry Hagler, a fellow German, improved the rancho, the latter being a skillful mechanic having come to this coast with Captain Stephen Smith as carpenter in the bark "George and Henry." Hagler constructed a grist mill on the grant, cutting the burs from the sandstone in the vicinity. He also cut the burs for Smith's mill at Bodega, and these two relics of California's early "stone-age" are left to corrode where they were finally dropped. These cultured and intelligent owners of Rancho de Herman named the beautiful little mountain stream that ran dashing and splashing through their estate down to the sea "Valhalla." They saw in this coast-range river scenic reminders of their own wild Scandinavia, and in that game-crowded, fertile region the peace and plenty of Valhalla, that paradise of the brave in Norse lore, where the feast eaten by the spectre-heroes at night becomes renewed ere the dawn. Alas for the poetic title—the pretty river became known as the Gualala (said to be of Peruvian lingo), and alas for the culture of the Valhallans there,—it is often heard "Wol-hol-lar."

THE MULDREW "CLOUD."

Although the Muniz grant lapped over the Ross property there seems to have been no disturbance between the two claimants. Sutter went on shipping grain in his schooner to San Francisco, making payments on his purchase, cleaning up the indebtedness of \$30,000 in 1859—fifteen years after the sale. After buying the Muniz claim Benitz refused to pay rent to Sutter but

remained with his family at Fort Ross till 1867. Afterwards he removed to the Argentine Republic, where he died in 1876. In 1859 he sold his claim to William Muldrew, George R. Moore and Daniel W. Welty and here began the famous "Muldrew litigation," the purchasers basing their case on the shadow-title acquired by the Russians from the Bodega Indian chief. While Benitz declined to pay Sutter rental he tried to quiet the Muldrew claim with a cash payment of \$6,000, and as the other settlers declined to follow his lead, it is likely this amount is all that Sutter ever received for his coast principality. The District Court finally brushed the Russian title out of existence and the great rancho whose price first was three pairs of breeches, three hoes, two axes and four strings of beads, second was \$30,000 and third and last was \$6,000, reverted to private life and so ends the Russian history of Sonoma.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SPANIARD REACHES SONOMA.

After the discovery of Bodega Bay in 1774 it was thought that that body of water extended southeast to San Pablo, making what is now Marin county an island. The next year two Spanish officers, Quiros and Canizarez, were sent to explore the locality. With their company of soldiers and Indians they sailed up a wide, deep slough to a place where the spur of high hills abruptly terminates, facing the broad valley and creeks below. This they fittingly named "Punta de los Esteros" Point of the Creeks, and how that title became "Petaluma" the local historians have not determined. It may come from punta de los lomas—point of the hills—or as the more classic aver, from the Latin *peda*—foot, or possibly *pedra*—rock. Others who lean to "home-made" names profess a belief in an Indian origin, but as the aborigines in the valley called the place "Choculi," and the definition of that word passed away with the tribe, the Petalumans will doubtless accept without questioning its derivation the easily-pronounced name that has come down to their city—practically the seaport of the county. This matter of changeling-names, or mutilated-titles, is a sore subject to the writer, native of California, who all his life in this state has heard the smoothly flowing Spanish names frequently sacred and ever appropriate, nasaled and jarred into nondescript sounds, because the American, generally, fails to note and appreciate the richly harmonious vocalization of the Castillian. 'Tis a pity that less dead, and more of the alive languages are not taught in the California schools and colleges.

The explorers returned from their Petaluma camp reporting that no foreign fleet could reach Yerba Buena from Bodega by way of San Pablo Bay, and for forty-eight years the Spanish seemed to have forgotten this portion of their territorial claim. In 1821 Governor Sola sent a large expedition under command of Luis Arguella up to the Sacramento, which he called "Rio Jesu Maria." Near the Oregon line they turned west to the coast, thence south through Cloverdale and the Russian River valleys which they called the "Valley of the Libantiliyami." This is probably the longest piece of travel the Spanish ever made in California, and it certainly awoke them to the value of the terra incognita north of the great central bays. Not long after this Padre Altimira and his company, seeking a new mission site, entered Sonoma Valley. The route through the range of hills was by way of the Arroyo Pulpula, the site of the J. A. Poppe fish ponds. What he saw in the valley can best be told in his own words: "Leaving our camp and boat on the slough nearby, we started to explore, directing our course northwestward across the plain of Sonoma, until we reached a creek of about five hundred plumas of water, crystalline, and most pleasing to the taste, flowing through a grove of beautiful and useful trees. We went on, penetrating a broad grove of oaks; the trees were lofty and robust, offering an external source of utility, both for firewood and carriage material. The forest is about three leagues long from

east to west and a league and a half wide from north to south. The plain is watered by another arroyo still more copious and pleasant than the former, flowing from west to east, but traveling northward from the center of the plain. The permanent springs, according to the statement of those who have seen them in the extreme dry season, are almost innumerable. No one can doubt the benignity of the Sonoma climate after noting the plants, the lofty and shady trees—alders, poplars, ash, laurel and others—and especially the abundance and luxuriance of the wild grapes. We observed also that the launch may come up the creek to where a settlement can be founded, truly a most convenient circumstance. We saw from these and other facts that Sonoma is a most desirable site for a mission."

That the padre chose wisely the years have fully shown, for that level plain is now one of the famous vineyard places of the world and contains such splendid properties as Carriger, Wratten, Herman, Leavenworth, Craig, Hayes, Wohler, Hill, Stewart, Warfield, La Motte, Hood, Kohler, Hooper, Morris, Haraszthy, Tichner, Dressel, Gundlach, Snyder, Rufus, Nathanson, the hacienda of Lachryma Montis owned by the Vallejo family and the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society. July 4, 1823, the first services were held on the site of Mission San Francisco de Solano, and thereafter no time was lost in building. Altimira seems not only to have been a practical manager, but a fiery-zealed worker as well. He reports to the Governor at Yerba Buena: "In four days we have cut one hundred redwood beams with which to build a granary." The first church was 105 feet long, 24 feet wide, built of boards, whitewashed and decorated, many articles having been donated by the Russians at Ross. This was succeeded by a larger adobe church which was destroyed in 1826 by the Indians; the padre making good use of his energies, escaped with his life. While he was doing wonders constructing and converting alone in the midst of warring savages who only tolerated him and his little company because of the mild curiosity with which they then regarded him and the object of his presence there, he had quite a collection of other troubles. In his Paul-like impetuosity to get his new mission which was virtually to absorb the establishments at San Rafael and San Francisco, he easily procured Governor Arguello's acquiescence, and went ahead while the matter was pending with Sarria, the president of the missions. The head of the order refused to discontinue the mission at San Rafael and the padre and his president locked horns over the matter with the governor, a very much interested spectator. Altimira brought to a standstill at Sonoma, insisted that "Mission Dolores was on its last legs and San Rafael could not stand alone," and that San Francisco de Solano was the best place in California for the purpose, and if he could not do his work there he would leave the country. However, the question was settled by the retention of the three establishments.

PLANTING THE FAITH AND THE GRAPES.

The Sonoma mission thrived during the first ten years, the pioneer vines of those great vineyards being planted and a large tract of the valley sown in grain. To keep the Indians from stampeding the stock and making bonfires of the mission buildings when they wanted a feast and pyrotechnic entertainment, a garrison from the presidio at Yerba Buena was stationed at Sonoma.

Altimira was succeeded by Padre Fortuni, followed by Padre Guiterrez, who was in charge till 1834, the year of secularization, which may be said to have ended the mission system. Always in need of money the Mexican government looked with longing gaze at the great herds and countless acres attached to the missions, and the officials never hesitated to call on the padres for supplies to eke out their wretched commissary, and it is likely innumerable government "I O U's" are yet outstanding. While the mission management outwardly took no part in the political feuds and changes and internal discords that passed California from a kingdom to a republic, to an empire, then back to a republic, with several brief independencies between the regimes, it was well known that the padres, for the most part natives of Spain, were in sympathy with the mother country. To the Mexican republicans this was not in accord with the proper revolutionary spirit towards the ancient monarchy over the Atlantic. The Mexican Congress had passed a general colonization act which was so liberal and so wise in its provisions that it caused wonder as to its motives. Governors were authorized to grant vacant lands to foreigners as well as citizens, the grants not conflicting with prior rights. The lands claimed by the missions were exempt until it should be determined whose property they were. All grants must have the approval of the territorial legislature. After the colonization act the secularization came as a matter of course. Yet this stripping of the missions, though it threw open to settlement practically the State of California, had its precedent in the "borrow"—to express it mildly—of the Pious Fund by the Mexican government the year before. This money, grown to \$78,000, had reverted to the Franciscans when the Jesuit missions were suppressed, and was the desire of all the (political) ages of Mexico. It was farmed for the benefit of the always empty national treasury, and the monks of St. Francis, who were each to receive four hundred dollars annually, got their money only occasionally. However, the idea of turning these lands again to government control goes farther back than Mexico, as the Spanish Cortes in 1813, burdened with a huge Napoleonic war debt, was in favor of secularization of the missions.

The foregoing in reference to the change in mission management is here given because it marks the change of Sonoma from the comparatively quiet existence of the priest and his band of neophytes to active life as an integral part of a great political state. The padre is the true Spanish pioneer of the Pacific wilderness, for alone he blazed the way and others followed. When it became known that under the colonization act a company was coming from Mexico destined for the Sonoma territory, an effort was made to prepare places for their location. Governor Jose Figueroa, who had received special instructions from Mexico, came from Monterey to personally direct the establishing of "a village in the valley of Sonoma." Ten families of the coming colonists had agreed to settle at Petaluma and a house was erected at that point and occupied by several persons. After examining a number of proposed sites the Governor selected a location on Mark West creek in the Santa Rosa valley. The land is now owned by Mrs. Harrison Finley. The new town was marked off into lots, a plaza laid out in the center, and a title for the coming frontier city debated upon. These locators all agreed on the name of the president of Mexico, but they were not sure who then occupied that exalted position. Gomez Farias, last accounts, was in the chair, with Santa Ana vice-president, and that

the arch revolutionist of the much-troubled republic was so menacing to the executive that the energetic conspirator might be termed the "near-president." So to be safe they called the village in the valley Santa Ana y Farias, and the next news from Mexico told of the change they had expected and provided for. A number of neophytes from Sonoma were quartered in the rude buildings for a short time, but the place was so unprotected that they refused to remain, and "Potiquiyomi," as the Indians originally called it, was abandoned.

Under the governor's instructions of June 24, 1834, M. G. Vallejo, whose title translated into English was Military Commandant and Director of Colonization on the Northern Frontier, laid out the "Pueblo of Sonoma," the first official use of its Indian name, the place heretofore being known by its mission title; and by this act virtually passes Sonoma from the ecclesiastical to the military and civil rule, although Vallejo did not complete the secularization of the Solano Mission property until the following year. In October the Sonoma colony under the command of Hajar and Padrez, respectively governor and director general of the "Cosmopolitan Company," as the colonization co-operation was called, reached Monterey. Misfortune followed closely in their wake, for their vessel was wrecked during a violent storm in that bay a few days after. She was the historic Natalia, the little brig in which Napoleon escaped from Elba, coming back to jar the world again after its hundred days of peace. It was afterwards learned that this company was a sort of chartered monopoly formed to handle the commerce of the country, and its revenue was to be what it could squeeze out of the missions. Even the Natalia was to cost \$14,000, and be paid for with mission tallow. As is usual in such schemes the colonists had been more or less deceived by the promoters, and moreover few of the people were fitted for a settlement on the frontier. There were artists, printers and music teachers for a land where farmers were in demand; goldsmiths in a country where there was no gold in use; blacksmiths where there was very little iron required; carpenters where adobe and tile were the principal building material needed; painters where nothing was painted; shoemakers where people wrapped their feet in rawhide, and tailors where they wore blankets.

SECULARIZATION.

And the missions knowing that their hour was striking declined to furnish the price. Instead of turning their property over to the so-called commissioners or agents of the company the padres proceeded to realize all they could on the mission chattels. Thousands of heads of cattle were slaughtered only for the hides, and over the wide plains the coyotes feasted on the carcasses. Administrators were appointed for the secularized property and these officials swindled all parties concerned. What with collected taxes and revenues that never got out of the hands of the collectors, neither Spain nor Mexico ever received any material profit from California. The territory was a political bull-pen where the governor and his officers generally baited one another from one administration to another, with the easy-going, shiftless population caring little for the outcome. Spain was disappointed with the country because she found no gold therein, and Mexico because of national pride held on to the territory till Scott and Taylor had beaten her armies to a standstill. Governor Figueroa conscientiously tried to do his duty and died while in office with no dishonor

attached to his name. Opposed by the missionaries whose property was passing from their possession, worried by the Indians who free from the severe discipline of the padres were slipping back into savagery and threatening to become a menace to the white people, harassed by gangs of thieving speculators who were taking advantage of the general confusion and alighting on everything that promised loot, he grew sick and disheartened and his death took place at Monterey, September 29, 1835.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PREMIER CALIFORNIAN—VALLEJO.

The passing of San Francisco de Solano after a decade of mission life to the Pueblo of Sonoma with its ten years of military and civil government preceding the raising of the Bear Flag over the plaza, introduces a man whose splendid personality is stamped on every league of these vegas and mesas—Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. Hijo del Pais—son of the soil—was he, and alike under king, emperor or president was true to the land of his birth. Though a Californian and sharing with other natives a natural distrust of strangers Vallejo possessed an admiration and sincere friendship for the Americans, and received them kindly even when his superiors demanded the expulsion of the dangerous foreigners. Though his patriotism was never doubted he counseled annexation to the United States when he saw that Mexico had no government nor protection for California. His appointment in 1835 as military comandante and civil commissionado of the northern district proved to be a selection so wise that it stands out in relief from among the official blunders of early California's history, and during his ten years of almost autocratic rule at Sonoma it is seen that he governed with rare justice and practical common sense. Vallejo was born in Monterey, July 7, 1808, the eighth in a family of thirteen children, his father being Don Ignacio Vincente Vallejo, and the mother Maria Antonia Lugo, both members of distinguished Spanish families. During his youth he was a cadet in the territorial army and a friend and comrade of General Castro and Governor Arguello. He was an earnest student and early acquired a fund of knowledge that fitted him to take a prominent part in and to a considerable extent, shape political affairs of the territory, especially during the critical time just prior to the American occupation. When California passed away from Mexico M. G. Vallejo was in all probability the first and best Mexican citizen within her borders; and when the red, white and blue of America took the place of the red, white and green of Mexico he was still of the best of California's citizens. Tall and erect, with a distinguished military bearing, and with grace of gesture and manner inherent from birth and breeding, an easy and fluent speaker in English, though learned late in life, charming with the strength of purpose and the seriousness of diction, filled with the chivalry of the past day when Spanish knighthood was in flower, was General Vallejo. While at Sonoma, 1840 and 1845, large companies of American immigrants came through the pueblo, and though he was constantly "nagged" by his government to drive the foreigners out of the country the comandante disobeyed orders and humanely treated the strangers. There is no doubt that Vallejo's gentle methods in dealing with the savage Indians surrounding him, his discretion in the management of his military affairs and his practical statesmanship making for the much-needed change of flags, proved him to be a greater man, a man more deserving of appreciation than any other within the limits of the territory—and it may be said in truth—deserving of more appreciation than

he received. The following summary of his speech before the junta at Monterey, April, 1846, when affairs were approaching such a crisis that even Governor Pio Pico advocated annexation to France or England as an escape from "that mock republic Mexico," as he rather disloyally called his political mother-superior, or "that perfidious people," the Yankees, may be given here as it shows the sterling make-up of the man:

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

"I cannot, gentlemen, coincide with the military functionaries who have advocated the cessation of our country to France or England. It is most true that to rely any longer on Mexico to govern and defend us would be idle and absurd. To this extent I fully agree with my colleagues. It is also true that we possess a noble country, every way calculated, from position and resources, to become great and powerful. For that reason I would not have her a mere dependency on a foreign monarch, naturally alien, or at least indifferent to our interests and our welfare. It is not to be denied that feeble nations have in former times thrown themselves upon the protection of their powerful neighbors. The Britons invoked the aid of the warlike Saxons and fell an easy prey to their protectors who seized their lands and treated them like slaves. Long before that time, feeble and distracted provinces had appealed for aid to the all-conquering arms of imperial Rome, and they were at the same time protected and subjugated by their grasping ally. Even could we tolerate the idea of dependence, ought we to go to distant Europe for a master? What possible sympathy could exist between us and a nation separated from us by two vast oceans? But waiving this insuperable objection, how could we endure to come under the dominion of a monarchy. For, although others speak lightly of a form of government, as a freeman I cannot do so. We are republicans—badly governed and badly situated as we are—still we are all, in sentiment, republicans. So far as we are governed at all, we at least do profess to be self-governed. Who, then, that possess true patriotism will consent to subject himself and his children to the caprices of a foreign king and his official minions? But it is asked, if we do not throw ourselves upon the protection of France and England, what shall we do? I do not come here to support the existing order of things, but I come prepared to propose instant and effective action to extricate our country from her present forlorn condition. My opinion is made up that we must persevere in throwing off the galling yoke of Mexico, and proclaim our independence of her forever. We have endured her official cormorants and her villainous soldiery until we can endure no longer. All will probably agree with me that we ought at once to rid ourselves of what may remain of Mexican domination. But some profess to doubt our ability to maintain our position. To my mind there comes no doubt. Look at Texas and see how long she withstood the power of united Mexico. The resources of Texas were not to be compared with ours, and she was so much nearer her enemy than we are. Our position is so remote, either by land or sea, that we are in no danger of Mexican invasion. Why, then, should we hesitate still to assert our independence? We have indeed taken the first step by electing our own governor, but another remains to be taken. I will mention it plainly and distinctly—it is annexation to the United States. In contemplating this con-

summation of our destiny, I feel nothing but pleasure and I ask you to share it. Discard old prejudices, discard old customs, and prepare for the glorious change that awaits our country. Why should we shrink from incorporating ourselves with the happiest and freest nation in the world, destined soon to be the most wealthy and powerful? Why should we go abroad for protection when this great nation is our adjoining neighbor? When we join our fortunes to hers, we shall not become subjects, but fellow-citizens, possessing all the rights of the people of the United States, and choosing our own federal and local rulers. We shall have a stable government and just laws. California will grow strong and flourish, and her people will be prosperous, happy and free. Look not, therefore, with jealousy upon the hardy pioneers who scale our mountains and cultivate our unoccupied plains; but rather welcome them as brothers, who come to share with us a common destiny."

Here stood this young California patriot and in his plea for his country he uttered the sentiments of Patrick Henry so often heard around the world; and while the junta did not act upon the suggested annexation to the United States, the proposed European protectorate matter was heard no more and the French and English representatives perforce accepted Vallejo's answer as the answer, and in a few months Commodore Sloat's guns were commanding Monterey and virtually all California. This digression and advancement out of chronological order to a period when the internal dissension and mismanagement of Mexican officials were ending, exhibits General Vallejo's part in the last act of that discordant drama. The final ten years of Mexico in Sonoma—and in California as well—must necessarily be largely of his acts as the comandante of that most important military post. Three times he took part in revolution against Mexico, in 1832-36-45, and the revolutionists won each time, but the successive governors they recognized always managed to get themselves in turn recognized by the Mexican government, in consequence of which matters would drop back into the old rut. There is little wonder that Vallejo at Sonoma found his grandiloquent title of Military Comandante and Director of Colonization on the Northern Frontier, burdensome and occasionally asked to be relieved. And when the Bear Flag people did relieve him of further participation in Mexican affairs it was likely to him a relief indeed.

General Vallejo began his official duties at Sonoma under the following order of Governor Figueroa:

POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF UPPER CALIFORNIA.

Monterey, June 24, 1835.

Don M. G. Vallejo, Military Comandante:

In conformity with orders and instructions issued by the Supreme Confederation respecting the location of a village in the Valley of Sonoma, this comandancy urges upon you that, according to topographical plan of this place, it be divided into quarters or squares, seeing that the streets and plazas be regulated so as to make a beginning. The inhabitants are to be governed entirely by said plan. This government and comandancy approves entirely of the lines designed by you for outlets—recognizing as the property of the village and public lands and privileges, the boundaries of Petaluma, Agua Caliente, Rancho de Huichica, Lena de Sur, Salvador, Vallejo and La Vernica,

on the north of the city of Sonoma, as the limits of its property, rights and privileges—requesting that it shall be commenced immediately around the hill, where the fortification is to be erected, to protect the inhabitants from incursions of the savages and all others. In order that the building lots granted by you, as the person charged with colonization, may be fairly portioned, you will divide each square (manzana) into four parts, as well for the location of each as to interest persons in the planting of kitchen gardens, so that everyone shall have a hundred yards, more or less, which the government deems sufficient; and further, lots of land may be granted of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, in opening for outlets, for other descriptions of tillage, subject to the laws and regulations on the subject, in such manner that at all times the municipality shall possess the legal title.

This government and comandancy-general offers you thanks for your efforts in erecting this new city, which will secure the frontier of the republic, and is confident that you will make new efforts for the national entirety.

“God and Liberty.”

JOSE FIGUEROA.

CHAPTER IX.

MEXICAN STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

After laying out Pueblo Sonoma in accordance with the governor's careful instructions, Vallejo completed the secularization of the Mission Solano. With the distribution of the movable property to them, the Indians generally returned to their rancherias, and the mission community having no legal existence settled down into the status of a parish, though administrators were appointed by the governor to attend to the disposal of the lands claimed by the institutions. Presently the ex-neophytes, in consequence of troubles with the hostile Indians, or "gentiles," as they were distinguished from the christianized natives, placed much of their livestock in the care of General Vallejo. Though the comandante's position as custodian of private property was not recognized by law it seems that he accepted that duty and faithfully cared for the herds of his red proteges for their benefit and protection and for the common good of the community. As this resulted in gain rather than loss to the livestock the wisdom of the choice and management is manifest. The comandante not only cared for the property that had been distributed to the Indians, but he tried to keep them in some kind of order and government around the mission, knowing that only within the influence of that institution backed by the military for emergencies could the natives be kept under that mild discipline that would make them useful to the community and useful to themselves. General Vallejo would have established another—the twenty-second—mission farther north, as he was wealthy and powerful enough to have endowed it with a good-sized rancho, but the ecclesiastical powers of the territory were discouraged, and the military man's missionary plan got no further than a plan.

The ex-mission convert reverting toward the original moral type soon became a mission-memory, and this was inevitable. Much unjust denunciation has been lavished upon the disestablishment of the missions, but this has come from writers whose sentimental flights led them away from the original purpose of the missions, and the causes of their ending. Those institutions, as christianizers and civilizers of the California aborigines, were doomed long before the Spanish Cortes in 1813 passed but did not enforce the decree of secularization, and before the Mexican Congress in 1833 brought about the same enactment, for early in their history it was seen by intelligent Spanish officers that the missions could not make the Indians self-supporting citizens, and that the mere herding of them on the great mission tracts of land—taking about one thousand acres to support one Indian—was only maintaining them in a dependency, a servitude which doubtless was mild enough for his personal comfort but did not lift him out of the low plane of ages. The Spanish Governor Borica, in 1876, said: "According to the laws the natives are to be free from tutelage at the end of ten years, the missions then becoming doctrinaires, but those of New California, at the rate they are advancing, will not reach the goal in ten centuries; the reason God knows, and men, too, know

something about it." Official investigation several times during the decades of mission life showed that very few of the neophytes could read or had any literary knowledge whatever beyond the simplest church service. Also, the general assembling of the Indians in and at the missions, however sanitary the change from the white man's viewpoint, wrought disastrously in the end. The mission managers could not understand the fatality of housing the Indians, and could not overcome the natural apathy of the native to anything remotely resembling hygiene, and the losses from disease were greater than gains from all sources. In a comparatively few years the missions would have been depopulated. Moreover, Spain when she established and foisted and protected the missions, also provided for their final secularization, as the following instructions given Viceroy Bucarili August 17, 1773, to the comandante at San Diego and Monterey.

"Article 15, when it shall happen that a mission is to be formed into a pueblo or village, the comandante shall proceed to reduce it to the civil and economical government, which, according to the laws, is observed by other villages of this kingdom." Other sections of the Cortes decree provided that 'the secular clergy should attend to the spiritual wants of these newly formed curacies," and that "the missionary monks relieved from the converted settlements shall proceed to the conversion of other heathen."

VALLEJO A BUSY OFFICIAL.

The Mexican congress twenty years after followed closely the decree of the Cortes in a practical and humane distribution of a half of the lands and other property to the Indians who had for years assisted in the accumulation of this wealth. To protect him against himself the neophyte by law was prevented from selling, mortgaging or in any way disposing of the land or cattle given him. The other half of the mission holdings were for the pobladores—colonists—the urgent need of whom at last Mexico became conscious, and whom that government tried to encourage just previous to the time the United States took the whole proposition into her own hands. The padre's vast ranchos were soon covered by the big government grants and the colonist who was to receive a tidy little farm and many other gifts out of the mission treasury, was disappointed.

Added to these disagreeable features, Jose Maria Hajar, the chief promoter of the enterprise, landed into troubles of his own when he landed here. He was a man of means and some eminence in Mexico and if permitted might have carried his colonization scheme to some success, but among a people where every person watched some other with fear and distrust, official or private interference was to be expected. When Hajar left Mexico he had in his pocket his appointment to no less office than that of Governor of Upper California, signed by President Farias. Shortly after the new appointee's departure, Vice President Santa Ana, with the promptitude of politicians in Spanish America, chased his superior out of the republic and proceeded to revoke that ex-official's work. A horseman rode from Mexico to Monterey in forty days, beating Hajar and his company by sea, and when the new governor arrived he was again just a plain citizen. Governor Figueroa sent the colony to Sonoma, where the families were located by the comandante on the pueblo lots, but among the leaders there were dissensions and disagreements which but for

the strong hand of Vallejo would have broken out in open rebellion. As it was, several of the adherents of Hajar went down to Los Angeles, where they soon had an active revolt under way—revolutions were easy and frequent in Los Angeles during the Spanish and Mexican periods. However, the Hajar insurrection subsided that same afternoon and the governor—on paper—was exiled.

The colony plan of populating the territory with desirable Mexican citizens, as well as the building of the "city" in the Santa Rosa valley having been abandoned, Comandante Vallejo at Sonoma found himself—for about ten years—a very busy official. He had the lately mission-emancipated neophytes—about as helpless as children—with their property to look after, also the Indians of his military district who had never received any mission-taming, and were ready at any hour to rush him and his corporal's guard of soldiers out of the country. With the home-seeking colonists from Mexico, bands of American immigrants were finding their way into the fertile Sonoma valleys, though he repeatedly had been ordered by his superiors to prevent this "lawless invasion." This Spanish characteristic order, utterly absurd as well as impossible of compliance, Vallejo did not even pretend to obey, and he was too strong in territorial politics to be molested. So he kept his pueblo of four leagues square in peace while the cheap "rebellions" of wrangling officials were troubling the country from San Diego to Monterey. In the corps of the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West may be found the names of descendants of the following settlers who drifted into Sonoma county during '35 and '45: Mariano G. and Salvador Vallejo; Julio, Joaquin and Ramon Carrillo; Rafael Garcia; Ignacio and Pablo Pacheco; Nazario and Francisco Berryessa; Felipe and Lazaro Peña; Manuel Vaca; Domingo Suenz; Gregorio Briones; Juan Miranda; Marcos and Cayetano Juarez; Bartolo Bojorques; Francisco Duarte; Fernando Felix; Rosalino Olivera; Victor Prudon; George Yount; John Wilson; James Scott; Mark West; J. B. R. Cooper; Edward Manuel McIntosh; James Black; Edward Bale; James Dawson and Timothy Murphy. General Vallejo in 1832 married Francesca Benicia Carrillo, one of the daughters of Joaquin Carrillo, and three prominent gringo pioneers of Sonoma, Henry D. Fitch, Jacob P. Leese and Juan B. Cooper, married sisters of Senora Vallejo. With these stalwart Yankee brothers-in-law as neighbors one may readily see where the Comandante got his high opinion of the Americanos del Norte.

THE CARRILLOS IN THE SOUTH-LAND.

The Carrillos were prominent among the old California families, settling first at Santa Barbara. Jose Antonio Carrillo seems to have been the "statesman" of the south and as such took an active part in the "capitol city" and other contests that kept the two ends of the state in constant wrangle. Los Angeles, the hot-bed of political dissension, and San Diego were geographically mated, and the combination could always be counted upon opposing Monterey—if they were not too busy opposing each other. San Francisco in those days had not reached a chief-city importance, so the "capitol" pendulum swung up and down the state—even after the Americans "came," till it finally stood stationary on the Rio Sacramento. In 1835 José Antonio Carrillo as territorial delegate to the Mexican Congress lobbied through that body the decree making

Los Angeles the capital city. José appears to have cut a pretty wide swath that session in Mexico, for next year it was learned that he had persuaded Presidente Bustamente to appoint his brother, Carlos Carrillo, governor of California. This pleased the Angelenos, because with a governor within their gates they could humiliate Monterey. But Monterey was well supplied with governors that year. Governor Figueroa's death left Alta California legally in the hands of the diputacion or territorial legislature, of which Jose Carrillo was the presiding officer, but being a congressional delegate in Mexico, Jose Castro, another member, assumed the governorship pro tem. The diputacion then decided to meet at Monterey.

A GOVERNOR-RIDDEN LAND.

Four pro tem. governors passed through the office during the next nine months, and after the last one had been shipped back to Mexico, General José Castro and Juan Bautista Alvarado, a customs clerk and a man of considerable ability, started a full grown revolution. The diputacion declared El Estado Libre de Alta California—The Free State of Upper California—forever independent, and arraigned Mexico for crimes that made the acts of George III of Great Britain seem lamb-like in comparison. Then California had two governors, and as Mexico had revolutions of her own at home, she let the new free state work out its own salvation,—and back into the Mexican confederation. Affairs were somewhat mixed. Governor Alvarado of the north was the nephew of Governor Carlos Carrillo of the south and Los Angeles was for anybody who made that city his residence. That civic peculiarity yet may be observed in Los Angeles. General Castro's army of one hundred Californians made an imposing array on parade, but his fighting force consisted of fifty American riflemen under the command of a Tennessean named Isaac Graham. It is not known that these men did any fighting during that campaign, but as it was known in both gubernatorial departments that they could and would shoot to kill, their mere presence on the field won the battle. Although Governor Carrillo and his brother, the member to Congress, were from Santa Barbara, that pueblo in its turn got up a revolt and he sent troops to punish the rebels, but this force was badly used up by Pio Pico, his brother-in-law. This sent his southern excellency scurrying out of Los Angeles and as far away as San Diego. A number of his friends did not get out in time and were caught by the northern governor, who sent them up to Sonoma, where Vallejo could keep them in seclusion for a few months, which he did although they were the adherents of Señora Vallejo's gubernatorial kinsman.

Alvarado's subjugation of the southerners progressed smoothly. Whenever Graham's riflemen showed up before a rebellious city, that rebellion was over and the ayuntamiento, or city council, would issue a voluble pronunciamiento in which detestation for Mexico and veneration for a "hijo del pais" (son of the country) in the governor's chair were pretty well mixed. Finally Carrillo fell into the hands of his "arribeño" (upper) rival, and Alvarado, like a kind nephew, turned his captive over to his aunt, who assured him that she would keep el tio—the uncle—out of politics and otherwise be responsible for his behavior. Señora Carrillo seems to have been a woman of power and influence, at least in her own home at Santa Barbara, as she kept her word,

which was more than did the city of Los Angeles. That place with San Diego so annoyed Alvarado with their intrigues and plots that he passed the word down the coast that if they did not behave themselves he would shoot ten of their leading men. As he had this number in the Castillo at Sonoma with the key safe in Comandante Vallejo's pocket, the Angeleños and the San Diegos quickly concluded that Alvarado could and would do what he threatened, and he had no further trouble with them. But the free and sovereign days of Alta California were numbered. Some months before this Alvarado had reached the conclusion that an independent state containing a contentious population and menaced by a foreign immigration could not exist. He had quietly "explained" to Mexico and had taken the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1836, and in return for handing California back to the Supreme Government of Mexico, he was appointed governor. As either a salve for his wounded dignity or for a place of exile, the ex-governor was given the Island of Santa Rosa in the Santa Barbara Channel. On this western Elba, or St. Helena, Don Carlos Carrillo, like another Napoleon, settled down on his sea-girt rancho and as a typical Californian let his todays slip into the "mañanas."

Considerable space is here given to the Carrillo name because of the part played by members of that family not only in the lower portion of the state, but later in Sonoma; in connection with M. G. Vallejo, also with the settlement of the Santa Rosa valley. This digression into general history shows how Sonoma county on the northern frontier of the Mexican dominion played her role in the final act of Spain in the Californias. Sonoma is the last settlement of the Spanish crown in America if not in the world, and is the last colony from Mexico in California, hence the story of this county must carry much of the general history of the state.

CHAPTER X.

A FREE AND EASY PEOPLE.

At this period in the tale, when Mexico is moving in battle-array to meet her great northern neighbor, and California with the tide is drifting in the same direction, a chapter may be given on life among the earlier native sons and daughters of the golden west, *El hijos y la hijas del pais* of Spanish blood, the mild and easy-going people who found on this mild and sunny coast a fitting and ideal place of existence. Methods and manners in the new Pueblo of Sonoma, just coming into civic life under the fatherly care of Comandante Vallejo, may be described as a fair sample of life in all California towns. Madre Spain gave her municipalities a government that smacked strongly of maternalism, but it was a system that suited her simple and kindly people. In the haciendas and out on the ranchos the later-coming Anglo-Saxon found these milder Iberians, and took advantage of them. The North American in California survived and it was a survival of the fittest, not always of the best. We forced Mexico into a war, well knowing that our armies would be in her capital in a few months, and because our pro-slavery politicians were calling for more territory. Only in the southwestern corner of the continent was the land then wanted, and our neighbor republic had to be whipped into gift giving. And a little more delay might have let France or England into Monterey and have given us a harder task to whip those settlers out.

The adobe, in which the Spanish colonist housed himself, was not a thing of exquisite beauty, in fact it was not anything but a structure exceedingly ugly, but it was easily built and comfortable when occupied. There was no ornamentation without or within; but little variety, and while every man was his own architect and builder he "architected" and built like his neighbor. Some of the mission churches were imposing, while others, like the heavy dwellings of the people around them, were massed-up outside of every known rule of architecture. The Indian generally was the builder. He soon learned to cast the big clumsy, mud bricks, sun-drying them first on one side and then on the other and mud-plastering the hard cakes into walls. He was a fairly good workman—fairly good for that California day—and not difficult to herd onto his job. Plenty of carne for him when the vaqueros rode in with a fat steer, and a little, just a little, vino from the mission vineyard to wash the meal down. He never struck for higher wages, because he never received any wages. The white man who taught him a new tongue took care that the word "wages" didn't get into it. Probably he was as well off, herded with the other livestock of the haciendas, as he would have been running free and rounding up the sprightly grasshopper on the golden summer hills. From dirt-floor to tile-roof in the big houses there was so little wood or any combustible that the fire insurance business was the last thing that got over the mountains into California, and a full-fledged, active agent would have been considered fit for treason, stratagem and for spoils. Only the aristocrats could indulge in board-

floors. A description of the gubernatorial mansion in Monterey in 1814 says it was floored in wood, its front door was rawhide and wooden-barred windows let in the sunshine and air. The front and the upper story, if la casa had such, were the quarters for the don and his family, which was generally a large one, and the other portions of the hacienda were for the ranch herders, house servants and the retainers and hangers-on around the place. These latter were Indians, mixed-breeds and world-tramps of an unknown moral quality. The Spanish-Californian was kind to his pensioners. Doubtless often in their numbers and uselessness he found them a never-ending nuisance, but while he had a league of rancho left or a head of cattle straying over it he shared with them.

The wheat lands did not then produce as they did later under the plow of the gringo, but there was plenty of tortillas—thin cakes beaten into shape by hand and baked before the fire,—eaten at every meal. Out under a convenient tree, in the clear, dry air where it would keep fresh till the knife got it all, hung a carcass of beef, and when that was gone to the chile-con-carne pot, there was more on-hoof in the wild-oats on the hills. The bean—pabulum of the Bostonese and the proletariat—was the chief of the rancho vegetable garden; and the gaudy red-pepper—never absent from any table or dish—grew between bean-rows. Coffee—when the ships brought it in,—and wine—in the Sonoma and Santa Clara valleys where the grapes grew—for the padron's table; and water, generally, for the others. While the plains were covered with cattle, milk and butter were unknown on a Californian's bill-of-fare. It was the enterprising Yankee here who went into the dairy business with the Spanish cow. Some of the missions had orchards hedged by willows and cactus, but tree-culture had little part in the early civilization of the country. Shade-trees, except on the alamedas along the roads leading to the churches or places of public resort, were not in favor. In those days when the noble oaks, the madrona or mother-tree, the peerless redwood or pine, the classic laurel, the wide-leafed maple and other princely growths made California a great natural garden, artificial planting was not necessary. That was to come when the ax and saw furthered the work of destruction among our groves—"God's first temples."

SIMPLE CIVIC GOVERNMENTS.

A civic government in Spanish dominion was simply and wisely handled. It consisted of the ayuntamiento (junta) or council, and its members were one or two alcaldes (mayors or judges), two or four regidores (councilmen) and a procurador-syndico (treasurer). The alcaldes were the presidents of the council. The syndico was not only the custodian of the pueblo coin, but he was tax-collector, city attorney, and a number of other useful and industrious things—for all of which he got no salary. The care of the town money was generally the lightest of his official duties, as taxation and expenditures were in constant competition for the lowest point in the town business. Most of the cooking was done in outdoor kitchens or ovens, consequently there were no flues nor chimneys in the walls to keep the fire department busy. The water utility was a well in the plaza where the senoras met with their ollas or water-jars, and the street lighting consisted of a lantern hung before the door

from twilight to bedtime—or until the candle burned out. Street work was confined to occasional digging or shoveling before one's own premises. No member of the ayuntamiento was salaried—the office in those days sought the man, and held him after it found him. And as he was a sturdy old don, inclined to keep the municipal coin-sack tied up with a rawhide riata, there was no civic grafting in those adobe pueblos “before the gringo came.” The few soldiers or a volunteer, unpaid night-watch did the policing of the town or village. The area of an official pueblo was four square Spanish leagues or about twenty-seven square miles, in square or rectangular form. The lands were laid out in town lots, grain lands, public pasture lands, vacant commons, municipal lands the rental of which went to defray public expenses, and unappropriated royal lands, also used for raising revenue. As under Mexican domination in California no tax was levied on land and improvements, the municipal funds of the pueblos were obtained from revenues on wine and brandy; from the licenses of saloons and other business houses; from the tariff on imports; from ball and dance permits; from the tax on bull-rings and cock-pits; and from petty court fines. Then, men paid for their vice and pleasure and the money was put to good use. The following from Professor J. M. Guinn's excellently written California history, from which this writer has gleaned many paragraphs of valuable information, will give an idea of municipal economy in the ante-golden times. “In the early '40s the city of Los Angeles claimed a population of two thousand, yet the municipal revenues rarely exceeded \$1,000 a year. With this small amount the authorities ran a city government and kept out of debt, but at that time it cost little to run a city. There was no army of high-salaried officials with a horde of political heelers quartered on the municipality and fed from the public crib at the expense of the taxpayer. Politicians then may have been no more conscientious than now, but where there was nothing to steal there was no stealing. The alcaldes and other city fathers put no temptation in the way of the politicians, and thus kept them reasonably honest, or at least they kept them from plundering the tax payers by the simple expedient of having no tax payers.”

NO AMERICAN TECHNICALITIES.

The judiciary was as simple as the legislative. Among the Spanish pioneers of Alta California, there were few breaches of law, and virtually no crime. The courts weighed the old, old questions of right and wrong, and not the verbal formation of a law term, and Spanish justice was not lost under American technicalities. There were few law libraries in California, and written statutes were yet in the future. Minor offenses and actions involving less than one hundred dollars were examined and decided by the alcalde, while cases of more weight or importance were passed up to the district or supreme courts. Either party could demand a jury, and as this body of three or five persons was always picked from the best and most intelligent citizens of the pueblo, the cases went through the court unhampered by wrangling lawyers and archaic rules of procedure. The jurisdiction of an ayuntamiento might be confined to a small village or a county, and its authority was often as extensive as its jurisdiction. Its members serving without pay were liable to fine for non-attendance, and resignations were difficult. Even under the government of

a Spanish king, three-quarters of a century ago, California had the referendum. When a question of importance was before the ayuntamiento and there was a division in opinion, the alarma publica bell was rung and every citizen gathered immediately at the assembly hall. Those who failed without reason were fined \$3. Then and there the public by the simple raising of hands voted and decided the question. Some of the town ordinances were unique, but seemed to have filled the bill even though they often appeared to regulate the social as well as the civic functions of the pueblo. From an old municipal record it may be read that "All individuals serenading promiscuously around the streets of the city at night without having first obtained permission from the alcalde will be fined \$1.50 for the first offense, \$3 for the second offense, and for the third punished according to law." That third "law" punishment must have been too fierce for a written municipal ordinance. A Los Angeles ordinance threatened: "Every person not having any apparent occupation in this city or its jurisdiction is hereby ordered to look for work within three days, counting from the day this ordinance is published; if not complied with he will be fined \$2 for the first offense, \$4 for the second offense, and will be given compulsory work for the third." It is evident these old-time city fathers intended to be severe in tramp-treatment, but it would be a simple-minded vagrant of any age that could not dodge those penalties. Just keep "a-lookin' and no fine, no work."

A SONOMA SOLOMON.

Some of these judicial alcaldes—many of them Americans—frequently handed down judgment as rare as the finding of an eastern *cadi*. A Sonoma woman complained to the alcalde that her husband, who was something of a musician, persisted in serenading another woman, and his honor ordered the accused into court. There was nothing in the city ordinances touching the playing of musical instruments, but the wise judge looked beyond the law and saw the fellow and his guitar at the disposal of the wrong woman, and his honor trusted that inspiration would lead him to an equitable adjustment of the matter. The man was sternly directed to play for the court the air he had played for the too-fascinating *senora*, and after he had nervously done so was fined \$2 by the local Solomon on the ground that music so poor could only be a disturbance of the peace.

Occasionally the padres got into the city ordinances measures tintured like unto a Connecticut statute. Monterey in 1816 had a blue law which ordered that "all persons must attend mass and respond in a loud voice, and if any person should fail to do so without good cause he shall be put in the stocks for three hours." It is presumable that the good father found the attendance at church dropping off and took this means of reminding the unfaithful of their backsliding. However, there is no record that any of them ever got into the stocks or found the parishional regulations unreasonably severe. Tenacious of their ecclesiastical authority and constantly clashing with the military who were not loth to start "an argument" the Spanish priests maintained a very mild spiritual dominion over the Californians. Possibly a place where nature casts her gifts so lavishly, and where heaven sends a benediction in every sun-ray and rain-drop, cannot be governed with creed-charts.

These padres in their strong opposition to a non-Roman Catholic society laid the ban of the church on marriage between foreigners and native women. But dogma was no barrier to the pioneer American when he found one of the many comely señoritas willing to annex him to the Republic of Mexico, and to her fair self. Generally the priest was willing to baptize the gringo convert and then marry him to the local maiden, but occasionally something would appear to delay the "yoking of the daughters of the land with unbelievers," or at least with husbands whose new profession was of more sentiment than spirituality.

CARRYING OFF JOSEPHINE.

One of these cases was the runaway sea-voyage and wedding of Captain and Mrs. Henry D. Fitch, well known residents of Healdsburg, and original grantees of the Sotoyome (48,836-acres) tract in Mendocino and Russian River townships. The fact that the heroine of this bit of early California romance was Doña Josefa Carrillo, a member of the noted family of that name, also a sister of Señora Vallejo, makes the story of lively interest. It was at San Diego where Captain Enrique Fitch, as the Californians called this marine Lochinvar, met the young daughter of Don Joaquin Carrillo. He was not of her religion nor nationality, but faith and the flag follow love, and the dashing New Bedford sailor was willing and even anxious to be naturalized—baptized—or martyred, if necessary. The priest received Fitch into the church but was afraid to perform the marriage ceremony in his own parish, though he offered to go with the young couple to some other country and there marry them. At this critical point Doña Josefa straightened out the tangle by suggesting, "Why don't you carry me off, Don Enrique?". This was enough for the Captain, and the next night she was taken secretly from her father's house by her cousin, Don Pio Pico, afterwards governor of the state. As Joaquin Carrillo already possessed three American sons-in-law, it may be understood that he complacently looked the other way while his last daughter was annexing a foreign husband. Pico on his horse conveyed the lady to the bay shore where she embarked. Captain Fitch received his Josephine, and his vessel, like a "Pinafore," sailed away for Valparaiso, where they were married. When they returned from South America he was arrested at Monterey on complaint of Padre Sanchez of San Gabriel, and his wife was placed in the custody of her brother-in-law, Captain-Cooper. Governor Echeandia, who was not on the best of terms with the ecclesiastical powers of the territory, finally released Mrs. Fitch, but the investigation of the Captain's "heinous conduct" dragged on for months, Sanchez even contemplating making the governor a party to the crime. After all the points of clerical law were discussed the priestly authorities decided that the Valparaiso marriage was not legitimate but was valid, and the couple were condemned to present themselves in church with lighted candles in their hands to hear mass for three feast days, and to recite together for thirty days one-third of the rosary of the holy virgin. In addition to these joint penances Vicar Sanchez inflicted the following penalty: "Yet considering the great scandal which Don Enrique has caused in this province I condemn him to give as penance and reparation a bell of at least fifty pounds in weight for the church at Los Angeles, which barely has a borrowed one." There is no doubt that Don Enrique, like a good churchman, did penance—till he got to the

bell—for it is of record that long after the couple settled in Sonoma the church at Los Angeles was without its gift.

SOCIETY ON THE RANCHOS.

While in officialdom change followed change, often with remarkable rapidity for a people of such characteristic slowness, down in the rank and file of California there was "never any hurry." Within the big adobes there was the same roominess, the same simplicity in furnishings and on the great ranchos the same old slipshod methods from year to year. The rough table, a few rawhide-bottom chairs, a bench or two along the wall, in the bedrooms chests for the family finery, a rude shrine or a cheap picture of the family saint, and these were the general arrangements of the dwellings from San Diego to Sonoma. While the Spaniard and all his race is dressy, he is loath to change the style of his fine feathers, consequently the grandfather's hat or coat could pass through the third generation. The weakness of "fashion" was one failing the early Californian did not have. That small vanity came in with the American. Yet they dressed well and often richly; sometimes a don would be arrayed in a thousand dollars' worth of apparel—a princely sum and suit for that day. His shirt would be silk beautifully embroidered and a white jaconet cravat tied in a tasteful bow, a blue damask vest and over this a bright green cloth jacket with large silver buttons. Up to 1834 he would be wearing the knee breeches or short clothes of the last century, but after that he would be clad in the calzoneras the Hajar colonists brought from Mexico. These were long pantaloons, with the outside seam open throughout the length of each leg and on these seam-edges were worked ornamental buttonholes. In some cases the calzoneras were sewn from hip to middle thigh and in others buttoned or laced with silk cord. From the middle of the thigh downward the leg was covered by the bota or leggings. The Spanish gentleman wore no suspenders, but around his waist and over the pantaloons was the beautiful silken sash, the most picturesque article of dress the world over, and this could always be seen under the ornamental short jacket. Embroidered shoes or slippers for his feet and a black silk handkerchief gracefully tied covered his head. A wide-rim, high-peak sombrero, often richly and heavily ornamented with silver chains or braid, was the hat of this gaudy grandee. For an outer garment was the serapa, the common cloak of the Mexicano ranging from the cheap cotton and coarse serge to the costliest silk and the finest French broadcloth. It was really a square piece of cloth with a hole in the middle through which the wearer stuck his head, and this hanging over the shoulders and down the body as far as the knees made a useful as well as graceful article of clothing.

All the world over there is no woman who can wear her clothing so well as the ever-graceful daughter of Spain. She may have only the simple chemisette and skirt, but the combination is becoming and there is enough lace, embroidery, silk and satin, flounces and drapery and brilliant color for the completion of the charming picture. A silk or cotton robosa or mantilla droops from the shoulders; the lace edge thrown across the head to fall gracefully over the brow, is the outer garment, and velvet or blue satin shoes are on her feet. The women of the Latin race, whether they hail from Genoa or Andalusia, alone of the world's sisterhood, have learned how to wear their hair—and that

is without any covering. Hence the Californian of the last century arranged her black braids free of the hat or bonnet and the comeliness of her coiffure has not been improved upon. From her general attractiveness, to her part in the social destiny of this territory is but a thought and the Americans who wedded the daughters of the land found a pleasing cure for the loneliness and other ills of bachelordom. These natives made good wives, devoted to their pioneer homes and good mothers to their large families. Whether the foreigner came from Europe or the United States, over the Sierras or from the Columbia River country or by the broad ocean to the westward,—if he showed a disposition to settle down to home-building he soon found a young woman favorable to the project, also a large segment of her father's big rancho for experimental ground. And as the Mexican don for years had been tending away from the narrowness and the intolerant aristocracy of Spain, to the broad democracy of the North American, he approved of his young daughter's choice.

TWO GENERATIONS OF SLUMBER.

From 1775 to 1835 the Pacific rim of this hemisphere slipped through sixty years—two generations of peace. Europe passed from war to war and the Atlantic seaboard trembled in the reverberation of hostile guns. California was too young, too far away and too little known, and her people between her mountains and her sea, left alone, eddied out of the great world's current. Their activities were the activities of children—a racial inheritance—and they were careless and free. They were fond of the fandango, always ready for a dance, and made the most of their religious holidays with bull-fights and bear-baitings. Many of them were ex-soldiers lost to the art of war and alive to the excitement of cattle-ranches. Except in occasional official salutes the old cannon on the presidio walls were silent and rusted from lack of use. The ex-mission Indians hanging around on the ranchos could be hired or cajoled into doing the little labor of the establishments and this left the people in general idleness. The only dissipation they had, however, was gambling and this was almost universal with both sexes and classes. Monte was the favorite card game, but anything that had in it the element of chance would be bet on. They accepted their good fortune without any lively demonstrations of joy and their losses with their characteristic childishness of mind, evidently caring only for the gaming and not the winning. On Sunday afternoons, devotions being ended, some gay festivity was in order. With the broad, rich plains crowded with cattle more or less wild, the fleet horse was necessary, consequently there were few such riders in the world. That was before the day of that human centaur—the American cowboy. Wild horses, though every one had its claimant, scoured the leagues of fenceless lands, and those that were accounted tame would seem to any other people unbroken. Connection between points was generally by horse or pack mule and the way was over the "pony trail." When a don set out on a long journey frequently he took a servant and a drove of horses with him, and as one horse wearied under the saddle another was made to bear the burden. In this way a rider could daily put long distances behind him. Often the weary or worn-out animals were turned loose to find their home-ranch at leisure, the brand or mark of the owner on the flank

generally preventing the loss of the horse—if he was of sufficient value in that land of almost countless bands,—to be stolen.

NOT A BROAD HIGHWAY LEADING DOWN.

One of the most wonderful rides in history—though it has not been told in verse nor set to music—was made between September 24th and 28th, 1858, from Los Angeles to Yerba Buena, by an American named John Brown. He was known among the Californians as "Juan Flaco" (Lean John) and was sent by Lieutenant A. H. Gillespie, U. S. A., who was hard-pressed by the hostile California forces, to Commodore Stockton for re-enforcements. Brown made Monterey, four hundred and sixty miles, in fifty-two hours without sleep. He expected to find there the fleet, but Stockton had sailed, and after sleeping three hours the sturdy rider completed the remaining one hundred and forty miles of his great Marathon in the same speed, and delivered his call for help. It was not a "broad highway," like Sheridan's, nor was the road as smooth as that of the "Ride of Paul Revere," but was a mere bridle-path over high mountains, through deep ravines, around precipitous cliffs, across wide chaparral-covered mesas, along the sea-beach. He was always dodging the enemy, harassed and pursued, riding shoulder to shoulder with death night and day, losing several horses—one shot from under him forcing him to go thirty miles afoot carrying his spurs and riata until he could commandeer another mount, Juan Flaco rode on and on showing that a California man on a California mustang has outridden the storied riders of the world.

The boy at an early age was taught to ride at a break-neck pace and to throw the riata with unerring skill. The Spanish saddle was an elaborate piece of workmanship; the frame or "tree," they called it, being fastened to the animal with a girth or "cinch" made out of the closely woven hair of his own tail. It was taking an unfair advantage of poor "caballo," but the hair cinch was stronger than any other and would not slip on his smooth coat. Over the sometimes roughly-made tree was fitted a wide leather cover called "macheres" and on the stirrups to protect the rider's feet while rounding up a runaway steer through the thick undergrowth and chaparral were leather shields—"tapaderos," and leather leggings were for the same purpose. The bridle and "hacamore," or halter, was always a costly, be-silvered affair of braided rawhide, ornamental reins, but the peculiar shape of the bit made it an instrument of torture. To the half or quarter broken mustang this bit extending far within the animal's mouth compelled obedience to the slightest pull on the reins, in fact the horse soon learned to take his cue from the weight of these reins on his neck. Secured with buckskin thongs on the wide saddle cover the rider carried his blankets and food, and when night overtook him he made his camp in comfort, while his horse picketed with the riata, fed in luxury.

SPURS OF A CALIFORNIA KNIGHT.

And always a part of this picturesque rider's make-up was a pair of big spurs, generally silver, the size and metal designing the owner's social or equestrian standing. Mount one of these skillful vaqueros on a spirited thoroughbred, saddle and bridle polished and ornamented and riata hanging in graceful festoon from the horn, silk sash around the rider's waist and silk serapa flowing from his shoulders, silver-braided sombrero on his head, and then set the little bell-

tongues on his spurs tinkling musically to the pace of his caballo, and time never produced a more artistic and perfect centaur. It was at the fiesta or fandango that troops of these caballeros would appear and take part in race or game, principally for the admiration of the sprightly señorita out for a California holiday. The rodeo, or annual roundup of the stock, was the gala time for the vaquero when the corraling, the roping and the branding of the herds made the rancho throb with excitement. Then the fandangos where the guitars tinkled in the fantastic dances of old Spain and the satined dandy descendant of Aragon bowed and "looked love" to the western heiress of Castile.

CHAPTER XI.

THE DIGGER IN HIS EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Spanish pioneer found these slopes and valleys well peopled with a race of sturdy Indians, the mildness of the climate and the supply of game food in stream and forest making the country even for the aboriginal an ideal place of abode. Possibly the idealic characteristics of this coast existing here generation after generation took from this original Californian much of the spirit, independence and fighting attributes of his fellow redmen of the east and north. It was early patent to the Franciscan padres that the Pacific coast natives would not make loyal and valuable citizens of Spain and perhaps this is the reason the priestly trainers stopped trying, permitting the pupil to become a mere servant, and to be useful while the missions had beef and bread to feed their horde of retainers. Certainly they were before and after the missions had them, a very un-savage race of savages, except when driven by the injustice of the whites to acts of retaliation. Then their senseless work brought its own punishment, which hurried the grossly inferior beings along to extinction. Chief among the Sonoma tribes was Solano and his band whom Padre Altimira found in the Valley of the Moon. The priest named the new mission, and attached the Indian to the fortunes of the christianizing institution by giving him the same name. This provided the small settlement of whites a strong friend in the midst of irresponsible hostiles and early proved the missionary to be farsighted. After the passing of the mission and during the military regime, General Vallejo found the unusually intelligent Chief Solano a valuable assistant in handling the bands throughout Sonoma. From the somewhat meager records in mission archives it is learned that the neophytes came from the following tribes: Aloquiomi, Atenomac, Canoma, Carquin, Canijolmano, Caymus, Chenoco, Chickoyomi, Chocuyem, Coyayomi, Huilic, Huymen, Lacatiut, Lonquiomi, Libayto, Locnoma, Mayacma, Multicolmo, Malacu, Napato, Oleomi, Putto, Polnomanoc, Paque, Petaluma, Suisun, Satayomi, Soneto, Tolen, Tlayacama, Tamal, Topayto, Uluato, Zadow and Utinomanoe.

As the names of several localities can be found in this tribal list it is evident that the Solano mission territory covered portions of Napa, Solano, Yolo, Contra Costa, Marin and Mendocino, and that those game-crowded valleys must have swarmed with Indians. And that they did not live together, inhabiting their Eden of a hunting ground in brotherly love, is known from Altimira's daily journal that the first unusual thing he observed on entering the new valley was a tribe of Petaluma Indians, on their own lands, hiding from their invading enemies, a band of Cainemeros of the Santa Rosa valley. Along the Russian River country were the Soteomelos or Yapos (braves), or probably Sotoyomos is the more correct name. However, this was a powerful and aggressive tribe and was able to occasionally visit and slaughter its red neighbors. Physically as well as along other lines these aborigines differ from

others of the continent. Both adults and children are heavy-set and clumsy, thick-bodied and thin-limbed, low-browed and strong-jawed, and having none of the stateliness, shapeliness nor dignity of demeanor of the eastern, middle-western or even the Nevada Indian. Unless the women have a blend of Caucasian blood to tame the savagery of the wilds, to lighten the darkness of the skin, to make more symmetrical the lines of their bodies, they are without attractiveness. But at the present day the Indians in this and adjoining counties, through association with the superior race, have improved on their animal-like progenitors. They have exchanged the unclean rancheria, the unwholesome fare, for the neater and more sanitary home near some fruit or hop ranch where they find employment and opportunities to imitate in dress and manner, the whites. Like all "animals bred and reared in captivity," a domestic instinct, from somewhere, appears and marks a change.

INDIAN TABLE LUXURIES.

Back within the wilds the native Sonoman's daily bill-of-fare was any game, flesh or fish, that fell victims to his bows and arrows, nets or other kinds of ingenious snares. Bear meat was considered a delicacy on Lo's table, or rather in front of his campfire, but the strong California grizzly had other uses for himself. *Ursus Major* was the king of beasts in these woods of the west and generally did the eating when the Indian with his crude weapons made the attack; but about every other creature that roamed the hills and plains graced the rancheria menu. When feet and fins were too fleet for hunters and fishers and the vegetation store was exhausted, edible roots, seeds and grasshoppers filled out the depleted bill-of-fare—and the hungry Indian. A great circle of hombres, mahalas and papooses armed with bushes and slowly drawing to the center where a hole had been dug, surely drove the insect jumpers to destruction. They were considered a luxury when other supplies ran low. The grand oak of California shed manna for her forest tribes. In season the acorns were gathered and cached for safety in the mother-tree, and when required were hulled. These kernels were ground or mashed in the rude stone mortars that may be found on the sites of long passed-away rancherias. With water heated by hot stones in the quaint and tightly-woven fiber baskets which only an Indian woman can weave, the meal is formed into batter or dough and cooked in a mass or baked in loaves. This "daily bread" of the wilds seasoned with ashes and different kinds of dirt, was not rich in nutriment nor exquisite in flavor, but served with a plain salad of green clover and a relish of pinenuts, or served alone and even in limited quantity, made the quiet family meal or howling tribal feast what the rustic newspaper writer calls "a sumptuous repast." Bone or flint spear and arrow heads were used in hunting, also in fishing when the finny game could not be herded into nets or traps, and chips of obsidian, a volcanic glass, made passable knives before the Spaniards came with weapons of steel.

It is not known how many tribes occupied what is now Sonoma county, but creeks and mountain ranges seem to mark the boundaries between the different bands, and when one entered upon the territory of the other without some kind of a treaty or permission the act often brought a bloody retaliation. There were occasional fights between the tribes or rancherias, sometimes severe

ones where a band would practically be wiped out in a dispute over some trivial or childish matter. Much of the time, however, of this historical period the Indians in the great valley between the Rio Sacramento and the coast were at peace because of one strong white man, General Vallejo, Comandante at Sonoma, whose wise policy, much wiser than any policy ever attempted in California, handled the natives with a fairness that made even the distant tribes his friends. Of the turbulence of the southern Indians H. H. Bancroft says: "Turning to the northern frontier we find a different state of things. Here there is no semblance of Apache raids, no sacking of ranches, no loss of civilized life and little collision between gentiles and Christian natives. The northern Indians were more numerous than in the San Diego region and many of the tribes were brave, warlike and often hostile; but there was a comparatively strong force at Sonoma to keep them in check and General Vallejo's Indian policy must be regarded as excellent and effective when compared with any other policy ever followed in California. True, his wealth, his untrammelled power, and other circumstances contributed much to his success; and he could by no means have done as well if placed in command at San Diego; yet he must be accredited besides with having managed wisely. Closely allied with Solano, the Suisun chieftain, having—except when asked to render some distasteful military service to his political associates in the south—at his command a goodly number of soldiers and citizens, made treaties with the gentile tribes, insisted on their being liberally and justly treated when at peace, and punished them severely for any manifestation of hostility. Doubtless the Indians were wronged often enough in individual cases by Vallejo's subordinates; some of whom were with difficulty controlled; but such reports have been greatly exaggerated and acts of glaring injustice were comparatively rare."

THE INDIAN'S LOVE FOR A HORSE.

After the California Indian learned how useful as a means of transportation—also as an article of food—a Spanish horse was, that animal was to him a burning temptation, and the profession of horse-stealing was practiced among the red people as well as among the whites of the territory. Notwithstanding Vallejo severely punished horse-thievery among his subjects, he was not always able to prevent the neighboring tribes from fighting over a band of mustangs whose ownership was in grave doubt. Occasionally he would have to get out after some aggressor with his soldiers and friendly Indians and the fatherly castigation he would administer generally turned the horses back to their rightful possessors. The important tribe of the Cainameros, or Santa Rosas, had long been at peace with their neighbors, but having taken upon themselves to recover some horses stolen by the Sotoyomes, were furiously attacked by the latter tribe, who killed and wounded a large number of them. They appealed to Vallejo, their ally, and he quickly responded, defeating in a warm fight and driving back into the Geyser hills the Sotoyomes, almost exterminating the band. A treaty of peace with seven chiefs followed this outbreak and this ended the Indian internal troubles, although Zampay, head of the Yolo tribe, and Tobias, chief of the Guilicos Indians, tried to stir up trouble. Vallejo's old friend and ally, Solano, occasionally backslid from the high character the General had built up for him, but a night in the guard-house would

bring a morning of shame and repentance and a vow to shun in future the seductive "spirit-water" of Sonoma's vineyards.

IN THE VALE OF THE ROSE.

A stream of settlers and among them Spanish families from the south were beginning to flow into Sonoma valleys. The Carrillos, relatives of Señora Benicia Vallejo, were of the first-comers, as was Captain Don Enrique de Fitch and wife—whose sea-elopement with Josefa Carrillo from San Diego was a love romance but a severe shock to the strict padre of that parish. It is needless to state that after Henry D. Fitch got settled in his adobe hacienda on Russian river he shed his Spanish titles and passed to the status of a plain American rancher. In 1859 Padre Juan Amoroso with a companion, Jose Cantua, traveled up the great central valley until he reached a little river called by the Indians Chocoalomi. The missionary induced the Indians of the rancheria in the neighborhood to attend divine service in his camp and succeeded in making one convert, but history and subsequent events have made that service a notable one. The convert was a young squaw of the band, tribe name unknown, but the priest gave her a new and lasting one as he led her down into the baptismal waters of her native Chocoalomi. It is doubtful that she had the remotest idea what the lustral ceremony was about, but likely the kindly appearance and solemn manners of the white man won her childish confidence and she virtually left her people, their belief and traditions, and like another Ruth followed the stranger. When the Indian girl came out of the stream she was Rosa, a Christian maiden and the Jordan of her doctrinal purification was Santa Rosa creek, the day of her baptism being the feast day of Santa Rosa de Lima. This occurred a short distance east from the city of Santa Rosa, where Señora Maria Ygnacia Lopez de Carrillo in 1838 built the large adobe which yet marks the place, although the suns and storms of seventy-two years have told heavily on its mud walls. Near Sebastopol the ruin of her brother Joaquin's ancient house further marks the coming of this family to the valley. The race was a prolific one both in the southern and northern portions of the state—the boys taking part in the political affairs of the territory (Carlos Carrillo and Pio Pico had been governors) and the many girls marrying advantageously, or bringing to their husbands—mostly American—rich Mexican grants of land. And where these American husbands held on to the lands of their California wives, the Californians with characteristic improvidence let the broad ranchos which their own government had generously given them, wastefully slip away. Señora Lopez de Carrillo was granted most of the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa and her son Julio inherited the portion on which the city of that name is located, while Joaquin Carrillo received a large tract of the Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa lying to the west. John B. R. Cooper, another Carrillo son-in-law, was granted Rancho El Molino, three leagues (17,892 acres) north and west of Santa Rosa, while Jacob P. Leese, matrimonially of the same family, received two square leagues of the Rancho Huichica (18,704 acres) in Sonoma township, and Mrs. Carrillo-Fitch was one of the owners of eight square leagues (48,836 acres) of the Sotoyome Rancho in Russian and Mendocino townships. The "Old Adobe" finally became the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Mallagh, nee Carrillo, and her descendants were among the claimants of their grandmother's estate in the Imperial Valley of Santa Rosa.

IN THE OLD ADOBES.

Leaving the history of the family that pioneered the white immigration into the central and northern portion of the county the reader will be returned to Sonoma, where the stage is being set for the preliminary act, the curtain-raiser, of the short but snappy drama that passed the "California Republic" of the Bear Flag, to the most western star of the United States ensign. It was during this ante-bellum period that disaster fell on the Indian population of the locality, turning many rancherias into graveyards and many of the pretty little valleys into uninhabited places. It is said a soldier from the garrison at Sonoma was sent on duty to Fort Ross and there contracted small-pox in its most virulent form. Returning home he spread the pestilence abroad, and while the Spaniards escaped with moderate loss, the Indian having no sanitary habits or knowledge of therapeutics other than the unclean "sweat-house," followed with a plunge in cold water, under which treatment the deadly microbe struck right and left. So rapid and widespread was the epidemic that whole tribes were in a few weeks wiped out and in the territory north of the bay and west of the Sacramento fully 75,000 Indians died. Indeed there may have been reason for the statement that there was not enough of them left to oppose the coming of the whites into their lands.

General Vallejo had made improvements on his Petaluma Rancho of seventy-five thousand acres, erecting with other buildings the large adobe hacienda yet standing at the foot of Sonoma Mountain. The General's "broad domain" practically extended from San Pablo Bay well up towards Santa Rosa and from the Napa hills to Petaluma creek. The "adobe" farm house as was usual on those big ranchos, was the castle of the owner where his retainers, vaqueros and Indians "herded," and where the don often ruled and entertained in the manner of the feudal over-lord. The house was generally provided with a large porch, or a patio or inner court, the lounging place of the establishment, and here these early rough-riders, when not mounted and out on the range rounding up a band of half-wild cattle, passed the time smoking, playing the guitar, repairing a riata or plaiting a horsehair-rope, with their vicious-looking mustangs saddled and bridled patiently standing near. A call to dinner would hurry all hands to a long table where great platters of chile con carne, frijoles—the universal beans—tortillas, as the white flour cakes baked by an open fire are known in Mexican lands, were eaten with full-grown appetite. Then came the inevitable cigarette and the siesta in some shade, while the tough little horses standing with shut eyes by the porch apparently did the same. When the sun got well to the west the sleeping vaquero would lazily roll over and to his feet, stumble out to his horse, coil his riata on the horn of the saddle, see that the cinch was still holding the clumsy, wooden affair to the animal who, by the way, was accustomed to that and other modes of torture. By this time the whole gang was making a like effort to get away and in action. A Mexican vaquero has been said to be when afoot a lifeless thing, but when in the saddle one of the most animated. When the band got mounted the riders started the big spurs to work, swung the riatas around their heads and galloped yelling down the arroyo and out on the range, often for no other object than to get into motion and shake off the drowsiness of the siesta.

In that part of the hacienda devoted to the family of the padron or master there was more luxury—more furniture and more gentility. The grace and chivalry of Old Spain possessed by her grandees in the home land was also possessed by their descendants wandering in the distant west, and this racial characteristic was manifested in the hospitality of the Californian homes. General Vallejo in his big rancho home on the eastern rim of the great Petaluma valley entertained his guests, American as well as Spanish and other nationalities, like an old-world over-lord. His authority as military chief of the territory, his financial position as one of the wealthiest men in the country and his popularity as a just and humble official made his splendid hacienda—splendid for the rude, adobe days—a general resort for the highest of either republic, as well as for the humblest Indian on the estate.

CHAPTER XII.

"LACHRYMA MONTIS."

While the General's hacienda, once the great rendezvous of the comandante's army of guests and retainers, is crumbling back to its original earth on the Petaluma plain, the town-home in Sonoma is yet occupied by members of that family. It is located in the northern portion of the pueblo, at the foot of the crescent mountain that walls the Valley of the Moon, which the Master with his cultured and artistic taste made into an ideal homestead. Here he entertained with true Spanish hospitality distinguished officials from Spain and Mexico, governors of the Territory of Alta California, French and English travelers from over the sea, American naval men and pathfinders, and while acting as the courteous host of the latter guests he knew from intelligent observation of the trend of political affairs that the day was rapidly approaching when the Stars and Stripes would be the only flag in the land. Here also he entertained the courtly Russians from Fort Ross despite the fact that he considered them the enemies of his government and called them the "pioneer squatters" of California. Within his doors they had broken bread with him and as his guests were honored as such. During one of their visits he forcibly prevented Chief Solano, his friend and ally, from carrying off to his mountains the beautiful Princess Helena, wife of the Moscovite commander, and with whom the Indian had become enamored. From the piazza of this dwelling one has an unobstructed view of the noble valley, the broad vista of bay, and farther to the south that other grand landmark, standing, a blue sentinel watching over the great sweep of plain and called "Diablo" by the Spanish surveyors because the Indians said "Cucusuy," their tribal devil, made his home up on its crest. With this mountain of sulphurous tittle in close proximity to the saintly peak on the side lines of Sonoma, Napa and Lake counties, it looks as if the geography people set El Diablo guarding the beautiful Saint Helena—a sort of Mephisto taking care of Marguerite.

Even in the matter of a name for his home the General chose in poetical and graceful fitness. Near and on the lower slope of the mountain just above the house is a spring of water gushing clear and cold from its reservoir deep under ground, an everlasting fountain opened, possibly, during one of the volcanic uplifts that shaped St. Helena and her brood of surrounding hills or laid the Petrified Forest in stone, back in some pre-historic, planet-forming period. Whatever its origin, whatever struck the rock which held it within its cavern source, that flow is the town water supply, inexhaustible, life-giving. To the General, likely, this was a reminder of the storied spring up in the Sierra Nevadas of Old Granada. Its crystal waters flowing down through the matchless grilled arcades of the Alhambra was called by the Spaniards as well as by the original possessors, the Moors, the "Fountain of Tears." So within the pages of splendid Moorish legendary tales where waters fed from snow

heights ripple down through the green vegas of Andalusia, or through the latticed courts of fairy palaces, and where clashed the Christian sword of the chivalry of Spain and the Moslem scimitar of the warriors of the Arabian Prophet, the Californian found a title for his home—"Lachryma Montis," the Mountain of Tears. Sorrow has no great depth in the soul of the son of Spain—whether Spaniard or Moor, and tears in connection with water rippling cheerily from a fountain could never be associated with grief. Hence the sparkling spring of "Lachryma Montis."

Mountain of Tears—not tears—
Tears that come from the places of sadness;
But the stream that appears
From its mountain in ripples of gladness.
And that stream from the heart
Of the peak is a part
Of the green valley's life, light and gladness.

SONOMA IN THE ROARING FORTIES.

Year by year and page by page has this history of the Farther West been followed for three centuries. Time here went slowly from 1543, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo first flew the ensign of Castile and Arragon over Alta California, to 1846, when the flag of another day and race was raised above the territory. Spain thus began at San Diego and finished at Sonoma. The "Camino Real"—royal road—started at the most southern mission and stopped at San Francisco de Solano, where Padre Altimira's edifice, in the long chain of adobe churches, is crumbling back to the soil. From "Forty" to "Forty" the sleeping Mexican immigration traveling the broad highway cast up by the pioneer priests, was reaching the "northern frontier of colonization," as the territorial officials defined the upper line of their jurisdiction. In fact, "forty" appears to be an epochal number in the story of the state and more living history seems to have been made in those decades of the centuries than in the other of the hundred years. To properly bring the reader to the "still night in June" when Sonoma, sleeping in her moon-shaped vale, was rudely awakened to become the "California Republic," there will be noted here the nearby events which led up to the day of the Bear Flag—that homemade standard which the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West fittingly adopted after it had served its time and had given place to the Stars and Stripes.

California had been running along for several years without any practical assistance or advice from Mexico, and having her own political revolutions and official changes quite independent of those of the mother republic. Nothing was stable except the happy-go-lucky disposition of the people. Whenever they became excited over anything, a revolution acted as a safety-valve. Speaking of these revolutionists, Colton says: "They drift about like Arabs. If the tide of fortune turn against them they disband and scatter to the four winds. They never become martyrs to any cause. They are too numerous to be brought to punishment by any of their governors, and thus escape justice. There was a conservative class in the territory, made up principally of the large, landed proprietors, both native and foreign-born, but these exerted small influence in controlling the turbulent. While Los Angeles had more than a fair share of that

useless element, other large settlements in the territory could furnish their full quota of that class of political knight-errants whose pastime was revolution and whose capital was a gaily caparisoned steed, a riata, a lance, a dagger and possibly a pair of horse-pistols. These fellows among themselves assumed a reckless daring, but if they ever got within range of a 'gringo' rifle it was by accident." President Santa Ana, whose social intercourse with the warlike Texans had destroyed all possible affection for the Yankees, sent Micheltorena, the last governor provided by Mexico, out to the territory with an "army" of 350 men recruited in prisons. He had orders to check the American immigration, and to clear the country of the "malditos extranjeros"—wicked strangers. He landed at Santiago, in August, 1842, with his band of jail-birds and finally reached Los Angeles, where he was accorded a warm "welcome to our city" by the citizens, who hated Monterey, the rival capital. They hoped that the new governor would choose their place for his seat of government, but his army turned out to be such incorrigible thieves that Los Angeles was soon glad to speed the parting guests. Micheltorena promised well as a governor, but the unpopularity and uncourageous character of his so-called soldiers and the fact that he was one of those Mexican "dictators" and offensive to the "hijos del pais"—native sons—tended toward his undoing. With promises of gifts of large ranchos he induced Sutter to join him, and Castro, Alvarado and Vallejo, leaders of the "revolutionists," native sons, to offset this "foreign legion," enlisted about fifty Americans to serve with their force. At the first battle these two companies of Americans, serving on opposite sides, withdrew from the lines to let the Californians and Micheltorena's jail-birds fight it out alone, which these two forces did—not do. After some long-distance artillery-shooting during which a mule lost its life by foolishly feeding into the fire-zone of a gun, the war ended.

JUST BEFORE THE GRINGO CAME.

Micheltorena and his "braves" were corralled and shipped back to Mexico and Pio Pico was appointed constitutional governor by the supreme government, which did not seem to take offense at the revolutionary tendencies of its subject Californians. The new executive made Los Angeles his capital, which pleased the southerners, and he appointed Castro comandante general, Alvarado customs inspector at Monterey and Vallejo to remain military comandante at Sonoma. Jose Antonio Carrillo, kinsman of Governor Pico, was made military comandante of the south. This officer, who was a nephew of Alvarado, was something of a governor-maker himself, and as he hated his uncle and Castro impartially and was intensely jealous of Pio's good luck, he was soon plotting against everything in sight. He was more able and more intelligent than any of the others, but the attempt to overthrow them was too big a job and after a laudable effort he landed in prison. The governor did not care to stir up a family row by shooting his brother-in-law, so he shipped him with several other conspirators to Mexico for trial. They were back home in a short time, and their plottings were forgotten. Pico was watching Castro but had a little side plot of his own. He professed much antipathy for Mexico and favored annexation to either England or France, trusting that such a change would better his political fortune. In the last meeting of the territorial Junta, held at the San Juan Mission, he had strongly advocated secession from "that mock republic,

Mexico," before their "beautiful country" became a prey to "hordes of perfidious Yankees." He not only regretted the passing of the "golden days of the Spanish monarchy" before the era of the "miserable abortion christened Mexico," but hoped for the coming of the fleet or army that would again place them under the wings of a monarchy. Vallejo, another member of the Junta, in an eloquent speech shattered this annexation proposition and California drifted,—into the arms of Uncle Sam. While the storm-clouds were gathering, Castro in Monterey, was busy plotting. He had the custom-house in reach and could milk it at will, but even this rich privilege did not satisfy him, for he wanted the governorship as well. But before his plans for the outbreak he contemplated were fully matured, he was halted by the appearance of a party of American surveyors, who slipped over the mountains from the east and settled down in the California valleys to make some history of their own.

CHAPTER XIII.

APPEARANCE OF THE PATHFINDER.

The leader was John Charles Fremont, then a brevet captain in the corps of the United States Topographical Engineers, on his third tour of exploration across the continent and was seeking a better route from the western base of the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia River. Fremont visited Castro and solicited permission to take his surveyors, consisting of sixty-two men, through the country. Castro was all cordiality and courtesy and gave his word "on the honor of a Mexican soldier" that these strangers within the territory should not be molested. Of course, this word and promise was of little value, as he was immediately busy stirring up the Californians in the vicinity to attack the surveyors, hoping thereby to make political capital with Mexico and so further his designs on the governorship of the territory. He soon had an "army" of several hundred men, and then sent Fremont the fierce ultimatum of quickly getting out of the country or be destroyed. Such bombastic ferocity was amusing to this band of armed pathfinders, among whom were Kit Carson and others of like caliber, the flower of American frontier manhood. These tried fighters curiously looked on while Castro maneuvered his gaily clad cavalry in view, dashing them toward the intruders' camp but always wheeling to one side before they got within range of the deadly rifles they knew were awaiting their too-near approach. Finally Fremont grew tired of Castro's circus antics and moved off towards the Oregon line to finish his work. May 9, 1846, he was overtaken near Klamath Lake by Lieutenant A. H. Gillespie, United States Marine Corps, who had been dispatched from Washington the November previous in search of him. Gillespie had held long conferences with United States Consul Larkin at Monterey, and then had slipped northward on the trail of Fremont before the Californian learned his real character or mission. "Mr. Gillespie, a private gentleman traveling for his health," carried messages from President Polk—unwritten—to prevent their contents from falling into the hands of the Mexicans in case they should catch the messenger. He also carried letters from United States Senator Benton, of Missouri, Fremont's father-in-law, and these communications certainly advised the Pathfinder of the political significance of the California question. It is said that Fremont sat long before his camp-fire that night reading those letters and consulting with Gillespie. In Congress the two parties had fought out the war of "territorial acquisition" and here it was transferred to the distant Pacific for final adjustment. Fremont understood, and clearly his work was cut out for him.

Great Britain, Mexico and the United States, each from her corner, was watching the rich territorial prize in the center of the triangle. An English fleet was on the coast and the northern boundary matter was looming into prominence. The United States government demanded nine degrees more of latitude than John Bull was at first disposed to concede and "Fifty-four forty

or fight," was a party watchword until both countries at issue agreed to run the line along the forty-ninth parallel. The North and South were "debating" with increasing truculence the slavery question, the latter advocating the acquisition of territory for the negro-working plantations, and the former opposing with the cry of "plotting to rob Mexico." Certainly Fremont, a junior officer in the government engineer corps, with secret instructions or suggestions having the weight of direct orders, was in a peculiar position. Gillespie had been told to "find Fremont" and from Washington he had sailed to Vera Cruz, crossed Mexico in disguise to Mazatlan where he found a United States ship of war awaiting him, thence to Monterey and the last lap of the long search up the Sacramento Valley to the camp of the man who was to introduce California to her future family—the Sisterhood of American States. There is no doubt that the "hint" he received left him to consult his own judgment, a judgment which proved to be unerring, and which won him the perfect and flattering indorsement of the Secretary of State. Still he knew that a failure or a weak handling of the revolution he might inaugurate, or appear to inaugurate, would overwhelm him with reproach; and it is quite certain in that event he would be left to bear his "troubles alone." He had won his famous title—Pathfinder—cutting his way through the perils of savage-infested wilds, and he was in the habit of weighing small chances of success against the multi-failures always menacing him. He did not hesitate at this new call, but he sat long before his camp-fire studying the orders. Then he turned toward the south. In a few days the Bear Flag was floating over the Castillo of Sonoma and another star was due to appear in the constellation of American States.

THE RIDE TO SONOMA.

It is to be regretted that history cannot record a more fitting reward for this work and that the pages devoted to jealousies and wrangling of his seniors, which made Fremont the official scapegoat, cannot be removed from the story of the Mexican conflict in California. He left this coast under arrest, the fame of his conquests blanketed by a degradation unmerited, to be court-martialed on frivolous charges from which he was partially vindicated by fellow-officers, and finally fully vindicated by the public. Stockton, Kearny and others who sought to crush a junior who had proved himself greater than they, left names to certain localities in the state, but Fremont, scientist, explorer, soldier, statesman and all but president, left a name written over all the mountains, plateaus and valleys of the wide west.

After Comandante Jose Castro had "driven" Fremont and his "vagabonds" from the "Free State of Alta California," he valiantly started in to complete the eviction of the Americanos, also to complete the downfall of Governor Pio Pico. His conquest of the intruding "gringos" would make him so popular in Mexico and at home that the leap to the gubernatorial chair would be "easy." When Fremont returned to New Helvetia he found the settlers in great excitement over Castro's flaming proclamations and war preparations. The farm lands in the Sacramento valley gave promise of good grain crops and it was believed that the Indians in the neighborhood were being induced to destroy property of the Americans. Castro, securing all the horses he could to mount his cavalry, had directed Lieutenant De Arce, of the garrison at Sonoma, to

gather all the animals he could find north of San Francisco Bay and remove them to Santa Clara. That officer with a number of vaqueros drove his band up the Sacramento river to Knight's Landing, the nearest point where he could swim the horses across the stream. This was reported at Sutter's Fort as "two or three hundred armed men approaching," and the settlers with their rifles rallied to Fremont's camp. It was decided by these settlers not to let Castro have the horses that would be used against them, and Ezekiel Merritt, with twelve companions, was ordered to capture the animals. On the night of June 9th, they surprised De Arce's camp on the Cosumnes river, and returned with the horses to Fremont's camp. The seizure was made without violence, De Arce offering no resistance, seeing that such would be useless.

Having gone this far the Americans felt that they could not stop here. The constant threat of the Mexican officials to drive them from the territory had grown tiresome, and there is no doubt that the advice of Fremont encouraged them to "go ahead." Doubtless he evolved the entire plan from what he had read "between the lines" in the oral dispatches Gillespie brought him. He had no authority over the settlers, no war was on, and while he knew the guns were shotted for the coming conflict between the two republics, he remembered Commodore Jones' error at Monterey four years before, where the American flag went up one day to come down the next; and he was careful not to appear untimely in an act that would involve the government he represented. Moreover, he knew that even then Commodore John Drake Sloat in the United States Frigate Savannah, was sailing northward along the Mexican coast closely followed by Admiral Sir George Seymour in the British ship Collingwood, an ocean race between America and England with California as the prize. Possibly he knew that Secretary Bancroft of the Navy Department, fully advised that the British Vice Consul was impatiently awaiting the coming of Seymour and the guns that were to complete the plan of annexation, had ordered Sloat to take Monterey and hold it. Whether or not Fremont sent Merritt and his thirty-three history-makers from the camp on the Feather river down to Sonoma, the pathfinder saw them start away and their mission, to him, was no mystery.

They left at 3 p.m., June 12, for their one hundred and twenty mile ride, reaching Captain John Grigsby's ranch in Napa valley at 9 a.m., the 13th, where they received more reinforcements. Here the company was organized and prepared for entry into Sonoma. The following list of names of the party is probably correct: Ezekiel Merritt, Dr. Robert Semple, William Fallon, W. B. Ide, H. L. Ford, G. P. Swift, Samuel Neal, William Potter, Samuel Gibson, W. M. Scott, James Gibbs, P. Storm, Samuel and Benjamin Kelsey, John Grigsby, David Hudson, Ira Stebbins, William Hargrave, Harrison Pierce, William Porterfield, Patrick and James McChristian, Elias Barrett, C. Griffith, William C. Todd, Nathan Combs, Lucien Maxwell, Franklin Bidwell, Thomas Cowie, W. B. Elliott, Benjamin Dewell, John Sears, George Fowler and W. Barti, known as "Old Red." James McChristian, a native of New York, was the youngest of the party, being eighteen. With his family he lives in Sebastopol, eighty-four years old, the Last of the Bear Flaggers.

CHAPTER XIV.

REPUBLIC OF CALIFORNIA.

June 14, 1846, at daybreak, the company of Americans rode quietly over the Napa hills and down into Sonoma. All was peace in the quadrangle of adobes around the plaza. War was on south of the Rio Grande and already the tricolor of Mexico had been trampled under the hoofs of Taylor's charging dragoons. Santa Ana had lost Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma the month before, but their gun-thunders had not reached California. Even the bickerings and wranglings of the territorial officials over the meager spoils of the country, that kept Los Angeles and Monterey awake, were unknown north of the great bays. Merritt led his company across the plaza to the residence of Comandante M. G. Vallejo and awoke that officer from sleep. Hastily dressing himself, he admitted them to his premises and demanded their identity and mission. The answers were clear and brief. These visitors were not trained in the phraseology of war. There was no formal truce, no exchange of notes, as laid down in modern military tactics. Some writers have tried to make this important incident dramatic, while others have scolded these early morning disturbers. They have been described as being rude and lawless, without leader and without definite object. It has been said their buckskin clothing was "greasy," and they frightened the folk of the town. Even H. H. Bancroft, the eminent historian, in his faithful narrative does not appear to be over-pleased with their manner. But there was nothing stacy in the appearance of this band of "conspirators," and they were not of the rude and lawless kind. Vallejo was a near-American—so near that only a change of flags in the plaza would complete his naturalization. He had long noted the drift of American immigration into the territory and the drift of Mexican institutions out of it. He was a republican and was opposed to the plots and counter-plots of Pico and Castro that would annex his native land to a monarchy. He had expected this hour and calmly rose to meet it when he heard English words calling him to his door. While the company of horsemen did not produce any visual authority authorizing their action, they told him that they arrested him virtually by order of Captain Fremont. They told no more, possibly they had no more to tell. It is likely they had not heard the details of Gillespie's message to the Pathfinder, but Vallejo knew of the intrepid surveyor who was mapping the continent, bringing the West to the East, and he was satisfied that this was not the irresponsible act of a mere mob. He had little or no objection to an arrest by United States officers, as that would relieve him of his obligation as a Mexican official and his desire for annexation to the Great Republic made him regard his captors rather as welcome visitors. The arrest of two officers, Salvador Vallejo, the comandante's brother, and Victor Prudon, and the surrender of all the government property in the castillo to the Americans ended Guadalupe Vallejo's connection with the Republic of Mexico, and his official occupa-

tion gone, he became the graceful host and aroused the cooks to prepare breakfast for his guests.

BREAKFAST INSTEAD OF BATTLE.

The story of the menu of that early meal—that breakfast instead of a battle, does not appear in the annals of the times, but from verbal accounts that have come down from the table, it was a gathering of peace. The pueblo vineyards, in that pioneer period, had purpled on the warm slopes above the valley level and from the richest vintage of his cellar the ex-comandante toasted his captors in Sonoma wine. In war or in peace, he was the host—the exponent of California's hospitality. They were the enemies of his country, and his flag and his soldiery sword, his city, his trust, were in their possession. They were not fair foes fighting in the open, but were his guests and he served them. The flower of knighthood was in that service. Bancroft says, "those who met so unceremoniously, became merry companions." Dr. Semple had just finished modifying several pages of articles of capitulation, was satisfied with his adjutant-labors and was enjoying the good things the gods—or rather, the Vallejos—provided. Merritt, who had led them to that "promised land" looked over the generous board and thought that war is not what General Sherman, years later, said it is. Knight, the interpreter didn't try to interpret; just let everybody eat and drink in his own mother-tongue. Ide, the new Captain, wondered if the rest of the campaign would be where the blood of the Mission grape would be the only thing shed. It may not be true that one enthusiastic guest toasted the host and nominated him for the presidency of the new republic, established just before the nominee called them to breakfast. If this took place Vallejo without doubt declined the doubly-dangerous honor, he having lost his post and yet having to reckon with the Government of Mexico for yielding without some appearance of a fight. The world has seen an army march up a hill and then march down again, but never before saw one come to battle and stay to breakfast.

Regarding the capture, General Vallejo, at the Centennial celebration in Santa Rosa, July 4, 1876, said in part:

"A little before the dawn, June 14, 1846, a party of hunters and trappers, with some foreign settlers, under command of Captain Merritt, Dr. Semple and William B. Ide, surrounded my residence at Sonoma and without firing a shot made prisoners of myself, Lieutenant Colonel Victor Prudon, Captain Salvador Vallejo and Jacob P. Leese. I should here state that down to 1845, I had maintained at my own expense a respectable garrison there, which often, in union with the settlers, did good service in campaigns against the Indians, but at last tired of spending money which the Mexican government never refunded, and most of the force that had constituted it had left Sonoma. Thus, in June, 1846, the place was entirely unprotected, although there were ten pieces of artillery with other arms and ammunitions of war. Years before I had urgently represented to the Government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost, which would be equivalent to leaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were that 'I should at once force the immigrants to at once recross the Sierra Nevadas and depart from

the territory of the republic.' To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible—first, because the immigrants came in autumn, when snow covered the Sierras so quickly as to make a return impracticable. We always made a show of authority, but were well convinced all the time that we had no power to resist the invasion which was coming upon us. With the frankness of a soldier I can assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain of the treatment they received at the hands of either authorities or citizens."

The captors immediately drew up the following guarantee, which was signed and presented to Vallejo:

"We, the undersigned, having resolved to establish a government upon republican principles, in connection with others of our fellow-citizens, and having taken up arms to support it, we have taken three Mexican officers as prisoners, Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Lieut.-Col. Victor Prudon and Capt. Salvador Vallejo. Having formed and published to the world no regular plan of government, feel it our duty to say it is not our intention to take or injure any person who is not found in opposition to the cause, nor will we take, or destroy, the property of private individuals further than is necessary for our support.

EZEKIEL MERRITT,
R. SEMPLE,
WILLIAM FALLON."

SPIKING THE BRITISH GUNS.

This voluntary on the part of the invaders, revolutionists, or whatever they have been called, shows that they were under discipline and were intelligently actuated with a definite purpose. The details of the plan may not have stood out in relief to them but the object was in view. They respected the first rule of warfare—that lives and property of non-combatants be protected. Blindly, possibly, as to the ultimate end, they were working along the way of destiny and they were working well. The forces of the two republics were facing each other below the Rio Grande and these thirty-three settlers who left their threatened homes in the Napa and Sacramento valleys and rode down into Sonoma early that morning, were the forerunners of the war in the territory that was only twenty-five days distant. While Castro, plotter and blusterer, was driving the "perfidious" settlers, not out of the territory, but to arms, these same settlers capturing the Mexican battery in Sonoma were virtually spiking the guns of the British fleet then racing toward California. This is borne out by the fact that when Commodore Sloat sailed into Monterey, July 2, 1846, beating Seymour in their joint dash up the Pacific, he was at a standstill as to further action. War had been declared between Mexico and the United States but such was unknown on the Pacific coast. Nor did he know that Secretary of the Navy Bancroft, May 15, 1846, had sent him orders instructing him with the ships under his command to take Mazatlan, Monterey and San Francisco, either or all as his force would permit, and hold them at all hazard. On his arrival in port he learned more of the annexation scheme. In the last conference between British Consul Forbes, Governor Pico and General Castro, they discussed the plan of a fresh declaration of the independence of California and then an appeal to Great Britain for protection. A British fleet was to be convenient to respond to the call. Mexico would be easily appeased, for California was but a troublesome

province, and her enemy, the United States, would thus be cheated out of the principal prize that made war acceptable to her. Of all this, which was concealed from the American people in California, intimations had reached Washington through the vigilance of United States Consul Thomas O. Larkin, at Monterey. Another detail of the plot was the establishment of a large British colony in the choice portions of the territory, and grants of land for that purpose only needed the Governor's signature. Possibly, in general the simple Californians, without seeking absorption into a foreign monarchy, were seeking foreign protection from that "Bogy Man," the Yankee, whose energy, intelligence and "get-ahead" characteristics made him unwelcome in a land when they sleep today and work mañana. Whatever their real intentions while trying to get under the wing of the purring British Lion, they would have remained there and California would have been a rich security and payment for the debts due in Mexico to English subjects. Washington, knowing this, drew Fremont back to the Rio Sacramento, from where, without revealing the plans of the government, he sent Merritt to Sonoma, which his civil engineering training readily told him was a strategic point, being in touch with Sutter's Fort, the objective of the eastern immigration, and near San Francisco Bay, the natural naval base of the territory.

CHAPTER XV.

COMMODORE SLOAT AT MONTEREY.

While Sloat was waiting, undecided, at Monterey, he heard of the capture of Sonoma by orders of Fremont and assumed that the Engineer officer must be in receipt of the news for which they were looking. He had been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy not to wait for official information of the declaration of war, but at the first news of it possess California. But the Savannah swung idle at her anchors and the Commodore still hesitated. He knew the British Frigate Collingwood—slow but sure—was nearing port and now was his opportunity. He also knew that the administration at Washington, pretty well harassed by the opposition and being charged with seeking a war of conquest and for the acquisition of territory in contravention of the spirit of American institutions and in violation of the popular wishes; and to offset this there was, on the part of the "war" party, an inclination to "coax" California away from Mexico and into the Union. He had been schooled from the tyrannical textbook of the long-ago quarterdeck where a subordinate had no discretion and never dared look behind the letter of an order; and, he had seen Commodore Jones recalled for hoisting his flag in this same place four years too soon. History was repeating itself, for he was now in exactly the same position as was Jones—on the horns of the same dilemma. If Seymour's flag got ashore first, then a courtmartial for Sloat; if Sloat's flag got ashore too soon, then Sloat would only have the fellow-sympathy of Jones. Finally, he took the dilemma by both horns and, July 7th, hoisted the stars and stripes for all time over Monterey. But Commodore Sloat was not satisfied with the range of affairs and, not without considerable reason, complained that he was being kept in the dark and that officers who were his juniors in rank—Gillespie being a lieutenant in an arm of the naval service, and Fremont in actual rank a second-lieutenant, the lowest grade officer in the army. And these young men were winning a state while he, a fleet commander, was virtually marking time and listening for the sound of their guns. Then it was borne in upon him that all hands were blundering and he ordered the two officers into his presence. It was a memorable interview.

SETTING THE COMMODORE A PACE.

"I want to know," said the Commodore, "by what authority you are acting. Mr. Gillespie has told me nothing. He came to me at Mazatlan and I sent him to Monterey, but I know nothing. And, I want to know by what authority you are acting."

Gillespie could not answer, and Fremont saw that the worthy naval man was not in the plan of campaign, consequently he made the best reply possible, that he was acting on his own authority. "And I have acted," said Sloat, "upon the faith of your operations in the north, as I would rather suffer from doing too much than too little."

Fremont then, from the deck of the Savannah, might have called the Commodore's attention to the Collingwood which had arrived in port only the day before, and that she was only one of the big fleet of war vessels Great Britain was keeping in that part of the Pacific. Also that this was a time for quick action and not for the unwinding of red tape. If Sloat had then known that the declaration of war was two months old and that an order censuring him for not taking Monterey sooner, was coming to him from the Navy Department, he might not have worried over the pace that Fremont had set him. Thus it is seen that the government made no mistake at that critical period when it directed this junior officer of the United States Topographical Engineers to move at his own discretion. He took part in the subsequent events—mere skirmishes—between the Californians and American forces, also in the skirmishes between himself and the fellow-officers whose malice followed him to the close of the conflict he began in the Plaza at Sonoma.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM B. IDE.

After receiving the surrender of General Vallejo and Sonoma, the Americans organized themselves into something resembling a municipal government, with William B. Ide president and Dr. Robert Semple secretary. John Grigsby was appointed captain, Ezekiel Merritt, who had conducted them there, not wishing to retain command. Henry L. Ford was made lieutenant. In order that the movement should go on record as proceeding decently and regularly, Ide, as commander-in-chief, formulated the following declaration, which was published June 18th:

"A proclamation to all persons and citizens of the district of Sonoma requesting them to remain at peace and follow their rightful occupations without fear of molestation.

"The commander-in-chief of the troops assembled in the fortress of Sonoma gives his inviolable pledge to all persons in California, not found under arms, that they shall not be disturbed in their persons, their property or social relation, one with another, by men under his command.

"He also solemnly declares his object to be: first, to defend himself and companions in arms, who were invited to this country by a promise of lands on which to settle themselves and families; who were also promised a republican form of government; when, having arrived in California, they were denied the privilege of buying or renting lands of their friends, who instead of being allowed to participate in or being protected by a republican government, were oppressed by a military despotism, who were even threatened by proclamation by the chief officers of the aforesaid despotism with extermination if they should not depart out of the country leaving all of their property, arms and beasts of burden; and thus deprived of the means of flight or defense, were to be driven through deserts inhabited by hostile Indians, to certain destruction. To overthrow a government which has seized upon the prosperity of the mission for its individual aggrandizement; which has ruined and shamefully oppressed the laboring people of California by enormous exaction on goods imported into this country, is the determined purpose of the brave men who are associated under my command.

"I also solemnly declare my object, in the second place, to be to invite all peaceable and good citizens of California who are friendly to the maintenance

of good order and equal rights, and I do hereby invite them to my camp at Sonoma without delay to assist us in establishing and perpetuating a republican government, which will secure to all, civil and religious liberty; which shall encourage virtue and literature; which shall leave unshackled by fetters, agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

"I further declare that I rely upon the rectitude of our intentions, the favor of heaven and the bravery of those who are bound and associated with me by principles of self-preservation, by love of the truth and the hatred of tyranny, for my hopes of success.

"I furthermore declare that I believe that a government to be prosperous and happy must originate with the people who are friendly to its existence, that the citizens are its guardians, the officers its servants, its glory its reward.

WILLIAM B. IDE."

This proclamation, while it was a laudable and intelligent effort on their part to set themselves right before the world, also to satisfy the people in the neighborhood that no lives or property were in peril, was somewhat crude in its wordings, and in its allegations often wandered some distance from the facts. The settlers, the proclamation declared, had been invited to this country under the promise of lands and a republican form of government and those promises had been violated. It does not appear in the declaration who made the promises and the seizure of the mission property years previous does not seem to be a sufficient cause of action. However, the preparation of state-papers is hardly the work of the pioneer and Ide was sufficiently explicit and direct for all purposes, and if his language was less splendid than the diction of Castro, who was issuing call after call for the Californians to arise and sweep from the earth the "gang of North American adventurers" who had captured Sonoma "with the blackest treason the spirit of evil can invent," Ide's off-hand proclamation drew better and he soon had in his camp enough men well-armed, to police the surrounding country and run out the several gangs of desperados that were disturbing the settlements.

CHAPTER XVI.

FREMONT THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

After the insurgents found themselves with a victory on their hands they were confronted with the question of what to do with it. Fremont was considerable distance away and fleet vaqueros would soon carry the news of the capture around the territory. There was a discussion as to the disposal of the prisoners and it was finally decided to remove them to Sutter's Fort. As very friendly relations existed between captors and captives the General took part in these discussions and was in favor of the removal as he wished to be more in touch with a United States officer. He advised his people in the pueblo to remain quiet, that they would not be molested and he would soon return from Sutter's Fort. In Sonoma and while enroute he was secretly approached by Californians with the suggestion that they organize themselves into a strong force, attack the Americans and rescue the captives. Vallejo strongly disapproved of this. He knew such action would only cause needless bloodshed in the district and he knew what even many American officers in California did not know—that this was the beginning of the end of Mexican dominion in the territory. He was not obsessed with the madness that would send his simple vaqueros against those rifles whose discharge was the prelude of death. But he immediately communicated with Commander John B. Montgomery of the United States Sloop of War Portsmouth, in San Francisco, requesting that officer to use his authority or exert his influence to prevent the commission of acts of violence upon the inhabitants of Sonoma by the insurgents in that community. By order of Commander Montgomery the following reply was written by Lieutenant W. A. Bartlett, U. S. N., to Don Jose de la Rosa, Vallejo's representative:

"Sir: You will say to General Vallejo, on my part, that I at once and entirely disavow this movement as having proceeded under any authority of the United States, or myself as the agent of my Government in this country, or on this coast. It is a movement entirely local, and with which I have nothing to do; nor can I in any way be induced to take part in the controversy which belongs entirely to the internal policies of California.

"If they are Americans, as they avow themselves, they are beyond the laws and officers of the United States, and must now take all the responsibilities in which they have placed themselves, being answerable to the laws of Mexico and California.

"I have now for the first time heard of this movement and in making the most positive disavowal, for myself and for my Government, as having in any wise instigated or aided this, I also disavow the same on the part of Captain Fremont, United States topographical engineer, now in the country for scientific purposes.

"If my individual efforts can be at any time exercised to allay violence or prevent injury to innocent persons, it shall be exerted; but as an officer of the

Government of the United States I cannot have anything to do with either party. They must take the responsibilities of their own acts. From what has already transpired I think it clear that no violence will be committed on any one not found with arms in their hands. You will assure General Guadalupe Vallejo of my sympathy in his difficulties; but I positively cannot interfere in the local policies of California."

ALL DISAVOWED FREMONT.

Commander Montgomery was clearly within the scope of his official duty—as he had not been sought by Gillespie—but his disavowals gratuitously repeated, showed an interest strongly personal. At that period there was considerable disavowing of Fremont's work, on the part of United States officers. Sloat had to stir himself and follow the Pathfinder's lead and take Monterey, then he disavowed, and resigned his naval command in the Pacific, which did not save him from the departmental reprimand he received for his delay. Stockton took his place, and in the intervals between some tough fights with the Californians in the southern portion of the state, did his share of the disavowing. General Phil Kearny, the conqueror of New Mexico, marched into California late, but early enough to disavow Fremont's action. Shubrick, another commodore, had his ship on the coast long enough to also do some disavowing. Colonel R. B. Mason came last and disavowed, but as he was inspector of troops possibly this was somewhat along the line of his duty. However, they all did more or less disavowing of each other. At one time during the conflict, California had two military governors, and as they were antagonistic to one another, the territory appeared to be back in its normal condition under Mexican rule. Colonel Philip Cooke, one of the latest arrivals, amusingly describes that prevailing condition: "Colonel Kearny is supreme somewhere up the coast. Colonel Fremont is supreme at Pueblo de los Angeles, Commodore Stockton is supreme at San Diego. Commodore Shubrick the same at Monterey; and I at San Luis Rey; and we are all supremely poor, the government having no money and no credit, and we hold the territory because Mexico is the poorest of all."

Commander Montgomery, who had not been schooled in the "secret work" of the administration, might better have remained aboard the Portsmouth and "attended to his knitting," instead of questioning without knowledge the action of an officer in another branch of the service; as it was he assumed an untenable position, and so places himself on the general record of official error. As his government and that of Mexico were then busily at war,—and he should have been in the "trouble"—his technically-blameless inactivity, his caution, assumption, and hurried proclamation of his government's California policy, show weakly before Fremont's soldierly activity and unerring judgment. The Pathfinder found a broad path by which California walked into the American Union while his brother officers were disavowing him. Yet to Montgomery's credit he supplied the Bear Flag people with United States powder from the "Portsmouth."

To more fully acquaint himself regarding the situation in Sonoma, Montgomery sent one of his officers, Lieutenant John S. Missroon, to that town. His observation on conditions appears in the following portion of his report:

"It only remains, sir, for me to add that, so far as I could judge and observe, the utmost harmony and good order prevail in the camp, and that I have every reason to believe that the pledges of kind treatment toward all who may fall into their hands will be faithfully observed. I also enclose copy of a letter which I addressed to the Alcalde while I was at Sonoma, which copy is as follows:

"Sonoma, June 17, 1846.

'Sir: As you were informed yesterday, through my interpreter, my visit to this place is of a strictly mediatorial character, and was induced by the application of General Vallejo to Captain Montgomery, requesting him to adopt measures for the protection of the females and peaceable inhabitants of Sonoma.

'I have the pleasure to assure you of the intention of the foreigners now in arms and occupying Sonoma, to respect the persons of all individuals and their property, who do not take up arms against them, and I leave with you a copy of the pledge which the commander of the party has voluntarily given to me, with a view to the pacification of all alarm.' I also enclose copy of Commander William B. Ide's pledge:

TO THE ALCALDE OF SONOMA.

'I pledge myself that I will use my utmost exertion to restrain and prevent the men in arms under my command, all of whom present acknowledge my authority and approve the measure of forbearance and humanity, from perpetrating any violence, or in any manner molest the peaceable inhabitants, in person or property, of California, while we continue in arms for the liberty of California. (Signed) Wm. B. Ide, Commander.'

While the naval commander at Yerba Buena in an unofficial way sought to counsel kindness and moderation on the part of the Americans toward the people of the pueblo, there was not at any time the slightest danger that the Sonomans would be ill-treated. William B. Ide, a man of sterling worth and considerable culture, seemed to shape and control the conduct of those under his command. And this was no simple task, as his force largely included men unaccustomed to restraint and not sufficiently posted as to the cause and object of the movement and consequently often disposed to oppose measures they did not understand. Ide was a native of Ohio, came across the plains, reaching Sutter's Fort in October, 1845. Military Governor R. B. Mason, June 7, 1847, appointed him land surveyor for the northern district of California and in addition he was Justice of the Peace at Cache Creek. He received the grant of the Rancho Barranca Colorado, in Colusa county. Ide practiced law and was elected County Judge of Colusa county, September 3, 1851. He died at Monroeville, December 18, 1852, aged fifty years.

COUNTRY WITHOUT A FLAG.

After General Vallejo and the other captured officers had been dispatched to Sutter's Fort under the escort of Captain Ide, Merritt, Grigsby, Hargrave, Kit Carson and several others, the "squatters" as General Vallejo might have called them, started out to look over their claim. They were new at State-making—that is when the fabric is built up in a night, or in a morning—before breakfast. It was an accomplishment somewhat larger than stocking a rancho or furnishing a farm. As to her defensive properties Sonoma was not a

Gibraltar, and the several hundred shelf-worn muskets and other weapons in the place, seemed anything but dangerous to the Americans whose long rifles, many of them, had been tested in placés where a miss meant the finish of the shooter. The chief government building in a Spanish town is called a citadel—castillo; a Spaniard may run shy on many accomplishments but he may be trusted to fill in on names. The investigators found the battery—nine or ten old brass cannon, each piece lying prone across the adobe wall as if the soul of war within the gun was dead. Vallejo almost to the tear-point had pleaded for better armament for Sonoma and the northern frontier, as protection against undesirable immigration, and the Supreme Government of Mexico had ordered him to shoot pronunciamientos at the invading strangers. But out on the plaza this board of inspection found something more alive—the national ensign of Mexico. A soldado viejo of the southern republic had stolen out in the half-light and hoisted the bit of bunting to the top of the staff. For hours, unnoticed by the strangers passing below, the little flag, still faithful to the cause it served but could not save, saucily flaunted its eagle and its red, white and green in their faces.

This reminded them that they were yet without a government standard. They were North Americans and would have raised their red, white and blue when they lowered the red, white and green, but Fremont had advised them not to do so, fully knowing that as they were not acting under the formal authorization of the United States government, such action would raise the ever-ticklish question of neutrality. Mexico had fiercely complained of the raising of the American flag at Monterey, four years before, and Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, U. S. N., had been made the convenient scapegoat—faithful government servants frequently are—to appease the Mexican minister at Washington. So the Pathfinder, when he induced the historical Thirty-three to visit Sonoma that June day-dawn knew,—even though he was obeying a secret order, its official existence not to be revealed, the office and the honor of the scapegoat for him was a strong possibility. But he anticipated the interference of the United States naval forces on this coast and again his judgment averted what would have been to the revolutionists an awkward international situation. This does not infer that their situation apparently was not tending in that direction, or that Captain Fremont in his surveyors' camp on the American river was not anxiously listening for a gun-salute to an American flag waving over Yerba Buena. If the expected war had not taken place it is possible that presently the rough-riders of the Bear, with their cub-republic, born at break o' day, would have been moving out of the pueblo with President Santa Ana's Mexican cavalry in the vicinity. Not only is all's well that ends well, but, at least in this case, all's well that begins well, for an American army was then fighting its way toward the City of Montezuma. The insurgents, revolutionists, filibusters or whatever they may be called, had "guessed" aright, and the California grizzly, strolling (*en passant*) leisurely along the folds of their flag, was umpired in—safe.

Yet this movement, new and in advance of the wisdom of the period, this forerunner of the change that was to awake the sleeping territory to progress, came in for adverse judgment from the politicians orbiting around the national capital. The inconsistency of this decision can be seen in the receptions of the

two states that came to the northern republic during that decade. Texas, not menaced by a foreign power, and barely justified in her action, won complete independence from Mexico and then almost immediately offered herself to the Union. She was admitted, a slave state, by a whig administration whose central creed was anti-slavery. California, a ripe plum falling to a British squadron, her long length of ocean-shore to become a line of foreign fortifications whose guns would train eastward toward the American frontier and her then miserable system of government promising to be a constant thorn in the side of her neighbor over the wall of the Sierras, was encouraged to separate from the southern republic by a democratic administration in the face of a strong protest from these same whigs. The protesting statesmen, after the war, proposed that California be sold back to Mexico for \$12,000,000, and if agreeable to the other party, the United States to retain San Francisco, shore and bay, allowing Mexico \$3,000,000 on account. As this government by the treaty had assumed a Mexican debt of fifteen millions of money due American citizens, these diplomats of finance considered that they were proposing a highly profitable real estate deal. Shortly after this, Marshall, digging a sawmill ditch in Coloma creek, struck his pick into a nest of nuggets and next day California's market value went up to nearer twelve hundred millions in gold, and to a moral figure that can never be estimated.

CHAPTER XVII.

PAINTING THE BANNER OF THE BEAR.

When the Thirty-Three Immortals in Pueblo Sonoma, June 14, 1846, found themselves—a full-grown state with no flag to fit it, they made one, as they had made their commonwealth,—immediately and with the material at hand. The result was the Bear Flag. It was a domestic production, and it was not inglorious, if home-made. It was a symbol,—in the rough, but the true article, of liberty, justice and peace. And it readily gave place to its prototype, the Stars and Stripes, when the little Sonoma republic was merged into the Great Republic of the North American States. In fact the Bear Flag's single red bar and star is one of the thirteen stripes and one of the thirty-one stars that shone on the national flag after California had been admitted to the Union. And this fact which Native Sons may remember: California's star now on the blue field of the American ensign, first appeared on the Bear Flag. This rudely-fashioned standard of a small state that lived but a brief period beyond its inception, is more than the mere caprice of a leaderless band of American immigrants. It arose over the plaza in Sonoma at a critical time, and it cleared the air for the other flag, and the way for American occupancy. Commodore Sloat with his squadron had beaten Admiral Seymour's British fleet in the sea-race from Mazatlan, but the Yankee naval officer was lying at anchor in the harbor of Monterey hesitating to take possession of the port, and the entire territory. He had heard rumors of war being on between Mexico and the United States, but he feared to move before he had received official confirmation of the news. And well he might hesitate. His predecessor, Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, four years previous placed in a like position, had raised his flag over the old adobe custom house in that city, and had to haul the colors down next day, learning that he had been too rapid. His indiscretion had brought about his recall, to appease angry Mexico; hence Sloat's timidity. The two republics were then at war, though this was unknown on the Pacific coast. Captain John Charles Fremont, surveying across the continent, had received secret instructions from the administration—instructions that were verbal and have never been filed or published—to use his own judgment, taking all responsibility, even concealing the participancy of the national government, and forestall any occupancy of California by France or Great Britain. He sent the Bear Flag party to Sonoma, and when Sloat heard of the work in that pueblo and of Fremont's actions in other portions of the territory, he concluded that the "Pathfinder" was acting officially. Then he took possession of Monterey and directed Montgomery in the "Portsmouth" to possess Yerba Buena, also to raise the American ensign at Sonoma. It is a matter of history that Sloat afterwards acknowledged that he made his first move only when he had become convinced that Fremont was working under department orders which he (Sloat) had not yet received. And as additional evidence of the

important part played here by the Pathfinder, by the Bear Flaggers and their flag. Sloat was severely reprimanded by the Navy Department, the administration holding that his timidity with the British fleet in the vicinity ready to work in conjunction with the annexation-scheme of the Mexican government, jeopardized the claims and intentions of the United States. Alas, poor Sloat. He was punished for doing too little, while Jones received the same punishment for doing too much, on the same job.

THE GRIZZLY PASSANT.

In the knightly diction of heraldry the Bear Flag is: A grizzly passant on field argent; star at right dexter point; legend "California Republic" in lower half; horizontal bar gules from base to base. As an armorial bearing the bear is a suitable choice. Often he has been met on his eminent domain, and as a true native son—representative of the wild west, he has qualified. His ordinarily mild manner and willingness to be let-alone, also his latent prowess in argument when driven to the battlepoint, are well known. His high moral and physical standing in the animal settlements of the American continent make him socially fit for a place on anybody's flag. Though a carnivora, he has no objection to a huckleberry meal, but only dire famine will drive him to a diet of Digger Indian. And it is true that no Digger has ever eaten him. The single star is a reflex of the lone luminary that lighted Texas in the night of her deadly struggle, and the red colonial bar along the lower edge of the white cloth represents the California Republic's single colony. Mrs. John Sears furnished the square of white sheeting and Mrs. John Matthews, the Mexican wife of an American, contributed a flannel petticoat for the red stripe. Some unchivalrous historian has tried to establish the version of the various Bear Flag stories that one of the hunters of the party donated his only shirt for this purpose, but as the nameless patriot never acknowledged the honor and the sacrificial red shirt, the alleged incident must be left out of the record. Chivalry, modesty and self-denial are the cardinal characteristics often found in heroes, so possibly he was a life-sufferer from all three of these virtues, and died unknown, unhonored and unsung.

Here it may not be inappropriate to insert the inspiring verse of George Homer Meyer, a native of Sonoma county, and the first President of Santa Rosa Parlor, N. S. G. W. It was read on the occasion of the Admission Day celebration held in Santa Rosa, September 9, 1885, and attended by representatives from every Parlor in the State:

THE STRIPES AND THE STARS.

With the flag of all others we love and revere,
 And whose stars float above us today,
 Let us blend the Bear Flag of the brave pioneer,
 While we wreath them with laurel and bay.
 With the names of our fathers its white folds engrave,
 No dishonor its history mars.
 And today do we hold it as fitting to wave
 By the side of the Stripes and the Stars.
 Unseemly and rude on that far June-day morn
 Was the banner they lifted in air,

Yet the deed marked the hour when an empire was born,
And the Spirit of Freedom was there.
So they raised up that flag by the westernmost sea—
The flag of the grizzly, the star and the bar.
Its sponsors were Men and its folds floated free—
The Flag of the Stripe and the Star.

AND GENERAL VALLEJO SAID "BUENO."

The immediate need of a flag was borne in upon them by the following incident: Early that morning after General Vallejo had been notified by his captors that he, his sword, the old brass guns on the wall, the rusty muskets in the castillo and everything else possessed by Mexico in Sonoma, were prisoners of war, the old Don batted his eyes once or twice, said "bueno," and invited the fierce Americanos to stay for breakfast. Señora Vallejo stirred up her Indian cooks, and soon the General's dining hall—that was never closed to a stranger, especially to an American, was thrown open, and on the tables were loads of chile con carne, frijoles, tortillas, and wine from the mission grapes growing out by the old church of San Francisco de Solano. Needless to say that banquet given by the Premier Native Son of the Golden West was a notable one. It has been reported that during the latter part of the feasting some of the invaders were swearing "Viva la Mexico," and that General Vallejo was offered the Presidency of the new republic. During the festivities an old Spanish soldier had stolen out into the plaza and raised the Mexican flag. He could not annihilate the hated gringos, but he could flaunt his country's ensign in their faces. This they found it doing when they issued from the banquet room.

William Lincoln Todd, nephew of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was the artist of the Bear Flag. Henry Ford, one of the party, carefully outlined the general appearance of the grizzly, and then Todd insisted that he was an animal-painter, in fact a Landseer. His comrades told him to go ahead, and hurry. With a pen and ink he laboriously drew the figure of the bear on both sides of the white sheeting. By that time the "committee on flag" scouting around town had found and commandeered some linseed oil, lampblack and a can of red paint. These the "Landseer" of the republic mixed and spread on the cloth. In color the result was more cinnamon than grizzly, but the new state was not seeking mere color and the work was accepted. Various art-writers have tried their pens on that result. It has been called a bear rampant,—meaning, possibly, on the rampage; also a bear regardant,—regarding the landscape in an effort to locate a dinner. But these heraldic descriptions were not so practical as the criticisms of the curious town-people who looked, laughed and said it was "el porcino;" and an English sailor present voiced in his natal vernacular that idea when he said that it was "nothing so like a bloomin' red 'og."

Todd had no difficulty getting on what passed for a five-point star, but when he came to the inscription he found his first snag. This is recorded in a letter written from Los Angeles, January 11, 1878, in which he says: "Mine was a grizzly bear passant, painted red; the flag mentioned by Hittell, the historian, with the bear rampant, was made, I believe, in Santa Barbara, and was painted black. The flag I painted will be known by a mistake I made in tint-

ing in the words 'CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC.' The letters were first lined out with a pen, and I forgot the 'L' and put the 'C' in its place. Afterwards I put the 'I' over the 'C,' which made the last part of 'REPUBLIC' look as if the final two letters were blended."

LONG MAY THE RED FLANNEL PETTICOATS WAVE.

Red flannel petticoats have an honored place on American flags. The seven red stripes of the first national ensign flung to the winds were donated by the wife of an American soldier, who sacrificed her petticoat for that patriotic purpose. James McChristian of Sebastopol, the survivor of the Bear Flag party, saw the "flag committee" at their work. He says that Jack Randsford, Peter Storm and John Kelly were told off by Captain Ezekiel Merritt to do the "heavy" work. These three men, being sailors and necessarily sea-tailors, were supposed to know much about sails, flags and other fabrics. In their cruising around the pueblo they found Mrs. John Matthews, a native of California, and the wife of the American express-rider between Sutter's Fort and Sonoma. She provided the flannel band and Randsford sewed it on the white sheeting below the bear passant. That bear may be a "native son," but the red petticoat-stripe is more distinctly "native daughter," and the N. D. G. W. may logically plead their stronger claim to the Bear Flag as an emblem of their order. Josefa Matthews—woman of Spain—wife of an American—is the Bear Flag daughter of the golden west.

Los Osos—the bears—as the Californians called the Americans, were highly pleased with Todd's labors, and Todd was correspondingly highly pleased with himself and their tributes to his handicraft. He wanted to increase his output of flags while he was about it, he said, but he had been so wasteful with his color-supply that there was no more in the California Republic, and the one ensign had to do for the whole state. Captain Stephen Smith at Bodega made a fair copy of the original—fair enough for working purposes—which he used till the republic was lost in the American commonwealth.

When the warpaint on the white-sheeting was sufficiently dry to stay where Todd had put it, the California Republic took her stand in the north-west corner of the Sonoma plaza for the first flag raising. They did not use the old brass battery for a salute, as they did not know whether or not the ancient guns could be fired without bursting and destroying the new state. Moreover, powder was scarce.

Then the Banner of the Bear
With its single stripe and star
Went aloft.

And the brave little ensign of Mexico that had waved defiance all day to the invading gringos, its red, white and green rising and falling on the soft, saline winds that came up from the valley from the sea, dropped down from its place and out of history.

Regarding the exchange of ensigns by Lieutenant J. W. Revere of the U. S. Sloop of War "Portsmouth," the following incident is told by James McChristian: "After the Bear Flag had been unbent from the staff-halliards and Revere was fastening Old Glory to the rope, Midshipman John E. Montgomery, the son of Commander John Montgomery of the "Portsmouth," carefully folded the square of sheeting into a neat package and placed it in his

coat-pocket, saying, 'this is worth taking care of.' The lad at that time was just my own age—18—a fine, manly fellow, and nobody objected to his action." The gallant midddy of the old-time Yankee navy, who appreciated and cared for the passing Bear Flag, gave his life in the service of his country and this State, as he was killed in a fight with hostile Indians near Sutter's Fort soon after this event. McChristian, seventy-four years old, the last of the Bear Flaggers, remembers clearly the stirring times in this county during the "roaring forties." He was employed by Revere to haul two 18-pounder brass guns from Sonoma to the Embarcadero, where they were to be shipped to the "Portsmouth," at Yerba Buena. The officer had found them on the wall looking frowningly across the valley, and he intended to have them mounted at the Annapolis naval academy as object-lessons for the cadets. McChristian's two-yoke of oxen balked on the job, and his claim for the work has slept in the War Department for sixty-three years.

BEAR FLAG YET ON DUTY.

Though the Bear Flag passes from the Sonoma plaza, it does not pass from further history. Its adoption by the California Republic June 14, 1846, makes its anniversary identical with that of the ensign that supplanted it, as June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the thirteen stars and thirteen stripes as the national flag. Its adoption by the Native Sons, June 8, 1880, makes it the standard of their order, and its adoption by the Legislature, March 3, 1911, makes it the State Flag. Its lone star was the star of Texas, and is now the star of California on the national ensign. Its bear, at the request of Major J. R. Snyder of Sonoma, was placed on the great seal of the state. The Bear Flag is yet in active service, and not one feature on its folds is idle. Its political-life was only twenty-five days, but during twenty-three of them it was the sole American flag of any description in this territory, and its presence at Sonoma was a deterrent to the foreign powers hesitating to move for possession. Its presence at Sonoma finally moved the hesitating United States naval commander at Monterey to send the Stars and Stripes ashore and seal California to Uncle Sam forever. What more honor and distinction could it have? Every Native Son and Daughter of the Golden West may proudly wear the little emblem of the bear, for in the world of heraldry there is no more knightly symbol.

The only ceremony other than the cheers of "Los Osos" and the attention of the Sonomans who viewed the proceedings with mild curiosity, was the flag-raising oration of Lieutenant Henry L. Ford, who with First Sergeant Granville F. Swift and Second Sergeant Samuel Gibson composed the official staff of the grand army of the new republic. The lieutenant's oratory was remarkably deficient in metaphorical flights and full-rounded periods, but it went directly to the point. There was a faint allusion to the alternative of disaster, but about it there was the old "we-must-hang-together-or-we-will-hang-separately" spirit of the Declaration of Independence. In all its rugged beauty and brevity here is the address in full:

"My countrymen, we have taken upon ourselves a damned big contract. We have gone to war with the Mexican nation, and that will keep us busy for some time. We are bound to defend one another or be shot. There is prob-

ably no half-way place in the matter. To make our object good and take care of ourselves we must have order, we must have discipline. Each of you has had a voice in choosing your officers. Now that they have been chosen, they must be obeyed. This is business, and there is no back-out from it."

CHAPTER XVIII.

BRINGING ORDER OUT OF THE WILDS.

In the history of the invasion of Sonoma there is recorded no instance of violence, not one overt act against the order and discipline as insisted upon by the orator of the flag-raising celebration. Among the many adventurous men that were attracted there by the probabilities of war and the possibilities of gain, doubtless there were characters difficult to manage, but in the hands of those managers ready to use a loaded rifle as the last argument, if such appeared—they were managed. The grizzly on the cotton-sheeting may have been a far cry from the real thing ruling in his wild ravines, but the spirit symbolized in Todd's oil painting was the sturdy spirit of California's forest king,—and California's gringo republic.

The garrison was divided into two companies—First Rifles and First Artillery. The Rifles broke out from the armory all the small arms they could find amid the rubbish of the place, cleaned them up and loaded all that would hold powder and lead. The Artilleries went to work on the battery. They scraped the rust and muck off the pieces, and would have improved the appearance of the gun-carriages but Todd had used all the paint on the flag. But they were all captains of industry for the rest of the day, and after they had finished, the old cannons lying across the wall looked more shiny and more ferocious. Sentries were posted with strict orders regarding the approach of strangers and the military family of the republic set up a system of orderly housekeeping. Supplies were purchased for the use of the defenders on the credit of the new government and accounts were opened for regular rations of beef, flour and other necessities. Prohibition was early established—whiskey made contraband, with a little martial law to keep it so. This was not a political measure but a municipal precaution. The citizens of the pueblo, who greatly outnumbered their new governors, were closely looked after. Among them were many old Mexican soldiers and able-bodied men that could have put up a warm fight should some energetic leader stir them up and the "Bear Flaggers" didn't intend to be caught dreaming in the drowsy, summery climate of Sonoma.

FIERCE WAR WORDS.

The mail service in the territory at that period was an indefinite affair and mail reached Sonoma when some accommodating vaquero acting as pony-express brought it. Few natives in the country could read or write, even Lieut.-Col. Castro, of the Mexican Army and Acting Comandante of the Department of California, was without that accomplishment, but some humble secretario penned the fulminations that occasionally filtered into the pueblo, furnishing news and amusement to the "adventurers" he so longed to rise en masse and destroy. This is a sample translation of the high-color war-words of a Mexican statesman:

"Fellow Citizens—the contemptible policy of the agents of the United States of North America in this department has induced a number of adventurers who, regardless of the rights of men, have designedly commenced an invasion, possessing themselves of the town of Sonoma, taking by surprise all the place, the military commander of that border, Col. Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, Lieut.-Col. Don Victor Prudon, Captain Don Salvador Vallejo and Jacob P. Leese.

"Fellow countrymen, the defense of our liberty, the true religion which our fathers possessed and our independence, call upon us to sacrifice ourselves rather than lose those estimable blessings. Banish from your hearts all petty resentments. Turn you and behold yourselves, these families, these innocent little ones, which have unfortunately fallen into the hands of our enemies, dragged from the bosoms of their fathers, who are prisoners among foreigners and are calling upon us to succor them. There is still time for us to rise en masse, as irresistible as retribution. You need not doubt that Divine Providence will direct us to the way of glory. You should not vacillate because of the smallness of the garrison of the general headquarters, for he who will first sacrifice himself will be your friend and fellow-citizen. Let the fortunes of war take its chance with these ungrateful men who, with arms in their hands, have attacked the country. I have nothing to fear, my duty leads me to death or victory. I am a Mexican soldier and I will be free and independent or I will gladly die for those inestimable blessings.

"JOSE CASTRO."

But as the captured Sonomans, their families and their innocent little ones were getting along quite nicely with their captors, and no prisoner was calling for succor, no Californian hastened to sacrifice himself, and even Castro did not appear anxious to show up at the sacrificial point. So, the guns in the silent battery at Sonoma went on gathering dust.

MURDER OF COWIE AND FOWLER.

But the occupation of this portion of the territory was not destined to be bloodless and the first homicide was a foul murder. Soon after getting his garrison into ship-shape Lieutenant Ford found the powder running low and sent two of his men, Cowie and Fowler, to the Sotoyome Rancho, where Moses Carson would supply them with the needed war commodity. They were captured near Santa Rosa by a band of cut-throats and desperados under the leadership of one Juan Padillo, a native of New Mexico. In the band was a notorious character known as "Three-Fingered-Jack," his hand having been mutilated in one of his bloody personal encounters, who with Padillo, decided the hideous fate of the Americans, though it is said the rest of the Californians wished to spare them. Next morning the prisoners were taken into the hills northeast of the town, stripped and lashed naked to a tree. After amusing themselves throwing knives at the bare bodies of the helpless victims, they were mutilated and butchered by the inhuman monsters with Apache-like fiendishness. It is a pleasure to record that the murderers paid with their lives for that morning's entertainment. An Indian named Chanate witnessed the deed from the bushes in the vicinity and quickly notified Carson, who hurried to the place where he found the remains. Carson dug a grave and buried the bodies where he found them; the spot is near Chanate or Pleasant Valley, but the exact location is

unknown. No stone nor any object marks the place where these two pioneers, practically forgotten, lie.

A member of the Carrillo family was one of the band and his connection with the affair caused his brother Julio to strongly assert that Ramon Carrillo was in nowise responsible for the killing of the two Americans. The young man after made a sworn statement that Three-Fingered Jack stole out and barbarously slaughtered the prisoners while the rest of the band were deliberating over their disposal. There is not the slightest doubt of the story in its hideous details even to the tearing out of the jawbone of one of the unfortunates and the unprintable mutilation of both men as noted by the party that found the remains under the pine tree where they had been butchered. Yet H. H. Bancroft, whose pro-Mexican leanings frequently warp the pages of his splendid California histories, says: "In the absence of positive original evidence to the contrary, I choose to believe that Cowie and Fowler were killed in an altercation, in an attempt to escape, or by an individual desperado." The altercation, or attempt to escape, or individual desperado, in nowise moderates the revolting character of that horrible butchery.

TODD SPEAKS SPANISH.

Several days after this, William Todd while out some distance from Sonoma seeking his straying horses, was surprised and captured by the same band. Padillo and bloody coadjutors were for immediately executing the prisoner as they had finished Cowie and Fowler, but Todd could understand their Spanish words as they discussed his fate, and he took part in the discussion. He told them in that tongue that if he were killed the Americanos would shoot Vallejo and hang every greaser in Sonoma valley. This saved his life and his captors carried him to Olompali, an Indian rancheria, now Burdell's, Marin county.

Upon the failure of the two men to return from Sotoyome Sergeant Gibson and four of his company were sent on their track. They first got the story of the murder of their comrades, and then they got the powder for the retaliation they determined to visit upon the murderers. It is hardly necessary to state that Ford and his mounted riflemen were soon on the war-path, but this was no new experience with them, most of whom had won their spurs in hard adventures, Indian fighting and privations that try the endurance of men. There was no special glory in shooting common cut-throats but there was a score to be evened up. At the head of twenty-three picked men Ford first sought the Padillo place on the Rancho Robler but the band had gone toward San Rafael. In that vicinity he suddenly ran into the combined forces of Captain Joaquin de la Torre, who had been sent across the bay by Castro to retake Sonoma; also Padillo's band. Ford formed his fourteen men, having left the others at different points, in a convenient brushy ravine and was ready for the charging Californians. He had no doubt as to his ability to whip them, for by actual count, while they were maneuvering, he found they numbered only eighty-five. Ford stretched his little dismounted squad among the willows of the arroyo, instructing them not to fire till each one was "sure of his men." The Californians, as usual, were not disposed to crowd against the "gringos" and their terrible guns, and the only one who got hurt was a chap who, crawling through the underbrush to get a pot-shot at the malditos Americanos, inadvertently got within range of Old Red's rifle, which weapon was never known to miss target.

The spectacle of the Californian rolling down the hillside with the bullet in his stomach evidently was no entertainment for his comrades and they scattered down the ravine as fast as their mustangs could carry them. The injured man was treated aboard one of the war vessels until he recovered. Several historians have tried to make this meeting into a battle, with a considerable number of natives killed and wounded; this is one of the weaknesses of the California histories. What went into the pages as battles were not even skirmishes. An American force of any size seldom could get the Californians close enough to shoot them. The natives could maltreat unarmed and helpless prisoners who fell into their hands; they might swagger in the absence of danger, but there was no big fight in them. In most of the "battles" a few shots satisfied the "army" and the Generals in charge literally fought one another for the honor of leading the retreat. Then, after getting "safe" the valorous leader would get out a report of the affair that would be a literary masterpiece and a pronunciamiento that would flash lightning. Here and there through the population of the territory was scattered a "better class," a small minority whose Spanish blood was not mixed with Mexican or California Indian and these from their ranchos looked on listlessly as the cheap adventurers among the official and irresponsible classes wrangled, plotted and revolutioned for the spoil the poor country produced. California, her boundless possibilities not even dreamed of, was destined for the North Americans and they collectively committed a grievous sin of omission every day they left the territory in Mexican hands.

CLEARING OUT THE COUNTRY.

Ford's party found Todd in the vicinity, uninjured, as just before the attack upon his captors an Indian woman had cut his bonds and set him free. The Bear Flaggers were unable to get the murderers of Cowie and Fowler, but in a few years most of the band had gone down before the bullet. Three-Fingered-Jack—his true name was Barnardino Garcia, was shot and killed with the notorious Joaquin Murietta when Captain Harry Love rounded up that band of bandits six years later. Padillo was shot by the vigilantes in the southern portion of the state in the early sixties. He was the man who stole into the camp of the Americans escorting the prisoner officers to Sutter's Fort. No guards had been posted, such not being considered necessary, as Vallejo was quite anxious to meet Fremont; in fact he wanted to travel all night, but the others were too weary. Padillo quietly awoke the General and proposed that his band attack and kill the Americans who were sleeping so soundly, but Vallejo sternly ordered him away because of the savage and treacherous character of the proposed action, and because of the red retaliation he knew would be visited upon the Californians.

CHAPTER XIX.

CASTRO ON THE WAR PATH.

Castro, by the usual conscription and other methods of enforced enlistment, had raised his force to about three hundred men. Soldiering in Californian armies was sans pay, sans glory and most of the time sans anything to eat unless the high-private put in his off-duty hours begging or stealing. But notwithstanding the non-military character of the eligibles for the ranks, the comandante general of the department was a skilled recruiter. He kept himself posted on the social matters in the vicinity and when he corraled a fandango or fiesta where he knew all the pleasure-loving men would be gathered, he would first secure their horses, which no gay caballero would be without, and then force the owners to volunteer in the work of driving back the savage Americanos who were coming to murder everybody. He now showed faint signs of redeeming his promise to re-capture Sonoma, and moved up the Santa Clara valley as far as San Leandro. This, with Torre around San Rafael, stirred up the Bear Flag folks to the preparation of a fitting reception for the visitors. On June 23rd Harrison Pierce, a Napa Valley settler, rode from Sonoma to Fremont's camp at the Sinclair Ranch on the American River, with one change of horses, and that change at the John R. Wolfskill ranch on Putah creek. He reported that Castro with a large force was north of the bay and was threatening to retake Sonoma and hang every rebel on the place. Just as soon as the Pathfinder could get his men in the saddle they were riding southward and no grass was growing under their horse-hoofs. There were many nationalities in that band of ninety men but every one was a tried warrior, versed in woodcraft, skilled and daring and their rifles were always loaded. They rode into Sonoma at two o'clock on the morning of June 25, 1846.

After a short rest from their forced march Fremont had his troop mounted again and away after Torre. For several days the nimble Californian and his men dodged around the Marin hills keeping out of sight of the Americans. One evening an Indian messenger was captured and he carried a letter purporting to be from Torre to Castro in which the writer stated that he would reach Sonoma and attack it in the morning. Gillespie and Ford insisted that the letter was a trick to draw the Americans away, that the Torre force could escape to safety across San Francisco bay. Fremont and others were inclined to this opinion, feeling that Torre would have no reason then to advise any one of his movements, but Sonoma was insufficiently garrisoned for any assault and could not be left in danger. Better risk the loss of Torre than the loss of Sonoma. While they were debating they were moving towards home and about midnight rode into the town finding all safe and that they had been hoaxed. It was a clever trick and reflects credit on the Californian who escaped the Pathfinder. After a few hours' rest for the men and horses the troop was again in the saddle and away towards Sausalito, where it was known the retreating enemy would cross the bay. Near Tiburon several scouts in charge of Kit Carson arrested

Jose Berryessa and Ramon and Francisco de Haro, as the three men landed from a boat, having come from San Francisco. The party shot the prisoners. Carson says that they were armed, were spies and carried letters from Castro to Torre urging that officer not to spare any Americans who fell into his hands. The Bear Flag force had started out to avenge the butchery of Cowie and Fowler, and they were not men accustomed to mild methods when dealing with an armed enemy. Kit Carson and the greater part of Fremont's hunters were in the habit of using the argument of the rifle to settle all disputes as well as to preserve life, but while these facts may somewhat mitigate the offensiveness of the act, nothing can justify it. Mr. Bancroft chooses to doubt the reports of mutilation and other savage orgies around the dying Cowie and Fowler, and accepts without question every detail of testimony that will stamp the shooting near Tiburon as an atrocious murder, and a part of the work of Fremont and his band of "filibusters" who captured Sonoma. Many versions of this unfortunate event have been published, but Bancroft selects the story that best fits his general character of the Bear Flag men; yet the historian admits that the statements most unfavorable to Fremont first appeared at the time of that officer's court martial in Washington, two years after the Marin war. Torre reached the bay far enough ahead of his pursuers to find boats, embark his force and escape. He joined Castro at the Santa Clara Mission.

HOW THE PATHFINDER LOOKED.

Captain William D. Phelps of the American bark "Moscow," lying at anchor at Sausalito during that period, gives the following account of his visit to Fremont's camp, also of his meeting with and of his impression of the well-known explorer:

"The Americans camped opposite my bark, and they were early astir next morning when I landed to visit Captain Fremont, and all were variously employed in taking care of their horses, mending saddles, cleaning arms, etc. I had not up to this time seen Fremont, but from reports of his character and exploits my imagination had painted him as a large-sized, martial looking man or personage, towering above his companions, whiskered and ferocious looking.

"I took a survey of the party, but could not discover any one who looked as I thought the captain to look. Seeing a tall, lank, Kentucky-looking chap (Dr. Robert Semple) dressed in a greasy deerskin hunting shirt, with trousers to match, and which terminated just below the knee, his head surmounted by a coonskin cap, tail in front, who, I supposed, was an officer, as he was giving orders to the men, I approached and asked if the captain was in camp. He looked and pointed out a slender, well-proportioned man sitting in front of a tent. His dress was a blue woolen shirt of a somewhat novel style, open at the neck, trimmed with white, and with a star on each point of the collar (a man-of-war's-man's shirt) trimmed and fringed, which had evidently seen hard times or service, his head unincumbered by hat or cap, but had a slight, cotton handkerchief bound around it, and deerskin moccasins completed the suit, which if not fashionable for Broadway or for a presentation at court, struck me as being an excellent rig to scud under or fight in. A few minutes' conversation convinced me that I stood in the presence of the "King of the Rocky Mountains."

SUTTER'S FORT OF REFUGE.

About that time Lieutenant Joseph W. Revere and several other officers of the United States sloop of war Portsmouth ascended the Sacramento river and

visited Sutter's Fort. Revere gives the following description of the place destined to be the capital of the sovereign state of California:

"On our arrival at the embarcadero, or landing, we were not surprised to find a mounted guard of Sutter's hunters who had long been apprised by the Indians that a boat was coming up the river. These Indians were indeed important auxiliaries to the revolutionists during the short period of strife between the parties contending for the territory of California. Having been most cruelly treated by the Spanish race, murdered even, on the slightest provocation, when their oppressors made marauding expeditions for servants and when captured, compelled to labor for their unsparing task-masters, the Indians throughout the country hailed the day when the hardy strangers from beyond the Sierra Nevada rose up in arms against the hijos del pais. Entertaining an exalted opinion of the skill and prowess of the Americans and knowing from experience that they were of a milder and less sanguinary character than the rancheros, they anticipated a complete deliverance from their burdens and assisted the revolutionists to the full extent of their humble abilities.

"Emerging from the woods lining the river, we stood upon a plain of immense extent, bounded on the west by the heavy timber which marks the course of the Sacramento, the dim outline of the Sierras appearing in the distance. We now came to some extensive fields of wheat in full bearing, waving gracefully in the gentle breeze like the billows of the sea, and saw the white-washed walls of the fort situated on a small eminence commanding the approach on all sides.

"We were met and welcomed by Captain Sutter and the officers of the garrison; but the appearance of things indicated that our reception would have been very different had we come on a hostile errand.

"The appearance of the fort with its crenated walls, fortified gateway and bastioned angles; the heavy-bearded fierce-looking hunters and trappers, armed with rifles, pistols and bowie-knives; their ornamental hunting-shirts and gartered-leggings, their long hair, turbaned with colored handkerchiefs; their wild and almost savage looks and dauntless and independent bearing; the wagons filled with golden grain; the arid yet fertile plains; the caballados driven across it by wild, shouting Indians, enveloped in clouds of dust, and the dashing horsemen scouring the valley in every direction; all these accessories conspired to carry me back to the barbarous east; and I could almost fancy again that I was the guest of some powerful Arab chieftain in his desert stronghold. Everything bore the impress of vigilance and preparation for defense, and not without reason, for Castro then at the Pueblo de San Jose, with a force of several hundred men, well provided with horses and artillery, had threatened to march upon the valley of the Sacramento.

"The fort consists of a parallelogram, enclosed by adobe walls fifteen feet high and two feet thick and their embrasures so arranged as to flank the curtain on all sides. A good house occupies the center of the interior area, serving for official quarters, armories, guard and state rooms, also for a kind of citadel. There is a second wall on the inner face, the space between it and the outer wall being roofed and divided into workshops, quarters, etc., and the usual offices are provided, and also a well of good water. Corrals for the cattle and horses of the garrison are conveniently placed where they can be under the eye of

the guard. Cannon frown from the various embrasures, and the ensemble presents the very ideal of a border fortress. It must have 'astonished the natives' when this monument of the white man's skill rose from the plain and showed its dreadful teeth in the midst of those peaceful solitudes."

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC OBSERVES THE "FOURTH."

Fremont remained in camp at Sausalito until July 2, hoping for the appearance of Castro. He sent a squad across the bay and spiked the guns in the presidio at Yerba Buena. These pieces were old, not of much use, and the magazine was without powder, but the visitors did their work so well that Commander Montgomery had considerable difficulty getting the spikes out a few weeks later, when he took possession of San Francisco. But the party did not come away altogether empty handed, as they captured Port Captain Robert Ridley and sent the prisoner to Sutter's Fort. Among the war claims presented in Washington during the after years was one by Captain Phelps of the "Moscow." He wanted \$10,000 payment for providing the boat or boats that ferried the party from Sausalito to San Francisco and return. He was allowed \$50. The northern portion of the state being cleared of California forces the "Osos" returned to Sonoma, desiring, as one of them said, to have their first Fourth of July at home, in their California Republic. Out on the plaza they read the Declaration of American Independence under their Bear Flag—not having a United States ensign in the entire new state—spoke an oration, enjoyed a barbecue, and the old battery on the wall bellowed a salute to the separation from the mother kingdom across the eastern sea. It was a remarkable observance—the only one of its kind in history. The guns of the Mexican republic fired by the California Republic to celebrate the birthday of the American Republic. It was a republican voice of thunder from Forty-six speaking to Seventy-six. Over the space of seventy years, over the space of a hemisphere, rebel called to rebel, brotherhood to brotherhood, one flag—one blood, after all.

It was also a remarkable observance to the Californians who were then attending a "Quarto de Julio" for the first time in their lives. But it was some kind of a fiesta, and they all had been invited, so they turned out in their native finery. Because of the flag and guns they knew the gathering was of a patriotic character, but the literary exercises in the English language were mystifying. The Declaration seemed to be a pronunciamiento against somebody; they understood pronunciamientos, and when the reader fiercely hurled his denunciation at King George III, they felt war in the air, and smiled at the anticipated enjoyment of witnessing an Americano revolution,—seeing the gringos get up a fight among themselves.

The July celebration probably reminded the Bears that independence only could be while there were arms behind it, consequently the next day the California Battalion of Mounted Riflemen, two hundred and fifty strong, was organized. Brevet-Captain John C. Fremont, Second-Lieutenant of U. S. Topographical Engineers, was chosen Commander; First Lieutenant of U. S. Marines, Archibald H. Gillespie, was elected Adjutant and Inspector, with the rank of captain. Thus it will be noticed that the two leading officers of the organization were commissioned officers in the United States service, indicating how near the Sonoma republic stood to Uncle Sam's great Rancho.

CHAPTER XX.

COUNTRY DRIFTING TO UNCLE SAM.

Naturally, the approval of Mexico to these important changes was not expected, nor did it manifest itself in any of the florid proclamations or accounts of the revolution. The following is one of the official reports of the Bear Flag rebellion:

"About a year before the commencement of the war with the United States, a band of adventurers, proceeding from the United States, and scattering over the vast territory of California, awaited only the signal of their government to take the first step in the contest for usurpation. Various acts committed by these adventurers in violation of the laws of the country indicated their intentions. But unfortunately the authorities knew not how to arrest the tempest. In the month of July, 1846, Captain Fremont, an engineer of the United States Army, entered the Mexican territory with a few mounted riflemen under the pretext of a scientific commission, solicited and obtained from the Comandante-General, Don Jose Castro, permission to traverse the country. Three months afterwards, on the 19th of May, that same force and their commander took possession by armed force and surprised the town of Sonoma, seizing all the artillery, ammunition, armaments, etc., which it contained.

"The adventurers scattered along the Sacramento river, amounting to about four hundred, one hundred and sixty having joined their forces. They proclaimed for themselves and on their own authority, the independence of California, raising a rose-colored flag with a bear and a star. The result of this scandalous proceeding was the plundering of the property of some Mexicans and the assassination of others—three men shot as spies by Fremont, who, faithful to their duty to the country, wished to make resistance. The Comandante General demanded explanations on the subject of the Commander of an American ship of war, the *Portsmouth*, anchored in the bay of San Francisco; and although it was positively known that munitions of war, arms and clothing were sent on shore to the adventurers, Commander J. B. Montgomery replied that neither the Government of the United States or the subalterns had any part in the insurrection, and that the Mexican authorities ought, therefore, to punish its authors in conformity with the laws."

The account has the usual Mexican flavor and is slightly astray in dates, but on the whole is fairly correct and especially true is the reference to the authorities then existing being divided among themselves. This division may be said to have existed in California from the dawn of Mexican officialdom to the hour the American forces changed the administration of the territory. When Fremont first appeared in the valley near Monterey, the northern and southern ends of the country were engaged in a civil conflict, and when Sonoma fell they were still at it. When Castro called on the south to forget old scores and sores and help him expel the invaders his political foes around Los Angeles considered his olive-branch offer a clever trick. Commodore Sloat took posses-

sion of Alta California, but they did not seem to awake to the full significance of the thing till the American riflemen began to mix in their internal troubles.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER ALOFT.

But a change in the Bear Flag party's plans was coming near. July 6th, the riflemen set out by way of Knight's Landing on the Rio Sacramento to reach Castro in the Santa Clara valley, where the comandante general was as intently noting Pico in the south as he was watching Fremont in the north. At Sutter's Fort they learned that California was United States territory, Commodore Sloat having raised the American flag at Monterey the 7th. And by his order, dispatched to Yerba Buena the day previous, Commander Montgomery of the United States sloop of war Portsmouth, had hoisted that vessel's ensign in the plaza that bears her name, and the noble harbor of San Francisco belonged to the Stars and Stripes. They also learned that Lieutenant Joseph Warren Revere, U. S. N., of the Portsmouth, July 9th, had raised the United States flag at Sonoma. On the 11th, the national ensign floated over New Helvetia.

Commodore Sloat with his fleet had been lying at Monterey since the 2nd inst., undecided as to action. He was a brave and faithful officer, careful and conscientious to a fault—but the fault was indecision, and that trait of character was his undoing. According to his departmental instructions he had long been in a position to go ahead and raise his flag over the ports of California and according to departmental opinion he should have done so. Twice the rumors of hostilities on the Rio Grande decided him to act, but instead of doing so he announced his intention to wait till he heard that the gulf squadron had commenced offensive operations. All this was noted at Washington, and months later, even after he had placed the territory safe under the American flag, he was advised of official disapproval by the following severe reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy: "The Department willingly believes in the purity of your intentions; but your anxiety to do no wrong has led you into a most unfortunate and unwarranted inactivity."

SLOAT DRIVEN TO ACTION.

Next day after the receipt of this communication the commodore was relieved from command—at his own request—and for other reasons. As has been seen, he finally raised his flag at Monterey, and directly up went the colors at Yerba Buena, New Helvetia, Sonoma and Bodega. Sloat has acknowledged that he was guided more by Fremont's activities than by the Navy Department's orders, and while it may give some unmerited credit to the topographical engineer, the commodore's blunder was an unwise one. But had he blundered a week earlier he would have escaped the departmental reprimand. On the night of July 5th, a council of war was held on board the flagship Savannah and the officers of the fleet advised immediate action. Sloat, still irresolute, was called to a sense of his personal danger by Captain Mervine of the United States sloop of war *Levant*, who angrily told the commodore that it was more than his commission was worth to hesitate in the matter. The Portsmouth's launch had just arrived from San Francisco bringing advices of Torre's retreat from the vicinity of Sonoma, of Fremont spiking the guns at Yerba Buena and showing some sign of extending his war-zone even as far south as Monterey—

all these activities called for motion on Sloat's part and on the 6th, he sent the following dispatch to Commander Montgomery by the returning launch: "I have determined to hoist the flag of the United States at this place tomorrow, as I would prefer to be sacrificed for doing too much than too little. If you consider you have sufficient force, or if Fremont will join you, you will hoist the flag at Yerba Buena, or any other proper place, and take possession of the fort and that portion of the country."

"Flag Day," at Monterey, as well as at the other points in California where the stars and stripes went over the land, were days of peace and the ceremonies of raising the colors were short and simple. Just bent the ensign to the hal-yards, hoisted it aloft, fired the gun-salutes and read the proclamation in two languages, telling everybody what Uncle Sam proposed to do regarding their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that was all. The Californian attended the show with the same apathy that had always marked his attitude when destiny or politics sent him a fresh batch of masters. True, he could always be induced to observe the official change with a fandango or a fight—he would dance or lance equally with little or no thought of cause or consequences. He was a good vaquero, but wasn't strong on other features. His wants were too few, too simple to make him covetous,—a prime virtue of his race. One never finds among the Spanish peasantry the choice frailties of the Saxon poor. However, the Californian was not an intolerable fellow even if his mind seldom got higher than the back of his mustang, and his world could be encircled with his riata.

PASSING OF THE BEAR.

There was not on the program of flag-day exercises the feature-ceremony of lowering or publicly exhibiting the "conquered colors," with the victors at salient points on the stage, for there were no Mexican flags present to grace the occasion. Monterey and Yerba Buena had been colorless for months—supplies worn out, and Sutter at New Helvetia did not pay close attention to flags. Born in Switzerland, a naturalized Mexican citizen, and an American in sympathies, his nationality was somewhat mixed. At Sonoma the flag of "Los Osos" was lowered and the Portsmouth's ensign was substituted just as soon as Lieutenant J. W. Revere of that war vessel arrived from San Francisco with the colors. That was not a hostile point and the change of flags, giving full satisfaction, called for no formal ceremony. Lieutenant Revere sent another flag out to Bodega, but Captain Stephen Smith did not need it. He had kept the ensign of his old bark and that with a small bear flag had been flying quite brotherly from the same tall redwood pole. When the patriotic old mariner received the news the little bear came down and the stars and stripes alone waved over "Smith's Ranch." At Sutter's the news and flag were received with wild joy, and the men proceeded to wake the old Rio Sacramento with their celebration. They loaded the historic brass gun—purchased with the Fort Ross junk and renamed "Sutter," as even the Captain couldn't pronounce the original Russian name—and saluted until Sutter ordered "cease firing" to save his entire powder supply and the cracking adobe walls of the fort. So the noted piece of ordnance, cast in Russia for the destruction of the vandal Bonaparte, and by him captured at Austerlitz and used with telling effect on its late owners, returned to the Russians by treaty, made a part of the Fort Ross equipment, sold

to Sutter with the Russian holdings in California for \$30,000 (poor deal for the captain) roared out welcomes of peace to the flag of a Newer California until it broke every window in New Helvetia. Likely its spirit of destruction nurtured on twenty battle fields when eagle clashed with eagle over Europe, was not wholly dead.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE HISTORIAN CONTINUES THE CONFLICT.

The modest little republic of Los Osos ended as it had begun—without making a stir among the old established governments of the world. To one observing from afar it seems to have been a company of American pioneers in the California territory seeking conditions more favorable to settlers of their nationality, forcibly took possession of the town of Sonoma. In the minds of the leaders this was preliminary to the conquest of the Mexican territory by the United States government, which conquest was widely anticipated and which conquest—unknown here—was then in progress. The observer, still observing from his place afar, does not see that during that twenty-five days the “Osos,” insurgents, revolutionists, filibusters or whatever title may best fit them, checked or changed the march of events, whatever accomplishment may have been within their intentions. During that brief regime, law and order were in the pueblo, and no resident there suffered because of the new-comers. That the revolutionists—at least the leaders and principal members—were of the stuff from which good citizens are made, their after-lives in this and adjoining counties have proved. No impropriety of act, no impropriety of intention has been established against these men, and in view of this fact one wonders why Hubert Howe Bancroft in his excellent work, the “History of California,” wrote the following peculiar tribute to the passing men of the Bear Flag.

“It will be remembered that Grigsby and about fifty men had been left as a garrison, the main force of the insurgents having gone to the Sacramento. This fact, perhaps, accounts in part for the commonplace, matter-of-course way in which the Bear Flag gave place to the Stars and Stripes. But while under the former regime with Ide in command, such an event might have been attended with more diplomacy, speechmaking and general excitement, there is no reason to believe that there would have been the slightest opposition by the revolutionists. Doubtless some of the leading spirits would have preferred that the change should have come a little later, accompanied by negotiations which might give themselves more prominence; and many adventurers saw with regret their chance for plunder in the near future cut off; but there were very slight, if any, manifestations of displeasure, and no thoughts of resistance. The natives were naturally delighted at the change; and as is usual in such cases, they were disposed to exaggerate the chagrin experienced by the hated ‘Osos.’”

ON THE TRAIL OF THE BEAR.

Thus has Mr. Bancroft followed and camped on the trail of the Bear Flag party from the night they raided Castro's horse corral on the Cosumnes river, to the morning Lieutenant Revere hoisted the Portsmouth's ensign on the plaza at Sonoma. With tireless persistency, through his pages, he pursues the quarry, exults over the fallen bear, and discharges a Parthian arrow at closing, when he refers to the unholy joy of the natives over the change, and over the chagrin they imagine is experienced by the hated “Osos.” The historian repeats his

assurance that there was no thought of resistance on the part of the revolutionists—an assurance so needless that one wonders why so eminent an annalist made it. Mr. Bancroft apparently did not learn that never was there any intention to resist the raising of the United States flag at Sonoma. Among the large number of men, roughened in the severe school of their wild life, in Sonoma that day; there were doubtless “irresponsibles,” but if one of them for a moment contemplated an act so unspeakably foolish as resistance, his thought does not merit a single reference in the History of California. It would be interesting to know what personal prominence would have satisfied the vanity of the leading spirits, and what greater gain in any form could have come to these leaders, possibly, if Sloat had waited inactive longer in Monterey bay; and what chances for plunder—and what kind of plunder—in the near future were cut off when the American eagle superseded the California bear. It is true, plunder was the main-spring of action on the part of the Mexican governors and other territorial officials, and their continuous struggling for the pitifully small loot the country then afforded, kept the state about as progressive as a prairie-dog settlement. But to such pioneers as Merritt, Ide, Semple, the Grigsbys, the Elliotts, Sears, Ford, Todd, Knight, Gregson and others, mere prominence and plunder would have been too cheap for the sacrifice they were ready at all times to make in their labor of upbuilding a commonwealth. The only “plunder” possible to them was land, and that was “cheap as dirt,” in fact, that popular comparison grew from California’s market-valueless soil. And the cattle—the only other possibility for plunder—“the cattle on a thousand hills” were as cheap as the hills.

ONLY A DEEP, DEEP SEA YARN.

Having made fragments of the theory or belief that John Charles Fremont, United States Topographical Engineer, was secretly inspired by the administration, or political power in Washington to anticipate the near-approaching war by inducing the American settlers to capture Sonoma, a frontier point easily held, and the western terminus of the great immigrant route, the historian turns and strips the Pathfinder of all patriotism, strips him of the results of faithful service in years of exploration, in two wars, in the United States Senate, in the gubernatorial chairs of California and Arizona, and leaves him a self-seeking filibuster, a cheap adventurer; and the Bears stripped of cause and object, hanging in the air limp as their rude flag. Fremont, seasoned soldier, trained scientist, and a politician schooled by no less a master than Thomas Hart Benton, who learned his own lessons during the thirty strenuous years in the United States Senate,—Fremont, a government officer possessing full knowledge that the United States Government was moving irresistibly to possess Alta California, is represented as craftily encouraging a company of immigrants to plant a toy-house state in the path of the Great Republic of the North. The alarm, of Great Britain over the encroachment of the American government on the Mexican frontier, was a false alarm; the ship-building Briton whose sails crowd the Seven Seas had no interest in the grand harbors of the California coast, and the historical ocean race from Mazatlan to Monterey, the Savannah leading and the Collingwood at her heels—or at least not ahead—is a deep, deep sea-yarn. We younger Californians—native sons and daughters—have clung to that story. Not only is it the last record of a Yankee ship beating a Britisher, but it is our story, and one that critics cannot destroy, nor the Atlantic steal. Even

the bear's title to distinction is clouded. In fact, Mr. Bancroft's route through this period of California's history may be traced by the broken idols that line the way.

NO PEN CAN OBLITERATE THE PATHS HE FOUND.

No history of the American West can be written without the name of John Charles Fremont. Between the Missouri and the Pacific, from the Colorado to the Columbia, over peak and mesa, over dale and desert stretch away the trails he has found, and along these trails passed the pioneers who reared an empire on the shores of the sundown sea. Hence to him came the title "Pathfinder," and it could fit no other man, and the paths he mapped are as lasting as the continent he traversed. As Jessie Benton Fremont, who lives in Los Angeles, the honored occupant of the beautiful home the women of that city gave her, wrote in the story of her famous husband, "the pathfinder may be forgotten but the paths he found will never be lost." And the pathfinder was not forgotten, as was shown when the popular voice reversed the military court that sought to deprive him of his sword. He was named for the presidency not because of his training in statecraft or of his party standing, for he was without either qualification. He did not possess in any degree temperamental or technical fitness for that exalted position. Simmered down, the court martial affair was a mere question of rank, of which officer wore the widest stripe of yellow lace; and the public not only brushed the whole matter out of sight, but in its place left a rebuke for the gilt-braid system that placed etiquette above worth, decorum above valor.

With the other American forces operating in California, Fremont and his riflemen took part till the end of the war. As a surveyor mapping the country, as a soldier fighting for it, and as a governor ruling it, he was the faithful servant of the republic, yet he returned home to be tried on charges that were practically trivial. When Brigadier Stephen W. Kearny, U. S. A., reached California after his conquest of New Mexico, he was equipped with a volume of "discretionary" orders from the war department, one of which instructed him to leave the naval and other forces in their control of the seaports, and for him to organize for the country a civil government. The war-secretary's long-distance view of the situation was not a clear one, as he assumed that Stockton and his sailors, with some help from Fremont were keeping the peace in Yerba Buena, Monterey and San Diego, the interior was like a big unfenced rancho over which the guerilla forces of California were riding free.

The near-war began just as soon as Stockton saw Kearny's instructions, the Commodore holding that the work was all completed, the coast corralled, the interior not quiet but soon would be, and the civil government which he had organized under his own instructions from Washington, pretty well established. So he stood by his theory that Kearny's contingent instructions had been superseded by events, since he and Fremont had already done the things which later the new-comer had been directed to do. Under the question of rank Brigadier General Kearny was senior to everything on this side of the continent, Commodore Stockton's relative plane being no higher than that of a colonel, and Fremont being a lieutenant-colonel, but the doughty navy man insisted in the consideration of the circumstances that had unexpectedly changed the situation—which to the civilian mind seems not unreasonable. Moreover, he held

that he did not want to be relieved of any duty until his reports had been acted upon at Washington. Kearny was further checked from precipitating an officer-fight by the disastrous result of one he precipitated at San Pasqual a day or two after entering the state. With remarkable and inexplicable indiscretion for an officer of his experience, but perhaps to commemorate his first appearance with a won-battle,—he attacked a superior force of well mounted Californians, and when the enemy got his men, worn and weak from desert-travel, into a position for safe assault, they charged and lanced at will. The brush was short and sharp, and when it was over a large number of the Americans were dead or disabled, and among the latter was Kearny, who received two lance-thrusts. Gillespie also was painfully wounded and several of the principal officers were killed.

The unfortunate force was extricated from its predicament by Stockton, hence Kearny's reluctance for a personal quarrel, so soon, with the man who had undoubtedly saved him from capture, and had lifted him out of the muddle of his own sheer folly. He not only then declined to force the question to the test of an authoritative decision, but actually offered to and did serve on Stockton's staff as aid. In fact, at the trial in Fortress Monroe, Kearny gave this testimony: "At San Diego Commodore Stockton said to the officers, 'Gentlemen, General Kearny has kindly consented to take command of the troops on this expedition. You will therefore look to him as your commander. I shall go along as governor and commander-in-chief in California.' I exercised no command over Commodore Stockton (continued Kearny in his testimony), nor did he exercise any over me." Mr. Bancroft, from whose work this extract of testimony is taken, and who cannot be accused of any tender leanings towards Fremont, further says: "Kearny's distinctions in this portion of the controversy are too finely drawn to be satisfactory to the mind not imbued with military technicalities, and the testimony that Stockton acted practically as commander-in-chief is overwhelming."

PLACING FREMONT BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE SEA.

All the officers in California apparently were deceived by Kearny's seeming acquiescence, but it was afterwards known that there was in his mind even a recourse to arms, and that only the fact that the force he could call his immediate command of the one hundred dragoons he brought with him kept him from extreme measures, even to plunging the territory into the spectacular display of an American civil war. A master of craft, a tactician as well, Kearny made two tests in one motion. During a short absence of Stockton he suddenly directed Fremont to disregard an important order from Stockton relative to a movement of the troops. He wished to try Fremont's loyalty to the commodore, also to keep these soldiers where he could control them in case of a fight with Stockton's force. So he placed a subordinate who had no personal interest in the quarrel, between the devil and the deep sea, and that officer chose the deep sea and got the courtmartial—also the devil. Stockton presently was transferred to another station and the rank-question dropped, but Fremont was left to learn in full how unwisely he had chosen. With the commander-in-chief his avowed enemy, the subordinate officers could easily bring themselves to a jealous dislike for the man called "the pathfinder." Then ensued a

period of "currying down," running from a personal insult to official indignities. Kearny had to use his authority to prevent two duels that might have been attended with fatality. Fremont asked for permission to return to his surveying duties, which request Kearny refused. Public or government contracts and obligations into which he had entered when he was in an independent official position, but which had not been settled or finished, were questioned, ill-considered or repudiated by Kearny and his subordinates. This action naturally placed Fremont in a position perilous to his reputation, and forced him at the trial to the additional labor of defending his personal honor.

KEARNY'S POOR STATESMANSHIP.

Among the official acts of Fremont which Kearny suspended or modified, was the important treaty of Couenga, which Fremont made with the Californians January, 1847. By its wise and reasonable provisions Fremont gained the surrender of the enemy's entire force and brought about peace for the territory without hurting the super-sensitive feeling of a conquered people. It was a remarkable agreement, guaranteeing equal rights and privileges to Americans and Californians alike, without the requirement of an oath of allegiance from the latter until the establishment of peace between the United States and Mexico. All paroles were canceled, and their conditions annulled, and the Americans agreed to protect the life and property of all Californian and Mexican officers and privates, whether they took up arms while on parole or otherwise. The Californians gave up their arms, and returned to their homes well satisfied with the terms, and the war was ended. Fremont's critics have delighted to recall his alleged rude methods of "coaxing" the country,—such methods evidenced by the Bear Flag invasion and other "savage" acts,—yet his treatment of the Californians during his brief periods as military commander and civil governor in general, won that people's affection and confidence. Even Mr. Bancroft of the treaty, says, "the wisdom of granting such liberal terms cannot be questioned; since a rigorous enforcement of military laws by inflicting due punishment on officers who had broken their paroles would have done great harm by transforming a large part of the native population into guerilla bandits." After this decision the historian seemingly changes front, with this statement: "Fremont's motive was simply a desire to make himself prominent and to acquire a popularity among the Californians, over whom he expected to rule as governor." The wisdom of questioning the motives of a measure the wisdom of which cannot be questioned, is not only in grave doubt, but would subject the questioner to a charge of asking frivolous questions, or a trial court to a charge of fitting evidence to a pre-determined judgment.

WAR OF THE GOLD BRAID.

Stockton's idea of seniority received a slight shock when he saw the treaty, as he considered that as commander-in-chief he should have handled the matter. However, he sent the document to Washington unsigned by himself, but stating in the accompanying letter: "I have thought best to approve it." Kearny had urged its recognition and Stockton having a quarrel with Kearny on his hands was too shrewd to disapprove. Just at that time neither officer could afford to quarrel with the man who made the treaty, but Kearny, just as soon as he had the power, abrogated the agreement, and the Californians choosing to consider

such act an injustice and a gratuitous insult, were soon in fighting humor. While Fremont did not commit any new overt act of insubordination there is no doubt that under the stress of the petty persecution to which he was then subjected, his manners were not lamb-like, he doubtless "struck back" to his technical discredit. When the two officers, relieved from duty in California, marched each with their respective escorts, Fremont was not officially under arrest, yet he knew that charges had been filed for the coming court martial; but Kearny, as his superior, and virtually his custodian, made his subordinate feel an inferior and a degraded position every mile of the way till they reached Fort Leavenworth. And the irony of it,—Fremont had found and surveyed the very trail back which he was traveling, a prisoner for his trial. The civilian cannot understand the helplessness of the soldier, especially the officer, whose position places him between two fires that never menace the private. Discipline for the officer in the United States military service today is the discipline of the pink-tea circuit compared with the case-hardened, automatic tyranny of the system of fifty years ago. Ruin, absolute, inevitable, even instant death, stood "at attention" close to the subaltern who was contemplating disobedience of a superior order. Fremont was placed on trial before the military court at Fortress Monroe charged with mutiny and disobedience and a number of minor offenses. He was ably defended by his brilliant father-in-law, Senator Benton, and his equally able brother-in-law, William Carey Jones. Kearny's military position was upheld and the accused was found guilty of disobedience. Franklin Tuthill, the historian, says, "On this trial Fremont behaved with spirit and pleaded his cause with an eloquence that made the people of the State reverse the decision so soon as they had read the proceedings. The court recommended him to the clemency of the President, on the grounds of his past services, and the peculiar position in which he was placed when the alleged disobedience took place." It is shown in the defense that Fremont's offense was in nowise premeditated, this conclusion of his written reply (produced at the trial) to Kearny's order, establishing such evidence: "I feel myself, therefore, with great deference to your professional and personal character, constrained to say that until you and Commodore Stockton adjust between yourselves the question of rank, where I respectfully think the difficulty belongs, I shall have to report and receive orders as heretofore from the commodore." H. H. Bancroft, after a close review of the case does not bring himself to justify Fremont, but relative to the charge, says: "True, the colonel's act was declared later to be technically mutinous disobedience of a superior's orders, but this amounts to little, and is all that can be said against Fremont."

TO THE LIMBO OF FARCES.

After this acquittal—practically an exoneration and virtually an assertion that the affair was nonsensical—coming from so intelligent a judge, a judge not predisposed toward the accused officer, the great case should be permitted to pass from memory and into the limbo of farces. President Polk relieved Colonel Fremont from arrest and directed him to report for duty with his regiment. But he refused the President's clemency and resigned from the army. He afterwards represented California in the United States Senate, and was one term governor of Arizona. In 1856 he was the Republican nominee for the presidency against Buchanan and received a popular vote of 1,341,264, and 114 electoral votes. It was a "Democratic year," the presidential election before the rebellion

and the long, fierce agitation over the extension of slavery and the successful outcome of the conflict with Mexico tended to the popularity of the party more identified with these events, and this made its candidate almost invincible. Fremont re-entered the service as a volunteer during the Civil War and was mustered out at its close as Major General. He died in New York, July 13, 1890.

CHAPTER XXII.

VALLEJO IN CALIFORNIA HISTORY.

The raising of the American flags in California released General Vallejo from Sutter's Fort. It is difficult to understand why he was kept in custody one hour. Certainly his universally kind treatment of the Americans who wandered into Sonoma when he was probably the most powerful military officer in the territory—at times not, excepting the governor himself—should have won for the General kindlier treatment in return. His known desire for annexation to the United States, which could not advance him in the affection of his confreres and the government of Mexico, moreover, his moral standing in California should have gained him more courteous attention. However, it is probable that neither Merritt, Ide nor Fremont was acquainted with the high character of their prisoner. The following extracts from Bancroft's Pioneer Register, written before the General's death, give interesting details from the life of M. G. Vallejo:

"In 1834 he was promoted to lieutenant, sent to secularize Solano mission, besides being intrusted with the preliminary steps toward establishing a civil government at San Francisco, and being elected a substitute member of the Mexican congress. In 1835 he was the founder of Sonoma, being made comandante and director of colonization on the northern frontier, and engaged also in Indian campaigns; and from this time was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the settlement and development of the north; efforts that were none the less praiseworthy because they tended to advance his own personal interests. From this time (1835) he was the most independent and in some respects the most powerful man in California. Then 1836 brought new advancement, for though Lieutenant Vallejo took no active part in the revolution, such was the weight of his name, that under Alvarado's new government he was made comandante general of California, and was advanced to the rank of colonel. In the sectional strife of '37-9, though not personally taking part in military operations, he had more influence than any other man in sustaining Alvarado. The new administration being fully established General Vallejo gave his attention to the development of his frontier del norte; but to an attempted reorganization of the presidial companies in anticipation of foreign invasion, and to the commercial interests of California, insuperable obstacles were encountered, the general's views being in some respects extravagant, the powers at Monterey not being in sympathy with his reforms, and a quarrel with Alvarado being the result. After several years of controversy with the government, and large sacrifices of private means in fruitless efforts to serve his country, he induced the Mexican government to unite the military and civil commands in one officer from abroad, and turned over his command to Micheltorena. In '43 he was granted the Soscol rancho in payment for supplies furnished the government, and his grant to the Petaluma rancho being extended.

HIS IMPRISONMENT A BLUNDER.

"From this time the general clearly foresaw the fate of his country and became more and more dissatisfied with the prospects, though still conscientiously performing his duties as a Mexican officer. In the movement against Micheltorena in '44-5 he decided to remain neutral, unwilling and believing it unnecessary to act against a ruler appointed through his influence, and still less disposed to engage in a campaign, the expense of which he would have to bear, in support of a treacherous governor; but he discharged his soldiers to take sides as they chose, and warmly protested against Sutter's acts in arming foreigners and Indians against his country. Meanwhile, he was a faithful friend to the immigrants. In the spring of '46 he was an open friend of the United States as against the schemes for an English protectorate, and in June-August, perhaps because of his devotion to the cause of the United States in its more legitimate form, he was cast into prison at Sutter's Fort by the Bears, being rather tardily released by the United States authorities, and even awarded some slight honors, and a considerable amount of his California claim being later allowed a partial recompense for his losses. Still mindful of the interests of his section, he gave the site on which Benicia was founded, the town being named for his wife. In '49 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and next year, of the first state senate. From that time he was engaged in brilliant and financially disastrous schemes to make Benicia the permanent capital of California.

HIS GENEROSITY HIS ONLY FAULT.

"In later years he continued to live at Sonoma, often called upon to take part in public affairs, though reduced financially to what, in comparison with the wealth that once seemed secure in his grasp, must seem like poverty. That he has been from '30 one of the leading figures in California annals is clearly shown in the records. Here it must suffice to say that without by any means having approved his course in every case, I have found none among the Californians whose public record in respect of honorable conduct, patriotic zeal, executive ability and freedom from petty prejudices of race, religion or sectional politics, is more evenly favorable than his. As a private citizen he was always generous and kind-hearted, maintaining his self-respect as a gentleman and commanding the respect of others, never a gambler or addicted to strong drink. In the earlier times he was not in all respects a popular man among his people, by reason of his haughty, aristocratic, overbearing ways that resulted from pride of race, of wealth and of military rank. Experience, however, and long before the time of his comparative adversity, affected a gradual disappearance of his least pleasing characteristics. He is in a sense the last survivor of old-time Californians of his class, and none will begrudge him the honor that is popularly accorded, even though the praise sometimes degenerates into flattery. He is a man of literary culture, and has always taken a deep interest in his country's history. His collection of California historical documents, which he kindly placed at my service, is a contribution of original data that has never been equalled in this or any other state."

CHAPTER XXIII.

CALIFORNIA THE MECCA OF A MIGHTY PILGRIMAGE.

In the foregoing pages, the history-proper portion of this work, the writer places Sonoma county in her true position, the center of California history. White men first landed on Upper California soil in 1542 and on Sonoma's domain in 1775, and between these dates sleepy Spanish civilization had been crawling up the coast. It took two hundred and thirty-three years from San Diego to Sonoma, though time became speedier after reaching that farthest north. Events, slow moving before, began to crowd one another. The Russians in 1811, from their Alaskan waters following the sea-otter, found Bodega, and in 1812 Ross, and in their wheat fields the whiskered pioneers were harvesting the ocean and the shore. In 1823, the tireless priests—Spain's cowled and corded preacher-pioneers—always seeking a place for prayer, saw from the waters of the San Pablo, green hills arise from greener vales where Sonoma's streams were threading their ways seaward, and there the mission cross arose. Then came other history-makers. The southland had dozed fitfully for two hundred and fifty years—a century and a half longer than the nursery fairy princess and her kingdom—but she awoke with the northland, awoke when the North American, the western wave of the restless Saxon flood, began to pour over the mountains and down into the sweep of valley between sea and sierra. The three names first and oftenest heard in the history of central California, are names closely connected with Sonoma. Through Vallejo, Sutter, Fremont, the student traces the history of the county back into the earlier annals of the state, as well as to the contemporary events in other portions of the country. The people of a locality cannot get too much of its history. Its first days, its early steps taken when it began its onward and upward progress should be the first lesson of that patriotism necessary for the organization and the upbuilding of a commonwealth. What more auspicious event than when the pioneer hews his way into a newly discovered country and there prepares to construct a state. The most interesting period in the life of a building is the ceremonious laying of its cornerstone. In the beginning is the grand soul of the builder, whether in the basement of the coral isle far under the sea, or in the foundation of the marble fabric lifting its rounded dome in air. Hence the value of the past. The present we have with us—always—but the past is only in the records that men have written.

"ACROSS THE PLAINS."

Between 1542 and 1824, two hundred and eighty-two slow-moving years, Spain's kingly standard waved over Las Californias. Sonoma, founded in 1823, had one year only of the mother dominion, before Mexico's tri-color and eagle appeared above her plaza. They remained aloft twenty-two quiet years, and went down at the raising of the bear flag, which in twenty-five days gave way to the tri-color and eagle of the Great Republic. Then a brighter and clearer day began to break over the farther west, and the lure of the newer flag drew the great columns of immigration toward the Pacific. Mexico was a battleground,

but the prize of all north of the Rio Grande and from ocean to ocean would soon be within the lines of the United States. At the capital of the nation, political parties wrangled in lesser war over the acquisition of territory, but the wagon-trains rolled on and on to the empty places awaiting a people. The story of that great traverse of a continent, "the thousand miles of harness and of yoke," is an epic in itself. The perils of defile, dark and unknown, of peak snowy and trackless, of desert blistering and waterless, and of the long, weary stretches through wilds where savage foes ambushed the passing pioneer, cannot all be told. That history; unwritten, is lost in the lost graves that border the way. "Across the Plains," a term fraught with tragic significance, long meant much in the California homes, but now it is seldom heard. It was spoken in the valley, on the slope, and down by the sea. The winds that blew over the wheat, whispered among the pines and swept the ranges, carried the words—"across the plains." The California-born children around their mother's knee, heard her tell of the soul-trying trek into the new-found occident, but their children seldom hear the story.

THE HIGH SIERRAS BAR THE WAY.

And after the plains—the wilderness of their wanderings, were passed, the Sierra, rearing its mighty walls, barred the way to the west. Over these rugged, wintry hills lay the valleys, fertile and fair in their golden summers, like the wonderful vales of the Palestine of old. Beyond these Nebo-heights was the Promised Land, the quest of the ages. Who has forgotten the Donner party? That sad narrative, because of its scene near the end of the journey, and because of its attendant horror, must be remembered. The large train of eighty wagons reached the mouth of the Truckee Pass in the Sierra Nevada mountains, October 31, 1846, one month too late for the winter snow-fall, and that snow-fall then coming several weeks earlier than usual, the dreadful inevitable was upon them. Repeatedly this heroic band of men and women assaulted the wintry barriers before them, but they were driven back to the starting point. The days were going and death was gathering in every soft, fleecy flake that fell around them. The party divided, one division, farther seeing, built cabins for shelter and some protection against the bitter cold and awful storms of that savage region, and butchered their teams for food, knowing the animals would perish before the spring sun warmed the pass. The other division, led by Donner, with fatal persistence continued their efforts to cross the mountains till one night in an unusually heavy storm their cattle strayed away from the camp and were lost under the snow. Thus were left in rude cabins, affording little shelter, eighty castaways, among whom being thirty women and several children, to face November's thirteen days of falling snow, December's eight and January's same number of days when the white death dropped its pallid sheet upon them, and buried their cabins deep under its chilling mass. They could ward off the freezing, as the great pines that hung over them generously gave from their rough boughs, fuel for the camp-fires when the stormbound people could crawl up through and over the snow to the trees, but food was running short, and relief must come.

UNDER THE WHITE DEATH.

It was death in the camp under the snow or death out in the mountains on the snow and there was no particular preference, so a party was made up to

break their way over the chain into California. This band of last resort was composed of eight men, five women, and two Indians who had been caught with the whites, to guide them through the Pass and down on the other side below the snow line. The horrors of that struggle are almost indescribable. They wore snowshoes, but often into the soft, feathery mass they sank at every step, making their progress difficult and slow. On the highest point of the great mountain chain the snow lay twelve feet deep, but they pushed on. Exhaustion and starvation were dropping them by the way, and within the first week three of their number were left with the pines standing sentinel over their snow-graves. For days during the heavy snow storms they would lie in their blankets under the snow. By the evening of the tenth day they had been four days without food and three more bodies were dead on the snow. The feet of the living were frozen and every step as they limped on their way was marked with blood. Only the buckskin strings of their snowshoes were left to eat, and to devour these was to sink in the snow and die. Then was the final resort of starving humanity—they stripped the flesh from the frozen bodies of the dead and dragged on up the interminable steeps. January first they were again without food. On the fourth the Indians having seen the ravenous and significant glances of the whites often resting upon them, wisely deserted the party. Next day a deer was shot but the small, thin carcass was little relief to the starving people, one of whom died while trying to eat his meager share. Then the deaths occurred more frequently and the wretched survivors fed oftener on their hideous rations. Finally this no more tended to sustain life in their over-burdened bodies and they laid down on the snow to await the end. One, however, of a little more heroic mold than his fellow-heroes, would not die. Dragging onward alone he fortunately met two Indians who almost carried him down the mountains, reaching a settlement on Bear river that evening. By midnight a relief party had found the few survivors, sent them down to the settlement, and were hurrying on to the camp at Truckee Lake.

IN DONNER'S DREARY GLEN OF DEATH.

Quickly the news flew down the valleys to New Helvetia, and soon as a mule train could be packed Captain Sutter was in the saddle. This was a labor just to the hand of the gallant Swiss officer and he was off for his dash over the snowy mountains and down to the perishing immigrants on the other side. Other expeditions with food from San Francisco and the naval vessels in the harbor were hurriedly dispatched to the scene. At the two camps ten were found dead, the survivors having lived by eating hides during the last days of their starvation. The relief party left with the immigrants, too weak to travel, all the provisions they could spare and started back with the others, the relievers carrying the children on their backs. Indeed, through all that awful period even as they perished, the women and children fared best, such was the nobility—the true knighthood—of the men of the golden age circling around the Storied Forty-Nine. The second relief party reached Truckee Lake March 1, and started back with seventeen of the rescued, but a fierce mountain snow storm forced them to temporarily abandon their charges on the way. Days after, when they were relieved, three had died and the remainder had again reverted to cannibalism. The last relief train reached Donner's camp in the latter part of April and all except a solitary survivor were dead. They had not only prolonged life in the hideous

alternative, but there was evidence that some had been killed that the wretched survivors for a brief period might lengthen life. Mrs. Donner, who was a woman of culture and native refinement, had carefully wrapped her husband's body in a sheet before she died—it is believed a victim of the semi-starved, half-insane, wolfish appearing man who met the party at the door of the hut where in a kettle he was then cooking his gruesome meal. Twenty-two males, twenty-two females were saved, and thirty-six perished. General Kearny on his way east in 1847 collected and buried the mummied remains and burned the cabins with their contents. Under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West the place of this mountain tragedy has been marked by a monument telling for all time the story of Donner's dreary glen of death.

There where the wild gales of the Nevadas boom their deep organ-bass through the pines, they lie, these lost argonauts who perished within sight of the garden of the golden fleece they sought. And around their common grave stand the eternal-sentinel peaks that barred them back to a doom that thrills and saddens when its tale is told. In Homeric verse Joaquin Miller, the "Poet of the Sierras", that noble minstrel of the western peaks and pines, has written of the first Overland Train:

"The plains, the shouting drivers at the wheel;
The crash of leather whips; the crush and roll
Of wheels; the groan of yokes and grinding steel
And iron chain, and lo! at last the whole .
Vast line that reached as if to touch the goal,
Began to stretch and stream away and wind
Towards the west, as if with one control;
Then hope loomed fair; and home lay far behind;
Before, the boundless plain, the fiercest of their kind.

"The dust arose, a long dim line like smoke
From out a riven earth. The teams went by,
The thousand feet in harness and in yoke,
They tore the ways of ashen alkali,
And desert winds blew sudden, swift and dry.
The dust, it sat upon and filled the train.
It seemed to fret and fill the very sky.
Lo! dust upon the beasts, the tent, the plain,
And dust, alas! on breasts that rose not up again.

"My brave and unremembered heroes, rest;
You fell in silence, silent lie and sleep.
Sleep on unsung—forgotten, this is best,
The world today has hardly time to weep;
The world today will hardly care to keep
In her plain and unpretending brave;
The desert winds, they whistle by and sweep
Above you, browned and russet grasses wave
Along a thousand leagues that lie one common grave."

CHAPTER XXIV.

JOHN A. SUTTER AND HIS FORT.

It is the constant effort of the history-writer to bring his readers face to face with other days, that they will readily understand in detail the conditions then existing. As time continues its work of obliteration the past grows more difficult to recall. The living figures of the once lively motion picture are dim, and blank spaces show where was life and action. The mountains and the valleys and the seas of a locality are only an early result of its far past, not a living record. The records of a land are in its men and their works. What they thought, said and did, is a revelation thrown forward through the years. Among the stalwart California characters none are just like John A. Sutter. A soldier of fortune, he had adventured over two continents, an enthusiastic servant alike of king, emperor and president, and finally settling down in the broad vale where the Rio Sacramento ran silvery to the sea, ere the miner muddied its waters. A Mexican citizen and loyal to that government, he disobeyed his orders—as did Vallejo—to discourage and check the coming of American immigrants into the valley. He was told to force them back over the Sierra Nevada, but he took them into his fort and fed them. The Russians at Fort Ross, having cleaned the wealth-producing otter out of the coast-waters, weary of the constant nagging of the Spanish-Mexican officials—whom they did not fear, and knowing from the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and the trend of American territorial acquisition that no foreign government could acquire a claim on the California coast, offered to sell out. Sutter bought, and lost money in the deal. But he took the junk up to New Helvetia and used it trying to make the place more attractive. The following letter written by the Captain to a correspondent in Sonoma, not only pictures the true conditions of the time and place, but shows that the writer was fully awake to those conditions:

New Helvetia, Jan. 1, 1845.

Sir and Dear Friend:—My reason for not writing sooner is that I lacked an opportunity, since your man was afraid of bad weather.

"I was in hopes all the time that perhaps I might have the pleasure of seeing you at Yerba Buena.

"I spoke to Mr. Snyder and Alamans, who both promised to go to Sonoma and pay you a visit. The representation, etc., for Mr. Castellero, I have left in the hands of Mr. Forbes, and hope that the former will have received them before his departure from California to Mexico. I was astonished to hear over there the news that I had sold my establishment to the government, and in fact, Mr. Estudillo told me that you had gone to see those gentlemen at the Moquelumne river, so that it seems that they have not kept the matter secret. What is your opinion about it, sir? Do you think that the government will buy it? I wish I was certain of that, so that I might take the necessary measures. In case the government decided about this purchase, do you think it would be pos-

sible to obtain a part of the sum on account, enough to pay a part of my debts?

"I could put them in possession of the establishment at the end of the harvest. It seems to me that the government ought not to neglect that affair; for next autumn many immigrants are bound here from the United States, and one thing confronts me, that there will be many Germans, French and Swiss amongst them. I have received letters to that effect from a few friends, through the last little party of ten men.

(Sutter was in debt from bad deals and speculations and he was particularly anxious to sell New Helvetia to the Mexican Government and clear himself financially. He knew that sooner or later American troops would be marching up and down the valleys of California, and they, if not the California forces, might not use the property as its owner desired. But knowing the hungry condition of the Mexican treasury and the sparseness of that country's resources, he was anxious regarding payments.)

"Among the immigrants who intend coming are gentlemen of great means, capitalists, etc., by some letters I have received from New York, I see that one will bring over all the machinery fit for two steamers; one is destined to be a coaster, while the other will sail the bay to Sacramento. The Russians will also bring a little one for the Captain Leidesdorff, and the Russian Captain Leinderberg, my friend, has made me a present of a little machine large enough for a sloop, which he had made for his pleasure; that will be very nice for the river. The Dr. McLaughlin, at Vancouver, has retired from the Hudson Bay Co., and intends to come and live here. He will give a new impulse to business; he is a great protector of agriculture. A ship is going to bring us printing material, and I intend to have a newspaper published, half Spanish half English. Such progress is made throughout civilization, and here we are so much behind. Even in Tahiti, there is lithography, and a newspaper is published—*L'Oceanic Francaise*.

"We expect a ship from New York in the course of about a month; it will bring us all the necessary implements of agriculture selected on purpose for our valleys, comprising many plows, with farmers' garments, etc. The ship would enter without paying the custom house duties, if the thing was possible, or, at least pay them at a moderate rate; or do you think that arrangements could be made with Mr. ——— by paying him four or six thousand dollars, that he might let the ship enter for the benefit of the inhabitants of Sacramento. This would render him quite popular among us; the advantage derived for the country would be great; the inhabitants of ——— would have the same advantage as we. In April will arrive another ship with another cargo well suited for our valley. The proprietors of these two ships are very rich, and form one of the wealthiest firms in New York and London. They contemplate buying a lot near the Bay or Sacramento River, to open warehouses, and keep a stock of articles we may need. They would sell on credit to all the farmers who would desire their trust, and take in payment, wheat or any other product of the country, as well as a great quantity of salted salmon. The other merchants who transact business in this unfortunate country refuse to receive anything but leather and tallow. This is the rule of the country. If there was such a market and such a competition open, you would soon see a great difference.

(The reader will doubtless note how practically the writer reasons. Had there been more such in California, her dash towards prosperity would have taken place sooner than it did.)

"I hope you will find some means of having that ship enter; perhaps Mr. ——— can assist you in the matter; indeed I have heard that he was on very good terms with the jovial captain, and that affair ought to have as much interest for his as for us.

"I regret very much being so far from you, and not having more opportunities of corresponding, which is especially the case this winter.

"I wish you could write to me as soon as possible, for I feel convinced that you could easily settle these affairs, since your position as secretary to ———, and your friendly terms with Captain ——— are advantages which would soon lead us to enrich ourselves, with good management.

"The Captain Fremont of the United States Army, has gone to meet his other company, commanded by Captain Walker (under his orders) who had been sent after the discovery of another passage through the mountains, more to the south; I expect them daily. They will spend the winter here, and depart again in the spring for the Columbia.

"Another small party of ten men has arrived since from the United States; this will be the last; they were fortunate in escaping the snow which fell in great abundance in the mountains at their arrival.

"Samuel Smith has been here during my absence in Yerba Buena, and unfortunately I forgot to leave orders for his arrest. They told him that I had orders to detain him as prisoner, and he answered that he did not care to be a prisoner. Since then he has not returned.

HE FORGOT TO ARREST SMITH.

(The captain does not appear to be a fierce martinet. Some one in authority—Fremont, Vallejo or Castro—had ordered him to arrest one Samuel Smith whenever that "gringo" found it convenient to visit Sutter's Fort; but Sutter, when he set out for Yerba Buena had forgotten to make the necessary arrangements for Mr. Smith's reception. Somebody kindly acquainted Samuel of Sutter's intention, but he declined to remain, and he departed saying he would come some other time and be arrested with the captain present to enjoy the entertainment. The writer reports: "since then he has not returned," which omission on the part of Samuel Smith does not seem very remarkable. Other men have declined to be arrested. What he had done is not known, but as the Smith race is noted for the mildness of its generic disposition, it cannot be that Sam's offense was of a more desperate character than imbibing more aguadiente than he could carry like a gentleman and a soldier. But the incident is evidence of John A. Sutter's kindly nature. He declined to mistreat the newly arrived immigrants, and he forgot to arrest a petty offender.)

"Among the people in the upper valley are a few bad characters who stole some of my horses, and some mares and cows of Mr. Corelua's. They are disposed to steal a great deal more, and intend coming near Sonoma before their departure, to steal as many cattle as possible. We must try to imprison some of the principal ones, and I hope I can depend on Capt. Fremont and his men. He will doubtless enable me to make his countrymen prisoners, for, to look over such acts, would be the worst influence for the future. However, in case

Mr. Fremont refuses to assist in the capture of the worst of his countrymen, I shall try to do it alone; and if I have not sufficient power to succeed, I shall write to Mr. Vallejo for an auxiliary, etc.

(From this leaf of unwritten history we learn that not all of the countrymen of Mr. Fremont in California were of the highest order of respectability, and not all the sinners of the territory were among the natives. There is no doubt that Sutter and Vallejo were constantly annoyed by the bands of American stock and other brands of thieves drifting over the country. The dangerous criminals of early California were not the Californians, but were the Americans, English and French adventurers that had floated in from all points of the compass. Joaquin Murietta has been written up in all shades of red tint as a sample of bloody California bandit, but this ordinary Mexican took up that role only after he had been maltreated, robbed, his brother lynched and his wife outraged by Americans to whom he was only "a greaser.")

"It is with the greatest displeasure that I heard from Mr. Wolfskill, who came here from Los Angeles, of that bad rascal Fluggs not being dead, but hope you will do your best to secure that lot of ground which will prove, no further than next year, a fortune to you. I hope that Mr. Covarrubias will assist you.

"In a few weeks the launch will come to Sonoma with some of Beaulieu's garments, and will bring at the same time some tanned leather* for Mr. Vallejo. I therefore beg you that you would deliver the ten fanegas of wheat to Main-top (captain of the launch). If you have any corn I shall buy some. As for the deer skins which you have, I shall write by the same means and tell you whether I shall take them or not.

"How inconvenient it is for us in the north, that the capital (Mexico) should be so far distant. It takes at least four or five months before receiving an answer; it would almost be as well not to write at all, for it tires one so much.

"I make no more reports to the government, except to Mr. Castro, as he is the nearest, and he can make his statement to the government if he judge it necessary.

"I have not yet received an answer from the Padre Real about the letter that you were kind enough to write for me about fruit trees and vines. You know that Mr. Castro has given me the permission of receiving as much as I needed. Advise me, if you please, on what I can do. Will it be possible to receive some vine trees in Sonoma? If you could have them ready in about three weeks, something like 2,000 of them, I would pay as much as they cost. If I have vines here, you can have them quite near your farm.

(The Sacramento Valley is practically one great orchard, and summer after summer her million trees stand fruited full, and here is read the letter of the pioneer orchardist pleading for young trees and vines wherewith to plant the first orchard on that great plain.)

OFFICIAL LOCUSTS THAT DEVOUR THE EARTH.

"Leidesdorff is appointed agent of the company (American-Russian) to receive the products from me and buy from them. I had the pleasure to see the Captain de Lion, Mr. Bonnet, who told me the troops alone in Marquesas and Tahiti, leaving out the inhabitants, consume 650 arobas of flour a day, and

that the government would prefer to send here for provisions, if we can sell them at the same price, as in Chile, \$4 the quintel; we could very well compete at that price if this cursed custom house ceased to exist. If this country derived any utility from the custom house one would not complain so much, but it is only good to provide for a lot of useless officers who devour the very marrow of the country. If at last a paper could be published that would unseal the blind men's eyes. I trust that you may take a part and interest in that affair of printing.

(In the foregoing paragraph is heard the cry of ages—"How long, how long, will the official locust devour the earth?" At that period California virtually produced nothing for trade but what grew on the carcass of a steer, and no foreign horns, hide and tallow were competing with any domestic sale or export of these. Yet she had her custom house, to stand in the way of commercial progress and give her imported officials something to squabble over. But there were no public papers then to tell the truth—and be abused for so doing—and "unseal the blind men's eyes." While Captain Sutter was writing this letter his plows were preparing the pioneer wheat fields of the Pacific coast for the coming summer, and this thrifty farmer was looking out over the world for a market, for which his successors are still looking.)

"I am now constructing a mill with two pairs of mill-stones, for a great quantity of flour will be needed next autumn when the Immigrants arrive.

(Castro had ordered him to drive the immigrants back over the Sierras, but instead, he was grinding flour for them. John A. Sutter shows up better the more one sees of him, or reads of him.)

"A much better road, some four hundred miles shorter, has been discovered, and the Captain Fremont has also found in the last chain of mountains a much easier passage than the one known so far; every trip they make some new discovery. I can assure you that in five years more there will be a railroad from the United States here. I can see that. Already the Rocky Mountains commence to be peopled, where eight years ago I could see nothing but deserts with Indians, and where now stand considerable cities. The crowd of immigrants now arriving in the United States increase the population to such an extent that it will find its way even to the Pacific shores. A year or two more and no power will be able to stop this immigration."

(The railroad was slower than the time of the Captain's prediction, but his prophecy regarding the immigration was even then coming to pass. With Fremont finding paths, Sutter finding a safe place to camp after their long journey across the plains, and they, themselves, finding a goodly land unfenced and free, with climate made to order, what power could stop their coming. In the hundreds of ages, what has ever stopped the westward immigrating Aryan?)

CHAPTER XXV.

WHEN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA WAS NOT A STATE.

For Sonoma war was over. Lieutenant Revere, who had been of great assistance to the Bear Flag republic, was placed in charge of the garrison, and John H. Nash assumed the civil portion of the government by being appointed alcalde. The Vallejos, Jacob Leese, Julio Carrillo and other Californians released from Sutter's Fort returned to their homes and peace became an everlasting settler in the Valley of the Moon. General Vallejo easily transferred his allegiance from one republic to the other and from the first was a good American citizen, even as he had been a citizen of Mexico. His paternal influence among the Indians was strong, and the United States authorities placed him in charge of the natives of this section of the territory. This gave him a semi-military position under the government and often in the absence of the commander, the General would again be the Comandante, exercising authority over the northern frontier. Whenever the Californians became disposed to resent the sometimes too dictatorial manner of their conquerors, the Americans, and trouble was in the air, General Vallejo's methods of dealing with the questions, his advice and counsel of moderation generally cleared away the difficulty, and smoothed the way for order and good government. He afterwards served as a member of the first constitutional convention, which met at Monterey; and was Sonoma's Senator in the pioneer Legislature of the country, the historic "Legislature of a Thousand Drinks." The nickname did not come from the bibulous practices of the members, in fact, it was an unusually sober body, the majority of the members being above the average in intelligence, temperance and patriotism. They were not there for pay or political preferment, but for their adopted state and they labored conscientiously for her benefit. However, if they drank well they worked well, and no later legislature in California holds their record—the record of these stalwart lawmakers of '49. Senator Green from Sacramento, a roystering fellow who had been elected in the spirit of a joke, continued a joke through the session. He was a most hospitable chap and kept a full supply of liquors at his quarters, and when they would adjourn he would call, "Come boys, let us take a thousand drinks."

California was a nondescript—a civic problem—but members of the Legislature of the "Drinks" were equal to the occasion. They organized a state government and put it into successful operation without permission from Washington. Officials, state, county and town, were elected and sworn to support the constitution of the state of California, and yet there was no state of California. This was "nervy" but dangerous. There had been no new state admitted into the Union. Governor Burnett advised them to go ahead, and they did, though for nine months they were running only a state de facto. California went to housekeeping without a cent. She didn't have a quire of paper, a pen or a bottle of ink. After worrying along debating the perplexing financial problem the legislature passed an act authorizing a loan of \$200,000

for current expenses, and later on another act was passed authorizing the bonding of the state for \$300,000, with interest at the rate of three per cent a month. And to get in some ready cash, passed laws for the collecting of revenue, taxing all real and personal property and imposing a poll of five dollars on every male person between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years.

STARTED THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

When California's request for admission reached Washington, virtually the War of the Rebellion began. The sixty senators in Congress were equally divided between the free and slave states, and the two new senators from the far west—John C. Fremont and William M. Gwin—who would take their seats when their state, with her free constitution, came into the Union, would destroy the balance of power. The southern states bitterly fought the proposed admission. After months of conflict a compromise was effected and August 13, 1850, California was admitted by the Senate, thirty-four ayes to eighteen noes, though Senator Jefferson Davis and his pro-slavery extremists fought—as they did fifteen years later—to the last ditch. The House passed the bill one hundred and fifty ayes to fifty-six noes, and President Fillmore signed California into statehood *de jure* September 9, 1850.

So, again the Goddess Minerva—who is the lady of the miner, and the Sonoma-flag bear, and the Sierra sunrise on the State Seal—sprang full-grown and full-armed and if not literally this time from the brow of Jove, she landed ready for business, and she has been busy every hour since. She had no childhood, no probation of any character, but was a woman from the start just as she is seen in the sunrise of her golden birthday—September-Ninth-Fifty. It is not known whether the "Eureka" which always appears in her picture, refers to what she had individually "found" before she sat down to look at the surrounding country, or to what the miner or bear had just dug up. However, the designer of the seal, Major R. S. Garrett, U. S. A., says the typical grizzly is eating grapes—possibly Sonoma grapes, and the Greek motto, "I have found," applies either to the principle involved in the admission of the state, or to the success of the mother-lode seeking miner. General Vallejo, one of the convention—surfeited with bears,—remembering June 14, 1846, wanted *el oso* (whom he recognized) chiseled off the seal, or at least have the animal lassoed by a vaquero to keep it from starting another Bear-flag revolution in the scene. But Minerva of the Romans—Athena of the Greeks—in the role of Califa the amazon queen of an old Spanish romance, sits on the shore of her western sea, with her medusa-head shield at her knee and calls to the world—"Eureka." It is a far cry from Athens to Yerba Buena, but the divinity of the Attic academies, as originally designed, went on the Seal and she cost the new State one thousand dollars.

CALIFORNIA FORCING HER WAY INTO THE UNION.

As several men of Sonoma played star parts in the stirring drama of California's entry into statehood, and as Sonoma had been closely connected with affairs that deeply affected the state, a few pages will here be devoted to the events that led along a new trail up to the first Admission Day. And no other state ever came in as did California. She blazed her own way. And in view of the exciting election (1910) through which this state has just passed, California's first dash into American politics may not be told amiss.

Moreover, one's own state in the great body politic, like that state's star on the flag, is of first interest in the pages of a country history. Scott and Taylor, having finished the work laid out for them in Mexico, a treaty of peace was formulated at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848; and was attested by Secretary of State James Buchanan, and promulgated by President James K. Polk as a part of the Fourth of July patriotic festivities of that year. Congress adjourned the last of that month, still fighting over the question of admitting California with or without slavery. This was a bitter disappointment. Ever since the end of the war the people of California had been living under Mexican laws mixed with army rules administered by Mexican-born, American-born officials and army officers, and the human mind could hardly devise a poorer system of government. An American in his own country will not tolerate Mexican laws, and nobody except an enlisted soldier can exist under the straight-jacket code known as military law. When Congress adjourned the deadlock was still on and California was hanging in the air, neither a state, territory, military department nor school district. President Polk informed the Californians that they already had a government *de facto*, and he advised them to submit to it, and not question the authority of the army officers who were governing them. But Senator Benton, who probably was better posted on far western affairs than his brother-senators, had different advice for the Californians, and that advice he sent them in a letter through Colonel Fremont. He held that the right to issue letters expository and advice was not exclusively with secretaries of state and with presidents, hence he assured them that by the treaty they were United States citizens, competent to govern themselves. He pronounced the edicts of Governors Kearny and Mason, "each an *ignoramus*," null and void, and warmly advised them to call a convention and provide themselves with a governor and all the necessary officials for self-government. Brigadier-General Bennett Riley, though acting as a sort of milito-civil governor, was anxious to correct the prevailing impression that California was governed by the War Department, and he approved of Benton's suggestion to form a provisional government pending something from Congress. The newspapers took up the matter and public meetings were held in different places, but nothing was accomplished except much talking. Finally Sonoma—frequently it was Sonoma in the lead when there was something doing—without waiting took the initiative and elected delegates to the convention. This started the work and General Riley ordered a constitutional convention to meet in Colton Hall, Monterey, September 1, 1849. Sonoma's contribution to that illustrious company of forty-eight pioneer statesmen were M. G. Vallejo, Dr. Robert Semple, Joel Walker and L. W. Boggs. The convention elected Dr. Semple its chairman. There were no individuals to award, no party axes to grind, no time to waste, consequently they did things during the six weeks of their stay in the old pueblo of Junipero Serra. Framed a constitution, fixed the boundary lines, prohibited slavery, and adopted a new state seal. True, the vote for delegates had been alarmingly small, and on election day in some precinct polling places it looked as if the voters would have to be lassoed and dragged in, as Senator Dayton in Washington had predicted, but there were enough ballots in the boxes—some of them probably were dropped there by—by accident. However, there were some big

people in old Colton Hall during that term. Among these illustrious names were those of Captain H. W. Halleck, afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies; Captain John A. Sutter, who kept open house in the Sacramento Valley when the American immigrants, footsore and weary from across-the-plains, needed him most; Thomas O. Larkin, first and last United States Consul in California, and the confidential agent who did so much to smooth the Californian's way into the family of their new Tio Sam; John McDougall, second governor of the State; Charles T. Betts, editor of a Democratic paper afterwards published at Sacramento; Mariano de Guadalupe Vallejo, at home with his new "gringo" brothers, and Dr. W. H. Gwin, afterwards United States Senator.

DRAWING THE NEGRO AND THE BOUNDARY LINES.

William G. Marcy was the secretary, Caleb Lyon and J. G. Field, assistants and J. Ross Browne, the world known writer, official reporter. The membership which had been increased to forty-seven, was cosmopolitan. The convention represented seventeen states of the Union, and five foreign countries. Seven were native Californians, and quite a number did not understand the English language and addressed the body through an interpreter. But there was not much verbiage, repetition or irrelevant matter in those debates even if the oratory was not flowery with eloquence. Dr. Gwin had several copies of the constitution of Iowa for reference, and for awhile, some member said, it looked as if California and Iowa would be doing business at the same stand. But as the session went on the New York constitution more frequently became the guide, making it appear that the Empire State was to be taken into the organic-law partnership. The dimensions of the proposed state was a cumbersome question, not only because of the natural bigness of the new addition to the Union, but because of its geographical relation to the slavery zone. After getting the "darky" safely out of the proposed constitution the convention started in on the boundaries. The western had been fixed—unknown ages ago—and the Pacific would continue to take care of that side of the state. We couldn't get any further south than Mexico—the treaty stood there—and Oregon blocked all extension on the north. But the east was wide open, without bounds and without ownership, an opportunity and a temptation. The committee reported a line that would have taken in what is now the State of Nevada, while Mr. McDougall proposed the one hundred and fifth meridian of longitude, which would have pinched off a large slice of Kansas and Nebraska. Dr. Gwin seemingly was not so far reaching, and wanted the eastern boundary line to give California the Mormon settlements around Salt Lake. But the Doctor's scheme was soon apparent, and it showed that the negro was on hand—literally ready to step across the boundaries as soon as they were drawn. Gwin and his plan would create a state with about four hundred thousand square miles of area, an enormous territory, the admission of which as free soil would draw the fierce opposition of the South. This probably would split the unwieldy state in two pieces, the line of cleavage being the old slave parallel of thirty-six-thirty, putting Southern California in the South. As the great national question stood fifteen slave to fifteen free states, any new admissions must be shaped to preserve the politico-industrial equilibrium. When Gwin's plan became known there was a jumble of the lines. Dr. Semple of Sonoma, appeared to

be the only one able to strike the right point, and he did so when he proposed the boundary line pretty nearly where it runs today.

UNCLE SAM'S GRAND LAND DEAL.

The convention sensibly declined to make their state of imperial dimensions and hemispherical bulk under the argument that the California of Mexico was of this grand area and it was unbecoming to cut her up. The members could see no wisdom in taking up the white man's burden of governing a vast territory of deserts and wild lands, much of which was then worthless, nor of gathering in the Mormon problem which was becoming a territorial menace; nor of making a new Northern State so large that the South would mass all her powers to fight its admission. So the discussion ended with the present line starting from the forty-second parallel of latitude and running south along the one hundred and twentieth meridian of longitude to the thirty-ninth parallel; thence southeasterly to the Colorado; thence along that river to the Mexican line. This was supposed to have taken in everything received from Mexico that was of earthly value—giving us plenty of land—one hundred and eighty-eight thousand, nine hundred and eighty-one square miles of it. Besides some fighting, we paid Mexico \$25,000,000 for the strip of land southwest from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean—a good real estate deal; paid \$15,000,000 to the French for the Louisiana Purchase—Napoleon wanted war-money; bought Florida from Spain for \$6,500,000 and Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000—neither government knew that it was throwing away a kingdom. So for \$53,700,000 cash, thrifty Uncle Samuel “traded” for a “few ranchos” as additions to his original holdings, the real value of which additions is beyond the comprehension of finite mind.

GOVERNOR “PETE” BURNETT.

Lotteries were adjudged an offense to public morals, and dueling, the cowardly code of Mississippi and Tennessee, was also prohibited. The capital was fixed at San Jose, but could be removed at any time at a two-thirds vote of each house of the legislature. The expenses of that first session of California's governmental body is an interesting item, and the amount is not large considering that in these “days of gold” a dollar to be of any account must be accompanied by three or four of its brothers. The secretary of the convention received for his six weeks' labor twenty-eight dollars per diem; assistants and engrossing clerk, twenty-three each; copying clerk, sixteen; doorkeeper, twelve; two chaplains, Protestant and Catholic, sixteen dollars. The reporter, J. Ross Browne, was paid \$10,000 for preparing and delivering daily, the printed proceeding of the session. November 13th, the constitution was adopted by the people in a vote of 12,064 to 11 ballots against it, about 1200 ballots being rejected because of an error in the printing. Peter J. Burnett was elected governor, with 6,716 votes, his competitors came out as follows: W. Scott Sherwood, 3,188; J. W. Geary, 1,475; John A. Sutter, 2,201; William M. S. Stewart, 619. The five candidates spread the fourteen thousand votes over considerable surface giving Burnett a good lead. John McDougall was elected lieutenant governor, and George W. Wright and Edward Gilbert were elected to Congress, with five or six thousand votes apiece. This general vote result from a claimed population of over a hundred thousand, was not calculated to fill the local politicians with enthusiasm nor make a favorable impression in Congress

where the matter of statehood would finally be threshed out. And they were glad when Governor Burnett decided that no more special legislation would be needed for some time, and incorporated the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, San Jose, Monterey, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sonoma, Benicia and Santa Barbara without any more elections.

HOW SONOMA CAST HER FIRST VOTE.

Stephen Cooper was Judge of First Instance for the District of Sonoma, and Richard A. Maupin, long an old resident of Sonoma, Judge of the Superior Tribunal. The district of Sonoma polled at this first election five hundred and fifty-two votes, all but one hundred and twenty-eight being for Burnett, who was a candidate on one of the two People's tickets. General Vallejo went to the Senate and J. S. Bradford and J. E. Brackett to the Assembly. Vallejo came near losing his election by a clerical error in which the returns from Larkin's Ranch gave Rev. James Spect, his opponent, twenty-two votes instead of two, the correct number. The roster of that legislature is worthy of insertion here, and as they have all passed over the "Great Divide," this list may be In Memoriam.

Senators: Selem E. Woodworth; Davis F. Douglass; Elean Heydenfeldt; M. G. Vallejo; Pablo de la Guerra; Thomas Vermeule; W. D. Fair; Elisha O. Crosby; David C. Broderick; Dr. E. Kirby Chamberlain (President pro tem.); J. Bidwell; H. C. Robinson; Benjamin S. Lippincott. Assemblymen: Thomas J. White (Speaker); Elam Brown; J. S. K. Ogier; Dr. E. B. Bateman; Edmund Randolph; E. P. Baldwin; A. P. Crittenden; Alfred Wheeler; James A. Gray; Joseph Aram; Joseph C. Morehead; Dr. Benjamin Cory; Thomas J. Henly; Jose M. Covarrubias; Elisha W. McKinstry; George B. Tingley; John S. Bradford.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SACRAMENTO CORRALS THE STATE CAPITAL.

Under the Spanish and Mexican regime the capital of California was of a roving disposition, and it might be said to have been wherever the man who happened to be governor at that particular period hung up his hat. The preference, however, was for Monterey and Los Angeles, and between these two points the distinction swung with pendulum-regularity. The first city being a seaport had the custom house—no small item to a governor whose salary generally depended on what he could extract from the revenues of the country. But the City of the Angeles was gayer—more given to the world and the flesh and the devil—and the swell fandangos of the southern capital kept the executive and his official family from going to sleep—when a revolution in the north was not keeping them awake. After the Americans got the country and the offices, Monterey acted as capital for a brief period, and Colton Hall was the state house. Then San Jose had an opportunity to entertain the first legislature, but the two-story adobe building which she proposed to donate to the state was slow in construction and generally unsatisfactory when constructed, consequently the governor and his party decided to move again. During the year 1850 Senator Vallejo laid out what is now the navy yard city of his name, but which he called "Eureka" and where he offered to locate the state capital free of charge. To his fellow legislators the offer looked all right, but the title of the town was too classical. Greek mottos might do for state seals but not for state capitals. So they persisted in calling the place Vallejo in honor of its founder, and the Senator perforce accepted the change. He proposed to give the state twenty acres for a Capitol and grounds.

This was only the beginning of his munificence, as he also proposed to give the state one hundred and thirty-six acres for other public buildings and grounds, as follows: Governor's residence, ten acres; other state offices, should they not be placed in the capitol, five acres; State Library and Translator's office, one acre; Orphan Asylum, twenty acres; Male and Female Charity Hospitals, ten acres each; Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, four acres each; Lunatic Asylum, twenty acres; four common schools, eight acres; State University, twenty acres; State Botanical Garden, four acres; and a State Penitentiary, twenty acres.

VALLEJO MAKES A GOLDEN OFFER.

As General Vallejo was a wealthy man in the matter of acres, owning all the land in the vicinity, the proposal was a small affair to him, but he followed this up with an offer that made his brother legislators suddenly sit up and gasp for breath. Within two years after the acceptance of his proposals he would pay to the State three hundred and seventy thousand dollars, to be apportioned as follows: For the building of a State Capitol, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; furnishing same, ten thousand dollars; Governor's house, ten thousand; furnishing same, five thousand; State Library and Translator's

office, five thousand; other offices, if separate from Capitol Building, twenty thousand two charity hospitals and five asylums, twenty thousand dollars each; State University, twenty thousand; scientific furnishing, sixteen thousand; four common school buildings, ten thousand; books therefor, one thousand; Lunatic Asylum and Penitentiary, twenty thousand each; State Botanical Garden, three thousand.

Proving that the Senate from Sonoma was very much in earnest when he made his offer, worthy of a prince of the realm, he further proposed in his memorial address to the legislature, that in the event of the State declining his offer, that the proposition be put to a popular vote at the general election held in November of that year. His arguments were simple, direct and strong. He believed "the location indicated to be the most suitable for a permanent seat of government because it was the true center of the State, the true center of commerce, the true center of population, and the true center of travel; that, while the Bay of San Francisco is acknowledged to be the first on the earth, in point of extent and navigable capacities; already, throughout the length and breadth of the wide world it is acknowledged to be the center between Asiatic and European commerce; the largest ship that sails upon the broad sea could, within three hours, anchor at the wharves of the place proposed as the seat of the State government; from this point by steam navigation, there was a greater aggregate of mineral wealth within eight hours' steaming, than existed in the Union besides; from this point the great north and south rivers San Joaquin and Sacramento—cut the State longitudinally through the center, fringing the immense gold deposits on the one hand, and untold mercury and other mineral resources on the other; from this point steam navigation extends along the Pacific coast south to San Diego and north to the Oregon line, affording the quickest possible facilities for our sea-coast population to reach the State Capitol in the fewest number of hours; this age, as it has been truly remarked, has merged distance into time; in the operation of commerce and the intercourse of mankind, to measure miles by the rod is a piece of vandalism of a by-gone age; and that point which can be approached from all parts of the State in the fewest number of hours, at the cheapest cost, is the truest center."

LEGISLATURE ACCEPTS.

The memorial received in the Senate, a flattering reception and a report on the matter to the President contained these words: "Your committee cannot dwell with too much warmth upon the magnificent proposition contained in the memorial of General Vallejo. They breathe throughout, the spirit of an enlarged mind and a sincere public benefactor for which he deserves the thanks of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. Such a proposition looks more like the legacy of a mighty emperor to his people than the free donation of a private planter to a great State, yet poor in public finance, but soon to be among the first of the earth." The matter was presented to the Senate by Senator David C. Broderick of San Francisco, finally accepted, and the necessary act signed by the Governor. Vallejo's bond for the performance of his portion of the contract was accepted, his solvency was approved by a committee appointed by the Senate, and a favorable report of the commissioners sent to mark and lay out the tracts of land to be donated, was adopted. The next Legislature—the third—met at the new capital, Vallejo, January 5,

1852, but on account of the lack of accommodations in that place the members were not generally pleased with the locality. It did not possess the social life of the other cities which had in turn acted as capitals, Sacramento being on the broad trail from the Bay to the mines, was making a quiet struggle for the prize, and many of the State government officers were anxious to get into near proximity to the golden store.

SACRAMENTO FLEALESS IF NOT FLAWLESS.

Suddenly, one sleepy afternoon of the session, the Assembly with a remarkable unanimity jumped up a bill for the removal of the session to Sacramento. So unusually harmonious was this usually combative body over the removal "up the river," that people were generally mystified. Such, a half century later would have suggested bribery, but in that day there was nothing in the country with which to bribe an official. It may be surmised that the lawmakers left the new capital because Vallejo, in his provision for their comfort, hadn't got around to feather beds and table napkins. The bill went to the Senate where it was bitterly opposed, and beaten by one vote. Next day a Senator Anderson moved reconsideration, and the fight was on again. It was reported that the Senator, after one night in Vallejo, had been persuaded that Sacramento was flealess, if not flawless. Whatever the argument, in a few days the whole government from State seal to House gavel was a-sailing through the Straits of Carquinez, their carpetsacks checked for New Helvetia. That was a proverbial Sacramento winter and the members of the Legislature put in much of their time keeping above high-water mark and from being flooded out of the latest capital. When it adjourned, it adjourned to meet at Vallejo, where the floods were the ocean tides and of regulation height, while the Sacramento river, in winter, never could be depended on.

SAN FRANCISCO—AT LAST—GETS A NAME.

January 3, 1853, the government was in business at Vallejo, but Sacramento was not idle. She appears to have entered into a treaty of offense and defense, sub rosa, with Benicia, a new town laid out by Thomas Larkin and Dr. Robert Semple on the Straits of Carquinez, seven miles from Vallejo. General Vallejo, who never refused a donation from his leagues of land, had given the two men one mile square for the site of what they intended to be the chief bay-city. They had on tap for a name, "Francesca," which was one of the several pretty christian names of Senora Vallejo, and was also from the name of St. Francis de Assisi. But before the city of Francesca was ready for her name and the glory that was to come to her as the chief metropolis of California, Alcalde Bartlett, of Yerba Buena, squatted on the title. Long years ago the Spanish found a few sprigs of mint growing on an island in the bay and called the insignificant little plant and the island "Yerba Buena." The Spanish, who are good at names, as the noble and saintly titles up and down this coast show, couldn't seem to find some word or sentence suitable for the matchless port and harbor which is now the wonder of the world, and the name of the silly little weed came out of the bay and lent itself to the place. When the Alcalde was casting about for something fitting the grand locality, and some name the Americans wouldn't mangle trying to pronounce, he said, the padre in charge of Mission Dolores suggested the name of the head of the Franciscans, and the name stands—San Francisco. Thus at almost the last moment St.

Francis, whose faithful missionaries had put in centuries in an ill-rewarded effort to christianize the dull Californian Indians, was given the distinction of a city—but such a city, a golden city, worthy of a prophet's vision. And when the "Yerba Buena" got back to its island home it found its claim jumped and its title clouded by the plebeian name "Goat." But Doc Semple on the shores of Carquinez, just substituted another name of La Senora Benicia Francesca Carrillo-Vallejo, and Benicia it went into the geographies.

GOES UP THE RIVER.

But it was a sorry trick Sacramento played upon her confederate. It was easier to pry the capital from the little town on the Straits than from Vallejo, so Benicia got the gubernatorial people and the distinction for a session of the legislature, as they passed drifting up the river. Then the Sacramentoans built a levee around the state institution to prevent their river from washing it back to the bay. Vallejo tried to provide the buildings in accordance with his splendid offer, but was financially unable to do so. The city lost the state capital but she gained a navy yard, and that gave her a national standing. Benicia is geographically located for the seat of the state government but lost to the superior attractions of the great valley town and of the pleasures of steamboat rides up the noble stream that rolled deep and clear from mountain to sea before the hydraulic miner shoaled and muddied its waters and almost ruined it for navigable purposes.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SONOMA COUNTY SETTLES DOWN TO HOUSE-KEEPING.

When California passed into the possession of the United States government, Sonoma meant considerable area; she was called a "district" and her boundary lines ran a sort of go-as-you-please anywhere except out in the Pacific, and they enclosed a space within the beach, Oregon, Rio Sacramento, San Pablo Bay and Marin. With all that land-grab it is remarkable that little Marin nook of soil on the southwest escaped her. The legislative act of April, 1851, drew in these wide lines to nearly the present limits, with the exception that on the north the line beginning at the mouth of the Russian river followed up that stream to the Mayacmas mountains, thence leaving the river it struck easterly across-country to Mount St. Helena, the northwestern corner of Napa county. This made Sonoma county about half her present size, but by a peculiar provision of the act Mendocino county was "attached for judicial and revenue purposes" to Sonoma until a county government could be organized for her. Consequently this county mothered Mendocino until 1859, kept her from straying away and getting lost in her own wild forests, decided her lawsuits, taxed her, trained her to govern herself—and in fact, raised her to county womanhood through a probation of eight years. Then Sonoma grabbed a piece of her, enough to double the grabber's area and spread her north line to the Valhalla river, and then let Mendocino set up housekeeping for herself. Before the establishment of boards of supervisors the county government was vested in a court of sessions, consisting of the county judge and two justices of the peace as associates. These governmental duties passed to the boards of supervisors by the act of March 20, 1855. In 1851 the town of Sonoma was made the county seat. During the earlier time there were known to be four townships in the county—Petaluma, Sonoma, Bodega and Russian River—not surveyed or lined out, but just "guessed" for geographical convenience. That quartet has grown to fifteen well organized townships, namely: Analy; Bodega; Cloverdale; Glen Ellen, Knight's Valley; Mendocino; Ocean; Petaluma; Redwood; Russian River; Washington; Salt Point; Santa Rosa; Sonoma and Vallejo.

On September 3, 1851, California had her first election as a real state—as one of the great civic sisterhood with representation in Congress and a new white star on the flag. John Bigler was chosen governor with twenty-three thousand seven hundred seventy-four votes, over P. H. Redding with twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three. Martin E. Cook represented the Eleventh Senatorial District, which was composed of the counties of Sonoma, Solano, Napa, Marin, Colusa, Yolo and Trinity, and this Assembly District, composed of Sonoma, Marin, Napa and Solano counties was represented in the Legislature by John A. Bradford and A. Stearns. The population of Sonoma county at this time numbered five hundred and sixty-one. The new county officers were Judge C. P. Wilkins; sheriff, Israel Brockman and Dr.

John Handly, clerk and recorder. Philip Thompson and A. C. Goodwin were appointed associate judges. The first board of supervisors for this county met at Sonoma July 5, 1854, and was composed of David O. Shattuck, chairman; William A. Hereford; L. P. Hanson, and James P. Singley; W. O. King succeeded L. P. Hanson. At the election that year E. W. McKinstry was chosen judge, district judge; J. M. Hudspeth, senator; H. S. Ewing and James McKamey, assemblymen. In 1853 the elections resulted as follows: Senator, J. M. Hudspeth; assemblymen, J. N. Burnett and W. B. Hagan; county judge, Frank Shattuck, in place of P. R. Thompson; sheriff, Israel Brockman; county clerk, N. McC. Menefee; treasurer, G. W. Miller; district attorney, Ashael Clark, succeeding J. A. McNair; assessor, R. F. Box, succeeding J. A. Reynolds; public administrator, Coleman Talbot; coroner, Dr. Elisha Ely; supervisors, H. G. Heald, James Singley, S. L. Fowler, and Alexander Copeland. Among the unsuccessful candidates that election was Captain Joe Hooker, a resident of Sonoma, who had been nominated for the assembly. The Captain was afterwards "Fighting General Joe Hooker" in the Union army during the Rebellion. James N. Bennett of Bennett Valley was Hooker's running mate and fellow loser in the race for the legislature. However, the Captain was appointed roadmaster and improved the condition of the cow-trails of the county during his incumbency.

WHEN "ORO, ORO," WAS HEARD AROUND THE WORLD.

Between '48 and '53 the golden lure swept great floods of people into California, the mining counties getting not only the metal-mad immigration, but pretty much of the settlers of the other portions of the state. However, "Marshall-Coloma-1848," is not the true record of the first golden discovery on this part of the coast. In 1841-2 the yellow mineral was mined in the San Feliciano Canon, Los Angeles county, and during those years these placers produced a large amount of gold despite the shiftless method of the Californians. In fact, it was an Indian from these mines who happened to be at work in Marshall's sawmill site at Coloma when the discovery-nuggets were shoveled out of the creek. Sutter and Marshall tried to keep the character of the find a secret but the Indian caught sight of it and his loud cry of "Oro! Oro!" was heard around the world, and the Great Stampede was on. Yet there were people in California not blinded by the yellow haze that drifted down from the "diggings," and the ranchos continued to receive their share of the new-comers. Some were even mining gold on the newly discovered farms. A German settler named Schwartz, on a few acres near Sacramento, sat in his doorway and saw the droves of men wildly plunging northward. They cheerily called him to join the rush, but he calmly smoked his pipe and let them pass on. From his small farm he raised and sold in Sacramento that year \$30,000 worth of watermelons. In the rich, virgin soil of that incomparable valley his melons grew to \$5 and \$8 sizes and the would-be eater, with his "dust" was there to buy, though many miners returned poorer than they went. And Herr Schwartz was only a sample of the stones that did not roll and gathered moss. While in the aggregate, California volcanoed out the golden millions from her subterranean treasury, flashing a yellow gleam across the world, the individual average winnings from her great lottery were insignificant. The production of the metal in 1853, when the industry reached its

highest point, was about \$65,000,000, and to the one hundred thousand miners at work that year this was \$650 for each man; \$54.16 monthly—thirty days—Sunday was a lost day in the mines; \$1.80 per diem; a wage almost ample enough then to keep the miner in his daily bacon—provided he was a moderate eater. The Schwartzs did better.

HARVESTING THE GOLD OF RANCH AND MINE.

The harvest of the mine was not the only harvest that was to be gathered from this wealth-producing land. The Spaniard or Mexican could get over countless leagues of the soil, but he seldom got down in it. Neither one was a prize farmer. He plowed with an iron-pointed forked tree-branch that turned no furrow, but simply scratched the surface of the ground. So he did his scratching in the most favorable spot he could find, sowed the seed, brushed the loose dirt over it with the branch of the tree that supplied his plow, and left the crop to fight it out with the weeds. He was either a stoic, easy in his "what will be will be, what won't be won't be" or he had a beautiful faith in the wheat's ability to choke down the tares. As this system of plowing gave encouragement to the most backward weed, only the most propitious season saved the harvest. Yet notwithstanding the heavy odds favoring its growing enemies, often the wheat won out with an enormous yield. But there was little market for the crop "before the gringo came," enough of him to count, and if the ranchers got enough out of his field for the family table, he was satisfied. *Por mañana, porque*—"Why for tomorrow? It was for the northern agriculturist to blend the seed and the soil and the season into the where-with to feed the world. If the Mexican colonist grew enough corn for his tamales, and enough wheat for his tortillas, also enough beans and peppers for the *frijoles y chile con carne* against the coming of the meal hour, that was as far as he ventured into the luxuriant plant possibilities around him. The mission fathers striving to vary and improve the fare of their retainers and neophytes, brought from Spain slips of grape vines and fruit trees which they planted around the big adobe buildings. At that period the industry had not spread over the country. While the grapes would produce wine which appealed to the taste if not the peculiar thrift of the Californian, apples and peaches he did not generally care for, and he had no time to waste on their culture. A different time and a different people came to the land lying idle and its trees and vines grew heavy with fruit. The padres planted a few orange trees at the Mission San Gabriel in 1851, but little or no attention was paid to the cultivation of the fruit. It was long-believed that this noble citrus would thrive only in the low soils, especially on the banks of streams, but the Riverside and Cloverdale experiments prove that it is on the mesa lands that the orange attains the perfection of its culture. While the cultivation of the mulberry, and the silk industry does not belong to the early agricultural efforts of the Californian, the tree grows rapidly and strong in this state. Some years ago the legislature, to encourage seri-culture, authorized the payment of a bounty of \$250 for every five thousand mulberry trees two years old. It thus encouraged the silk worm culture with a vengeance, and only the repeal of the act saved the state from bankruptcy. Then the ten millions of trees in Southern California fell into innocuous desuetude and the silk worms on the

leaves fell into the English sparrows—one of California's unlucky importations—to be endured till somebody imports something to eat the sparrows.

CHANGES ON THE GREAT RANCHOS.

With the first missionary expeditions to this country came the Spanish horses, cattle and sheep. These animals were turned out on the wide plains and in the mild climate and rich vegetation became the countless herds of the great ranchos. No attempt was made to improve the original breed, as a steer was worth only the comparatively little the hide on his carcass and the tallow within it would bring after shipping it around the Horn to an Atlantic port. A blue-ribboned bovine would bring no more, and to a Spaniard his sirloin would be no more juicy. Milk and butter were unknown in a ranchero's home, as the Spanish cow with a young calf around to excite her maternal solicitude, was about as safe for dairy purposes as a female panther. The vaquero aboard his mustang—and that animal almost as wild as the cow—was afraid of nothing that wore hoofs, but dismount him to do the milking, even when the fighting-mad vaca was roped and tied, would place him at a disadvantage, and ultimately scare him to death. So she was left in peace to nourish her calf and raise him up to the age when his hide and tallow would be turned into the shoes and the candles of commerce, and the coyotes get the remainder of him. The Mission fathers used the sheep in their plan of salvation for the Indians. The wool was woven into a coarse cloth and when the good padre caught a "native son" gentle enough to safely handle, he put a shirt on him, believing that decency is next to godliness. The original Californian did not indulge in clothing, except the union-suit he wore after a rich, sticky mud-bath, and he was not particular about the fit of that if it was heating in winter and cold-storage in hot weather. In general, he objected to being made a fashion-plate, and if the father was too insistent, Lo shed his shirt and hiked for the distant rancheria. However, if the mission bells' call to prayers and frijoles y carne was louder than the call of the wilds, he tolerated—under protest—his shirt which made him itch, and stood without hitching, a fairly good Injun.

WHEN THE MUSTANG GALLOPED OUT OF THE TWILIGHT.

It is not known just when the horse galloped out of the prehistoric twilights of animal creation to become man's beast of burden, or what was his disposition at that period, but judging him from the Mexican mustangs we have met, he was a "bad one." On second thought, Bronco might have come from his natal wild with ferocity undeveloped and savagery was thrust upon him or hammered into him by humanity. Certainly nothing but a Mexican horse can live under a Mexican rider. But mount that vaquero, clad in his gaudy trappings, on a vicious, always-ready-to-buck equine-devil of the rancho, and a more complete and more fantastic centaur never plunged out of mythology. Consideration for the horse seems to have been unknown to those horsemen and the animal seems to have known that, and lived only for the purpose of bucking off his rider. For this he endured abuse and starvation, climbed almost inaccessible places with the sure-footedness of a goat, and kicked the miles behind him with the perseverance of an express-train; and all the time he was thinking of the debt of gratitude he owed man—the obligation to throw and kick him to death at the first opportunity; and this obligation he

always tried to pay. With the coming of the American farmer came the splendid draught horse—colossal and grand and the antithesis of the seemingly-frail, little mustang. Also came the fleet thoroughbred, every ripple of his blueblood showing under his silken coat, and the pride of his Arabian lineage in the swing of his dainty heels—a far remove from the shaggy-haired, hoof-worn, half-starved, wild thing of the western range.

But with all this class distinction, here's to you, Mexican mustang. You look tough, you act tough, you are tough; but you came into Old Spain with Moorish knighthood and you shared the glory of your warrior-rider. You are a poor, humble, despised bronc, but your patent to equine nobility goes back to the golden days of Good Haroun Al Raschid!

IT WAS LIVE TODAY—WORK MANANA.

In those crude old days the mathematical accuracy of a survey seldom appeared in practice. Often the lines were run on a mustang, the surveyor taking the bearings of a prominent point at the extreme range of his vision and with his riata he would mark off the acres, driving the stakes from his saddle. An ancient deed was filed wherein it stated that the lines of the tract of land began at a "shanty with a stove pipe sticking up through the roof." Sixty years have dragged heavily over the now unknown site of that shanty with the stove pipe sticking up through it, leaving only a cloud on the title of the ranch. The north boundary of another farm is the edge of the creek "during high water." In the long interval of a half-century the creek found for itself another channel, and that change with the contingency of high or low water would make an interesting matter for adjudication should somebody put that deed on the witness-stand. It is no wonder that many a league got out of one rancho into an adjoining one and was the source of long land disputes in later years.

Where now the six-cylinder touring-car with its purring engine marking off the miles fifty of them to the hour, sweeps along the broad highways, a creaking, rude, nondescript vehicle once moved over the plains. Its wheels were circular sections of a log with holes bored through the center, and the axles were the two ends of a straight, strong pole thrust through the center holes in the wheels. Another pole lashed to the middle of the axle served as a tongue to the cart and on this roughly-made running-gear was a framework of withes bound together with rawhide. This was the means of transportation on the ranchos as well as the family carryall in most instances. With a half-broken yoke of oxen lashed to the tongue and an Indian to prod them to something like speed, the inter-rancho tourists could make as much as four miles an hour. Two-wheel vehicles were the limit of their efforts as the coupling of the four wheels together for anything like practical use was a trick too complicated for a Mexican colonist. However, as the American immigrants began to crowd into the territory their wagons and lighter vehicles began to be seen in use on the ranchos. Whenever there was any necessity to protect the grain fields from straying stock a ditch was dug around the tract and on the ridge of upturned soil a brush fence was made. The scarcity of saw mills in the territory and the plenitude of Indian labor made the most primitive fencing convenient.

The ripe grain was cut with any convenient implement and the threshing-floor was generally the hard ground of the stock corral. In this inclosure the crop would be piled and a band of horses would be driven over it till most of the grain was trampled out of the chaff. Naturally with such rude methods a good percentage of the grain remained in the straw, but the cattle got it and there was no material waste. The grain was separated from the chaff by winnowing and came from this rude method very clean. Once a year the great bands of horses and cattle were rounded up,—rodeo—branded, and this was an occasion of not only rare exhibitions of skillful horsemanship in handling the wild and vicious animals, but was also an occasion of feasting and dancing. In fact the twin-recreations, feasting and dancing, were on the program if any industry was to be gotten out of the “live-today-and-rest-mañana” Mexicans. This was a happy-go-lucky day, but it was drawing to a close. The disintegration of the big rancho into the smaller ranch was beginning and the improved home-farm with its flower beds and fruit trees commenced to show where once the unfenced tracts of wild oats grew. Who may say that the hand of a destiny, wise and exorable, was not in this? The Mexican statesman not alive to land values or to the mighty leverage to power in the ownership of the earth’s surface, gave vast tracts of soil away with a prodigality that would appear sinful to the acre-baron of the present. These leagues of land remained only a short time, comparatively, in the possession of the original rancheros, and were then parceled out to the last comers. The Almighty, when he said “Let the dry land appear,” did not intend that it should appear exclusively for the monopolist, and the vacant tracts of California began to blossom as the rose when the ranchos went to pieces.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HOW CAPTAIN SMITH CAME TO BODEGA.

The chief pioneer west of the great central Sonoman valley at the time was Captain Stephen Smith, of Bodega. This gallant son of the sea was cast ashore in this part of the world in 1840, hailing from the old Bay State—an abrupt change from wintry Massachusetts to summery California. He was the skipper of the bark "George and Henry" and was trading his cargo of sugar, syrup, tobacco, cloth and many other articles for hides, horns and tallow, about the only products the country had to barter. He saw in the levels of arable land and in the leagues of lumber forests splendid possibilities of wealth. Hurrying back to the eastern coast he unloaded his bark and reloaded her with his mind at the future Bodega rancho far away on the shore of the distant Pacific. On his way to that ranch he took aboard the "George and Henry" something else—of more significance—a wife, showing beyond doubt that the gallant captain intended to "jump the ship." He picked Mrs. Smith up in the port of Payta, Peru, where she was Doña Mafiuella Torres, a lady of intelligence and refinement, sixteen years old. The captain's years figured just the reverse—sixty-one, the 6 and the 1, apparently magic numbers, and in some way offsetting the age-disparagement of the couple. The bride's mother and brother (Manuel Torres) were passengers to this country in the bark. As Smith had in his cargo a saw and a grist mill he took care to bring with him men who could put together and handle them—was there ever a more practical colonist? In Baltimore he employed Henry Hagler, a carpenter; at Valparaiso he picked up David D. Dutton, millwright; at Payta, where he found Mrs. Smith, he found William A. Streeter, an engineer. At other ports enroute he secured the services of Phillip Crawley and John Briggs, useful men for his colony. He arrived in Monterey in April, 1843, and at Santa Cruz shipped lumber for his mills. At San Francisco he shipped James Hudspeth, well known in this county, Nathaniel Coombs, now of Napa, John Daubinbiss, afterwards of Santa Cruz county, and Alexander Copeland. Captain Smith sailed his bark into Bodega Bay during the month of September of that year and landed his cargo.

WAS READY TO FIGHT FOR HIS RANCH.

Of course he came up against the prior Russian claim then held by Sutter, and John Bidwell, the agent, notified the new-comer to get himself, goods and chattels, back to the bark. But the old sailor went ahead with his mill-building and warned Sutter's man that any interference would bring on a fight. As the Mexican officials had never recognized the Russian claim and had practically stood indifferent while Sutter was paying out his \$30,000 for Fort Ross and the Bodega country, Bidwell received no sympathy from them. The government not only permitted Smith to land and build his mills, but shortly after granted him eight leagues of the land in question. While Captain Sutter had acted in good faith when he purchased the Russian holdings he did so in

the face of the protests, though mild, of the Mexican government, and he knew his title was clouded beyond all clearing. However, he may have possessed a faint hope that the annexation of the territory by the Americans would pass his claim to Washington, where his ownership might be affirmed, before Mexico had granted the tracts to other settlers too strong to be dispossessed. Captain Stephen Smith, sturdy as his old Cape Cod, honorable in every detail of his life, industrious, and fearing nothing, could not be moved from the soil, and Sutter, stalwart pioneer himself, recognizing a brother-spirit in the man from the sea ranching out on the Bodega hills, left him in peace.

A FAMOUS PIONEER PICNIC.

However, Smith did not wait for events to come his way, he went after them. He soon had the machinery of his new colony unloaded from his little "windjammer" of a bark and it was not very long before the original town of Bodega, including the steam flour and saw mills, were ready for business. The two latter, however, were about one mile northwest from the "Corners," as the village is called, and at the foot of a range of hills upon which grew thickly the great forest of redwoods he had picked upon for his saws, and for the future frame buildings of Sonoma and other settlements of California. All turned out as this far-thinking pioneer planned. When steam was up in his three, single-flue, thirty-six by two and a half feet boilers, and several logs had been cut on the hill above the place and easily rolled down to the mill, the captain invited the people of the surrounding country to attend the holiday. It was the first of Bodega's celebrated picnics and the most famous of all those social gatherings. All the dignitaries, rancheros, vaqueros and settlers of every nationality with their families were present in new sombrero, serapa, high-colored sash and mantilla. Several beeves had been prepared for the fire-pit of the barbecue, but Captain Smith made the provision of the bread for the great feast an object lesson for their entertainment. Wheat that had been grown in the neighborhood was brought to the place and the steam engine set in motion. Then power was communicated to the grist mill and to the surprise and delight of the crowd, many of whom had never heard of such a remarkable arrangement, the grain was sent between the grinding mill-stones to finally appear in the soft, beautiful, white flour, the chief food of man, the "staff of life." To the early Californian house-keeper the "flor de harina," the flour of wheat, that came from those whirling burrs was a happy improvement on the unbolted meal, ground in a rude hand-mill; the tortillas now would be whiter and more appetizing in consequence. Out of a big oven, heated for the occasion, presently reappeared that wheat in newly baked bread, and while the captain's guests were using up all the admiration-terms found in their voluble Spanish he had another pleasurable surprise for them. The lumber mill was thrown in gear and the "sash" saw was soon going through a redwood log, and the first boards turned out were used for tables whereon they feasted.

VALLEJO'S PREDICTION COMES TRUE.

After the feasting came the toasting. General M. G. Vallejo was present, the first guest by reason of his position in the territory, and as toast-master pledged the health and prosperity of his Yankee neighbor in a cup of his own Sonoma wine. In his oratory the general referred to the coming years when

even many who were present would see more steam engines than soldiers in the fertile valleys of California. That was several years before the historic Forty-six, but with prophetic vision the speaker was looking into the oncoming future pouring its American population into those valleys. There are no soldiers in California and the beats of the engines that are moving her up the ways of destiny never cease. Long after, when reviewing the verification of his prediction, General Vallejo said, "The successors of Smith have not only proved the truth of my words, but have almost verified the remark of my compatriot, General José Castro at Monterey, that 'the North Americans were so enterprising a people that if it were proposed, they were quite capable of changing the color of the stars.' His observation was made with no sympathy for the North Americans, as he was no friend to either the government or citizens; yet I believe that if General Castro had lived until today he would unite with me in praise of that intelligent nation which opens her doors to the industrious citizens of the whole world, under the standard of liberty."

Captain Stephen Smith and his mills continued to make Bodega township famous as a settlement and Bodega bay famous as a port for the shipment of lumber, flour, grain and dairy products. He operated the plant pretty steadily until the year 1850, supplying the entire coast with the output as well as exporting to the Sandwich Islands. With lumber he purchased the tract of land now known as the Blucher Rancho, situated in Analy township and containing 22,976.66 acres. This added to Bodega Rancho of eight square leagues or 35,487.53 acres, made Smith a land baron indeed. The Mexican government during the last years of its dominion in California had a tardy awakening to the necessity of a larger number and a better class of citizens, if the territory was to be welded into a formidable state, a vital part of the Mexican republic and a bulwark for defense on her northern frontier. Hence the grants of large ranchos, as encouragement to immigration, and a move most wise. The old California pioneer was not a land-grabber and a land-squeezer. That pirate of the soil appeared on the western plains forty or fifty years after. At this time there were twenty-three land grants within the survey of Sonoma county, the total acreage of which being about 400,000. The largest, the Petaluma Rancho, with its 75,000 acres occupying the big valley of that name, was originally granted to Vallejo, while the Santa Rosa and Russian River valley ranchos went to the Carrillos, to Jacob P. Lease, Henry D. Fitch and John B. Cooper—all marriage kinsmen of the General.

THE OLD SONOMA LAND GRANTS.

Yet it must not be concluded that because the land of the territory was given away by the square league that everything here was marked up on a wealthy scale. Such was not the case. Notwithstanding their broad ranges of vale and hill, and great herds to graze over them, the settlers were soil and stock poor. What was in sight, what they had, was too plentiful for value. The country was only rich in possibilities, and the man who far-seeing, saw the future and prepared for it, was the man who was the "wealthy Californian" of after years when the wild acres were yielding their harvests of gold. A complete detailed history of the original land grants of this section cannot be given, but from the reports of the land cases determined in the United States District

Court for the Northern District of California, 1853 to 1858 inclusive, may be noted the following:

Rancho Musalacon, two square leagues, 8,866.88 acres, situated in Cloverdale township; originally granted by Governor Pio Pico, May 2, 1846, to Francisco Berryessa. The tract was confirmed to Johnson Horrell by the District court January 14, 1856.

Rancho Cotati, four leagues, 17,238.60 acres, situated in Santa Rosa and Vallejo townships of Sonoma county, originally granted by Governor Micheltorena, July 7, 1844, to Juan Castaneda. Confirmed to Thomas S. Page, January 14, 1856.

Rancho de los Guilicos, about four leagues, 18,833.86 acres, in Santa Rosa and Sonoma townships, this county, originally granted by Governor Juan B. Alvarado, November 13, 1839, to Juan Wilson. Confirmed to him March 3, 1853.

Rancho Canada de Pogolome, two leagues, 8,780.81 acres, in Marin and Sonoma counties—in Analy and Bodega townships of the latter county. The claimant, Antonia (Dawson) Casares, stated that her deceased husband, James Dawson, E. M. McIntosh and James Black had been encouraged by Comandante Vallejo to locate on tracts of land adjoining the Russian claims, they as Mexican citizens to act as barriers to further southern encroachments of the Fort Ross "intruders." Black selected what is now the Rancho Canada de la Jonive, mostly in Analy township, while Dawson and McIntosh selected the Rancho Estero Americano, in Bodega township. As McIntosh was a naturalized Mexican citizen he alone was eligible as a grantee, consequently Dawson's name was left out of the deeds of the rancho. Dawson moved his half of the common property including half of their dwelling house, to what is now known as Freestone, and again made application for a share of the Rancho Estero Americano. Remembering his former disqualification he not only became a citizen of Mexico, but the husband of a Mexican woman—Doña Antonia Casares. Dawson's application was not considered, but the Territorial Secretary recommended that he make application for a grant of land on which his house stood. He died before the papers were filed, but his widow acted in the matter and the grant of the Rancho Pogolome was issued to her by Governor Micheltorena February 12, 1844, and confirmed by the District Court March 24, 1856. (This irregular proceeding and its satisfactory ending is an eternal record of the justice and consideration that prevailed in the Mexican Land Office of the Territory. True, land here in those early days was worth only "a song," but the government that gave it away trusted that the gift would win an immigration that would make for the prosperity of the country. And it did, but in these later land-mad, trick-official times where would such a claim get?)

Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa, three leagues, 13,336.55 acres, in Santa Rosa and Analy townships, lying principally between Santa Rosa and Sebastopol. June 22, 1843, Joaquin Carrillo petitioned Governor Micheltorena for a grant of land on the llano or plain west of the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa, granted to his mother, Senora Maria Ygnacia Lopez de Carrillo, but the grant was not made, as no official survey had been made of the ranchos in the vicinity. Pending the matter he was permitted to sow some of the land in grain. The

next year his application was granted and he built the adobe residence for his family near the town of Sebastopol. The original grantee was Marcus West, but the United States District Court, March 24, 1856, confirmed the rancho to Joaquin Carrillo.

Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa, a large tract extending southward from Santa Rosa creek to the northern line of Rancho Cotati, and from the east boundary of Rancho Llano to the head (cabeza) waters of Santa Rosa creek, was originally granted by Governor Manuel Jimeno to Maria Ygnacia Lopez de Carrillo, the mother of Julio and Joaquin Carrillo, and a sister of Senora M. G. Vallejo. In the District Court the following claims on this ranch were confirmed: Julio Carrillo, 4,400.42 acres; Felicidad Carrillo; Juan de Jesus Mallagh, grandson of Senora Carrillo, 256.16 acres; John Hendley, one mile square, 640 acres; Jacob R. Mayer et al., 1,484.82 acres; James Eldridge, 1,667.68 acres.

Rancho el Molino, or Rio Ayoska, ten and one-half leagues, 17,892.42 acres, in Santa Rosa, Analy and Russian River townships of Sonoma county. Rio Ayoska was granted to John B. R. Cooper by Governor Figueroa, December 31, 1833, and El Molino (the mill) by Governor Gutierrez, February 24, 1836. Previous to obtaining the last grant he had occupied it, building several houses, one of which was the mill—from which the tract took its name and which cost him \$10,000. Only the name of this pioneer establishment remains, as one rainy winter night several years after its construction it floated away to the ocean, and never returned.

Rancho Huichica, 18,704.04 acres in Sonoma township. Two leagues of this tract were granted Jacob P. Leese by Governor Jimeno, October 21, 1841, and three and one-half leagues by Governor Micheltorena, July 6, 1844.

Rancho Yulupa, three square leagues in Sonoma county, lying between the ranchos of Petaluma, Cotati, Santa Rosa and Los Guilicos. It was first granted November 23, 1844, by Micheltorena to Miguel Alvarado. The claim of M. G. Vallejo for this tract was rejected by the Commission and the decision confirmed by the District Court but reversed by the United States District Court and the cause remanded for further evidence.

Rancho Sotoyome, eight leagues, 48,836.51 acres, in Mendocino and Russian River townships, granted September 28, 1841, by Micheltorena to Henry D. Fitch, confirmed by the Commission April 18, 1853, to Josefa Carrillo Fitch et al; claim by Cyrus Alexander for two leagues of the rancho was rejected.

Rancho Bodega, eight leagues, 35,487.53 acres, in Bodega and Ocean townships. Granted by Micheltorena September 14, 1844, to Stephen Smith and confirmed to Stephen Smith and Manuela Torres Smith July 5, 1853.

Rancho Blucher, six leagues, 22,976.66 acres, in Analy township, Sonoma county. Granted October 14, 1844, by Micheltorena to Juan Vioget, confirmed January 26, 1857, to Stephen Smith.

Rancho Callayome, three leagues, 8,241.74 acres, Sonoma county. Granted January 17, 1845, by Micheltorena to Robert F. Ridley, confirmed December 22, 1852 to A. A. Ritchie and Paul S. Forbes.

Rancho Muniz, four leagues, 17,760.75 acres, in Ocean and Salt Point townships, Sonoma county. Granted December 4, 1845, by Governor Pio Pico to Manuel Torres and confirmed October 17, 1853.

Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, three leagues, in Marin and Sonoma counties (Petaluma township). Granted October 8, 1843, by Micheltorena to Juan Miranda and finally confirmed to Thomas B. Valentine.

Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, six leagues, 24,903.42 acres, in Sonoma and Marin counties. Granted November 5, 1845, by Pio Pico to Bartolome Bojorquez and confirmed September 10, 1855.

Rancho Malacomes or Moristal y Plan de Agua Caliente, four leagues, 12,540.22 acres, in Knight's Valley township, Sonoma county. Granted October 14, 1843, to Jose de los Santos Berryessa and confirmed December 24, 1856. Lovett P. Rockwell and Thomas P. Knight were awarded by the Commission 8,328.85 acres of this tract. Claim of M. E. Cook et al. for 2,559 acres of this tract in Knight's Valley confirmed August 7, 1855.

Rancho Roblar de la Miseria, four leagues, 16,887.45 acres, in Petaluma township. Granted November 21, 1845, by Pio Pico to Juan Nepomasena Padillo and confirmed September 10, 1855, to David Wright et al.

Rancho Canada de la Jonive, two leagues, 10,786.51 acres, in Anady and Bodega townships. Granted February 5, 1845, by Pio Pico to James Black, confirmed July 16, 1855, to Jasper O'Farrell.

Rancho Estero Americano, two leagues, 8,849.13 acres, in Bodega township. Granted September 4, 1836, by Manuel Jimeno to Edward Manuel McIntosh, confirmed April 11, 1853, to Jasper O'Farrell.

Rancho German, five leagues, 17,580.01 acres, in Salt Point township, Sonoma county. Granted April 8, 1846, by Pio Pico to Ernest Rufus and confirmed September 10, 1855, by the Supreme Court to Charles Mayer et al.

Rancho Petaluma, ten leagues, 66,622.17 acres, in Sonoma and Vallejo townships, Sonoma county. Five leagues granted October 22, 1843, by Micheltorena and five leagues sold June 22, 1844, to Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. Confirmed by the Commission and by the District Court to M. G. Vallejo March 16, 1857. Claim of J. A. Watmough for 640 acres rejected April 21, 1856.

Rancho San Miguel, six leagues, in Santa Rosa township. Granted November 2, 1840, by Juan B. Alvarado, and October 14, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena to Marcus West. Claim filed before the Commission May 13, 1852, by Guadalupe Vasquez de West et al. and rejected, but confirmed by the United States Supreme Court for one and one-half leagues.

Rancho Tzabaco, four leagues, 15,439.32 acres, in Mendocino and Washington townships, Sonoma county. Granted October 14, 1843, by Micheltorena to José German Peña, confirmed by the District Court March 9, 1857, to José Jesus Peña et al.

Rancho Caslamayome, or Laguna de los Gentiles, eight leagues, in Cloverdale and Washington townships, Sonoma county. Granted March 20, 1844, by Micheltorena to Eugenio Montenegro. Claim filed by William Forbes September 7, 1852, rejected by the Commission, September 26, 1854.

Rancho Agua Caliente, Sonoma township, granted July 13, 1840, by Juan B. Alvarado to Lazaro Peña. Claim filed March 2, 1853, by M. G. Vallejo was rejected by the Commission and District Court, July 13, 1859. Claim of Joseph Hooker, filed same time, for 550.86 acres of this rancho was confirmed March 2, 1857. Claim of C. P. Stone for 300 acres was confirmed on the above date. Claim of Thaddeus M. Leavenworth for 320.33 acres was rejected March 2, 1857.

Pueblo of Sonoma, four leagues square, granted June 24, 1835, by M. G. Vallejo to the Pueblo of Sonoma, was confirmed by the Commission January 22, 1856, to the Mayor and Common Council of Sonoma.

Lac, 1,000 varas square, in Sonoma county, granted July 25, 1844, by Micheltorena to Damaso Rodriguez. Claim filed by Jacob P. Leese confirmed by the District Court December 28, 1857.

These large tracts rapidly passed through the hands of the grantees and were subdivided and sold off in farm lots. The pioneer could accumulate the acres—a whole province of them—but did not keep them beyond the second generation, a wise provision on the part of the Creator who intended that the surface of the earth He made should be partitioned to the people.

THE CHAIN OF MISSIONS.

Sonoma was not only the last of the Mexican settlements, but as has been noted, the end of mission building in California and this adds to the historical importance of the old, crumbling, adobe church in that pueblo. Fifty-four years passed while they were reaching up the seven-hundred miles of coast, and then secularization, long threatened, quickly changed their status from almost independence of the civil and military authority to mere parishes. In some cases, however, the institutions because of unfavorable surrounding conditions, had failed. In fact, none of them were meeting the expectations of their founders and several were all but abandoned. The order of the mission building is as follows:

San Diego de Alcala, San Diego county, July 1, 1769.

San Carlos de Borromeo, in Monterey, June 3, 1770. The following year this mission was removed to the Carmel Valley, a short distance from Monterey, where it was known as El Carmel Mission.

San Antonio de Padua, San Luis Obispo county, June 14, 1771.

San Gabriel d' Archangel, San Luis Obispo county, September 8, 1771.

San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, San Luis Obispo county, September 1, 1772.

Dolores, or San Francisco de Assis, San Francisco, October 9, 1776.

San Juan Capistrano, Los Angeles county (now Orange county), November 10, 1776.

Santa Clara, Santa Clara county, January 12, 1777.

San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara county, March 31, 1782.

La Purisima Concepcion (Immaculate Conception) Santa Barbara county, December 8, 1787.

Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz county, September 25, 1790.

La Soledad (Our Lady of Solitude) Monterey county, September 29, 1791.

San Jose, Alameda county, June 11, 1797.

San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist) Monterey county, June 24, 1797.

San Miguel Archangel, San Luis Obispo county, July 25, 1797.

San Fernando Rey de Espana (Ferdinand, King of Spain) Los Angeles county, September 8, 1797.

San Luis Rey de Francis (Louis King of France) San Diego county, June 13, 1798.

Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara county, September 17, 1804.

San Rafael Archangel, San Rafael, Marin county, December 18, 1817.

San Francisco de Solano, Sonoma county, August 25, 1823.

THE STRENUOUS DAY OF THE "SQUATTER."

Naturally, the tide of immigration that was sweeping from the eastward into the Territory began to menace the big land grants and trouble was on. In 1849 a commissioner from the land office at Washington reported that there were on record five hundred and seventy-six California grants. On the establishment of the land commission eight hundred and thirteen claims were immediately filed before it for action. Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo made at the close of the war, the United States Government had agreed to recognize all land grants that had been authorized by the Mexican Government. In doing so it had to officially eliminate the fraudulent titles of which there cropped up a goodly number, and even when a genuine claim passed the local commission and got its legal standing it often had a long and tortuous journey through the court of last resort in Washington and some of the titles that passed that high tribunal had a "cloudy" appearance. The bribe germ may have been in existence in that period, though not so fully developed as in the present century. Commissioner William Cary Jones stated that after he had returned to Washington he was offered \$20,000 to report as genuine a fraudulent title.

With so many claims pending in the courts it is not likely that the later home-hunters would hesitate in their settlements. Nor did they, and soon many ranchos had their quorum of "squatters," as the contestants were called. And even when the original title was established the grantee frequently had a job on hand when he started in to dispossess the locators. When the American settler drives down his stake—nails his claim to a piece of the earth's surface—it takes time and force to pull that stake up. However, in many cases the rancho owners, especially where they were Californians, were willing on very liberal terms to dispose of large tracts to the settlers. Vallejo gave away several fine farms from his Petaluma Rancho simply because he wanted the Americano farmers for neighbors. In many localities throughout the state there were organizations, "Settlers' Leagues," formed to fight the confirmation of the grants. Frequently these leagues were of the secret order with signs and pass-words and their fighting was not always of a lawful character. Even the grant owners sometimes assumed that they were higher than the law. Public opinion was with the settlers, and the newspapers, especially those of this county, strongly remonstrated against a law proposed at the time to prevent reviews in cases where patents have issued, the measure being without doubt for the purpose of checking investigation of fraudulent land titles. One of these land conflicts took place on the Bodega Rancho in 1859. When Captain Stephen Smith died he left a third of the eight leagues of fertile acres to his wife in a life estate and all to be divided among their children at her death. The forest portion of the ranch was then under a ninety-nine year lease to a lumber company for \$65,000. The widow soon after married Tyler Curtis, who immediately began proceedings of ejectment against about fifty settlers—renters and squatters—located on the rancho. His methods were different from those of the gentle Captain Smith and he was soon floundering in needless

trouble. He shipped a band of armed men from San Francisco provisioned for a war to the death. But all the able-bodied settlers from Petaluma to Bodega were soon on a warpath of their own and Curtis was glad of the opportunity to lead his "army" back to San Francisco. He managed to "waste" the fine property in a few years and the three Smith children lost most of the inheritance that their grand old pioneer father had won for them.

After the death of Henry D. Fitch, in 1859, the Rancho Sotoyome, near Healdsburg, became the scene of a protracted skirmish of the "Squatter Trouble" conflict. While the title of the rancho was pending before the United States courts the great ranch was cut up into smaller tracts and sold by order of the county Probate Court. Upon the issuance of the United States patent, Mrs. J. N. Bailhache, one of the Fitch daughters, obtained judgment in a suit of ejectment against a number of settlers on her share of the rancho, some fourteen hundred acres. There was never any doubt regarding the Fitch title, and the squatters were fairly beaten, but the war went on, spreading over to the adjoining ranchos. Sheriff posses and militia companies were called into action and a number of persons prosecuted and heavily fined for contempt of court. Property of the squatters was destroyed and one man lost his life in the gun play. The night the Bailhaches were placed in possession of the ranch their premises were burned by parties, officially, unknown.

PETALUMA AND THE MIRANDA GHOST.

For many years the pale ghost of the Arroyo de San Antonio grant flitted through the streets of Petaluma. The original grantee seems to have been Juan Miranda, but when the case came before the United States Land Commission there was another claimant—one Ortega, a somewhat irresponsible character, who had married a daughter of Miranda. The Ortega claim finally passed to James F. Stuart and that of Miranda to T. B. Valentine. The latter voluntarily withdrew that claim alleging that it had no legal standing, but it is generally believed that this action was to clear the way for the easier confirmation of the Ortega claim, in which he was secretly interested. The claim was several years passing through the slow mills of the law, during which time it was twice confirmed by the land commission and once by the District Court. In 1863 it was finally rejected by that tribunal. This looked like a knock-out for the ghost that had haunted the streets of Petaluma—but not yet. Valentine, doubtless regretting that he had thrown away the Miranda claim, which was the original and in all probability the winning one, was doing some haunting, himself, around the doors of Congress, trying by special act to get a re-hearing of the Miranda case, claiming that he had discovered new evidence in the matter. But the land grant of the Arroyo de San Antonio, which included the city of Petaluma, had been declared subject to entry as government land and titles made, and consequently Valentine lost. Yet, showing how near he came to jeopardizing the title to every vara of lot in and around the southern city, a bill passed Congress entitled "An act for the Relief of Thomas B. Valentine, approved June 5, 1872. By this the Miranda claim was again admitted to court with the understanding that if Valentine made his title he would accept lieu lands equal to the area of the tract in litigation. This time he won, the California Circuit Court and the United States Supreme Court affirming the

validity of the grant. In accordance with the compromise he conveyed title to the Government in trust for the settlers, and the Miranda ghost was forever laid, and the clouds passed from the Petaluma homes.

The Laguna de San Antonio tract also had its title-troubles and its session in the courts for upwards of twenty years. The rancho of 24,000 acres, which is about equally divided between Sonoma and Marin counties, was granted to Bartolemus Borjorques. There never was any conflict over the confirmation of the grant, the litigation came over the final disposal of the land to settlers. Borjorques deeded to his eight children, each one-ninth, reserving a ninth for himself. There was no partition of the estate and each heir sold and deeded his undivided ninth at will and often about as soon as he could, without much regard to survey or consideration. Very few of the buyers took the precaution to protect their slipshod titles with the signatures of the other heirs and the mix-up that soon came on would bring joy to the soul of the proverbial "Philadelphia lawyer." A suit with over two hundred persons as parties thereto was commenced for the neglected partition and the big case was shuttle-cocked from court to court through long years of trial before the tangled titles were straightened out and the "Borjorques League" won its final judgment.

In 1861 William Beihler, the claimant of the German Rancho which is situated north of Fort Ross, after some "warm" work in the United States District Court, ejected about eighteen settlers from that grant. He quieted the title to his rancho but he never quieted the disturbed feelings of the unsuccessful litigants and he seldom visited his "unsafe" ranch. It soon passed into other hands.

The great Sutter-Muldrew litigation over a portion of the Bodega grant that for years kept the ranchers from Tomales Bay to Fort Ross fighting for their titles, has been narrated in this work. It was really a case of Russian vs. Mexican title and the latter won, the former having not even a shadow of validity, and the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty only concerning itself with the grants from Mexico.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PEOPLING THE RICH SONOMA VALLEYS.

Sonoma today in her half-moon valley shows very little of the Sonoma of the roaring '40s, or of the milder '50s. Years, apparently do not age an American city, though it is not built for everlasting, as time here is disposed to hide its ravages behind its newer creations. In the eastern hemisphere man built once for all, and ponderously. Not that he had any clear conception of a future with needed changes, for he didn't. His little horizon shut him in like the walls of a circular tent. He built that way because he did not want to do the job over again—the great stones were too heavy to handle—and that appears to be the only thought he gave to the matter. Then he died, and the buildings grew old and older. Time found it hard to destroy but it wore heavily on the structures and that dilapidation is their attraction, their stock in trade. If the ancient architect were to gather himself from his dust and see how profitable his old ruinous houses have become for show purposes, his astonishment would drop him dead again. On this half of the planet man begins in his present, but the in-rushing future soon jams him into the past, consequently he hasn't time enough to put up monuments reminding the after-comers how great he was, or to build eternal structures for the entertainment of tourists. Here and there in the old Pueblo Sonoma appear portions of the adobe walls of Mexico, bridging the interval of a half century. Where the old houses have not been built around, added to or crowded out by modern structures, they have crumbled in the downpour of fifty winters' rains and the warp and strain of fifty summers' suns. It was in 1835 that Comandante M. G. Vallejo with pocket compass and tape line laid out the town, first measuring off a central plaza, without which no Spanish-American town was ever laid out, providing there was any level ground handy. This ancient plan is worthy of adoption as it insures a town breathing spaces, public parks—something which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The first houses in Sonoma, including the inevitable church of a Latin settlement, the official residences and military quarters, were built on the four sides of this quadrangle, facing the open center. From this space ran in four directions the streets. A number of the old fabrics repaired with modern material are now in use, among them the barracks, also the "palace," as the residence of the comandante was called. A fortified structure, always known in a Spanish city as the "castillo," provided with portholes and a watch-tower, stood on guard at one corner of the plaza. The pavements of Sonoma may not have "resounded with the tread of mailed heel," but it was a place of some martial splendor in that early period. At the head of the soldierly line is the old Comandante Vallejo, Military Chief of the Northern Division of California, also one of the governors of the territory; Captain Salvador Vallejo, Mexican Army, dashing cavalier, rollicking fellow, held in leash by the steady hand of his more decorous brother and superior; Colonel John Charles Fremont, U. S. Engineers, Pathfinder of the Far West, the man who stirred the Bear

Flaggers into action; Lieutenant John W. Revere, U. S. N., of the United States sloop of war "Portsmouth," who hoisted that vessel's ensign over Sonoma; Captain Kit Carson, logical successor of Fenimore Cooper's "Deerslayer" and "Leatherstocking," and a grand specimen of the American backwoodsman; General Persefer F. Smith, military governor and commander in chief of the United States forces in the State, who had his headquarters here; Captain A. E. Gibbs, afterwards prominent in the great rebellion. Fighting Joe Hooker, commander in chief of the Army of the Potomac in 1863, lived here in '53. During the piping times of peace prior to the Civil war he resigned from the service and became a quiet citizen of the pueblo. A road-overseer was wanted and as Captain Hooker—he wasn't a Fighting Joe then—was a graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point, he was considered qualified in the science of civil engineering enough for road-making and was unanimously chosen. It is of record that Joe kept the mule and cow trails in good order. This dip into the maelstrom of politics started the Captain in a dash for the legislature on the Democratic ticket, but he was considerably beaten by J. N. Bennett of Bennett valley, who swept into the Assembly on the Settlers' ticket. Hooker re-entered the army in '61 and won his "fighting" title in the bloody battles of Antietam, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Lookout Mountain. He commanded a division with Sherman in the tuneful march "Through Georgia." Another soldier of the Civil conflict who formerly was on duty at Sonoma was General Philip Kearny—nephew of General Stephen W. Kearny, who saw service in New Mexico and California. The gallant Philip lost an arm in Mexico, and his life in the battle of Chantilly, Va., while leading his brigade in attack on a strong Confederate position. Captain C. R. Stone, U. S. A., one of the heroes of the disastrous fight and retreat at Ball's Bluff, and Colonel Baker, the gallant California soldier who was killed in that battle, were at one time residents of the town. General T. C. Sherman and General Halleck, General George Stoneman, distinguished cavalry officer of the bloody '60s, and afterwards governor of this state, Lieutenant Derby, known to literary fame as "Squibob," also a number of other soldiers who afterwards became famous. Among the noted civilians were W. M. Boggs, ex-governor of Missouri, Count Agoston Haraszthy, a Hungarian nobleman, scientist and viticulturist, chief of the grape promoters of Sonoma valley; Jasper O'Farrell, pioneer surveyor of the coast; Judge D. O. Shattuck, Hon. George Pearce, and others of that troop of sterling men who have since disappeared over the Divide.

PEOPLE OF THE OLD ADOBE HALLS.

Echoing faintly through the old adobe halls, one seems to hear voices and the empty places are peopled with the viewless forms of those who walked here in the long ago. In that squad of Sonoma's early population were the Bear Flag men and that other grim company known as Stevenson's Regiment. It may be noted that those citizens, in general, were not of the class marked "Safe To Fool With." There were no professional "bad men" in that band of mavericks, but no doubt many gun barrels there showed the significant "notches." Captain Henry D. Fitch, before he located on Russian River, and George Pearce, before he studied law, were hotel keepers; the latter came to California with General Stephen Kearny's command and took part in the blun-

dering fight at San Pasqual when the American forces were signally defeated. Several prominent physicians, scholarly and cultured men, were attracted to the locality—in fact, Sonoma was in a fair way to become the early center of culture under the American regime. Among these were Dr. Charles Van Geldern, Dr. August Heyermann, and Don Frederick Reger, an educated Belgian, instructor of the young Vallejos.

Sonoma arose to the dignity of an incorporated city in 1850 and her first mayors were Messrs. Cameron, Vallejo and Hopkins. For years she was the county seat—by default of any other town being in the county. The pueblo possessed a "seaport," a landing on the creek where that stream nears San Pablo Bay, fittingly called by the Californians, "Embarcadero." The place is now burdened with the misnomer "St. Louis." Wherever and whenever the Americans have changed the original Spanish names there appears a bald, glaring, verbal blunder. Sonoma through her embarcadero had direct communication with San Francisco, and with a market for her selling and buying.

The fertility of this crescent-plain has passed into a proverb that is heard in all the tongues of the world. Its soil will produce from valley-floor to hill-crest and its vineyards that compete with the famous vines of middle Europe, lie on the warm, volcanic slopes of the surrounding uplands. The igneous loam as well as the sunshine gives fire to the vintage. Somebody has said that the grapevines would cover Vesuvius and Aetna, and hide the scars of the past, if their craters would "go dead." Besides the one hundred and six or seven thousand acres of the valley proper, thousands of acres on the wide bay frontage for years have been under process of reclamation, consequently it truthfully may be said that Sonoma valley is growing—encroaching on San Pablo Bay. However complete and splendid its present, there will always be a grander future for this rich vineyard of the New World. The missionaries brought from Spain, with the seed of the faith they were to plant, the seed of the vines they were to plant at each successive mission they founded, and these vines nurtured along the adobe walls, were the pioneers of the vines now running so luxuriantly over the warm Sonoma hills.

THE IN-DWELLING SPIRIT OF THE MISSION GRAPE.

And amid these the mind of the visiting moralist goes a-wander. Everything is so winey, and suggests the volatility—the spirit of some rare vintage grown and gathered in a forgotten long ago. The green, leafy rows where the clusters are accumulating wealth from soil and sun; the place of pressing—the "wine-fats" of old literature; the cave-like aging places where darkness and dust and cobwebs and years bring to the bottled blood of the *vitis vitifera* that matchless and perfect maturity. Possibly the genii of the grape—the wizardry of the wine—gets among his nerve-centers, though the in-dwelling spirit of a Mission grape should not inspire vagrant or irreverent thoughts. Yet will the loiterer among the padres' sacred vines hark back nearly eight centuries to the ancestral vineyards of the Mission grape, purpling under the blue Persian sky, where he will hear again Omar Khayyam in the mystic spell of Shiraz wine recite his quatrains of eastern philosophy that is older than the Magi:

"And lately, by the tavern door agape,
Came shining through the dusk an Angel Shape

Bearing a vessel on his shoulder; and
He bid me taste of it; and 'twas—the Grape.

“The Grape that can with logic absolute
The Two-and-Seventy jarring sects confute;
The sovereign Alchemist that in a trice
Life's leaden metal into gold transmute;

“Why, be this juice the growth of God, who dare
Blaspheme the twisted tendrils as a snare?
A blessing, we should use it, should we not?
And if a curse—why, then, who set is there?”

So the thought can hardly be characterized as vagrant as it is not so far a cry from a Sonoma Mission grape to a grape of its generic vintage twice four hundred golden autumns ago. The rather audacious sentiment expressed in the quatrains of the Rubaiyat may be a needed justification for ill influences of the profane parent stock, but the Mission grape grown in the odor of sanctity, pressed and blessed by church, has been shrived of the black-art sins of the Wizard East. That the priestly grape whose juice should be of the same brand as the wine served by the Savior at the wedding feast in Cana, should be caught confuting the seventy-two “jarring” faiths, is after all an idea rather vagrant, and possibly irreverent.

WARM VOLCANIC SOIL FOR THE VINES.

When the last cowed adobe-mason was working at the northern terminus of the “Camino Real” now at the ruined portal of Mission San Francisco de Solano, he noted that the crescent-shaped valley was well-watered, making irrigation an easy question for solution. So he found a patch of ground for his grape cuttings, to insure their living and producing, then turned to the sun-drying of the big mud bricks for his church. The early vineyardists always considered the grape vine a water-drinker and calling for moist soil to root in, and to the thin, sour wine they made they added spirits to sweeten it. The person who discovered the error of this belief was Colonel Agoston Haraszthy, a political exile from his native Hungary, and a man of rare culture. He reached Sonoma in 1856 and being a practical viniculturist, he virtually landed in the exact place prepared for him in the scheme of things. He first began importing vines from abroad, and these he planted on the higher lands surrounding the valley. The success of this venture proved that the grape is a true product of the slopes and not of the valley levels. Colonel Haraszthy soon became the head of the wine interests in the state. In 1861 he was sent as a government commissioner to Europe, where he made a thorough examination of the vineyards of the different wine countries of that continent and returned with three hundred varieties of vines which now produce the most valuable wines of the Pacific coast. Some of the vines proved to be superior to others, but all were found to maintain in this soil their distinctive native qualities, but the several hundred thousand roots and cuttings which he introduced to the virgin soil of Sonoma and other localities in the state, make California the wine growing state of the western continent. In 1862 he was chosen president of the State Agricultural Society and next year he organized the Buena Vista

Vinicultural Society, to which he conveyed his four hundred acre vineyard in Sonoma. In 1869, while a resident of Nicaragua, he mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed that while attempting to cross a river on his plantation he fell into the water and was drowned. The remains were never found. The advantages possessed by California as a wine-growing country have been ably set forth by Arpad Haraszthy, son of the Colonel, in published articles, portions of which are here given:

"California has one distinct advantage over any wine-producing country on the globe, and that is the certainty, constancy and duration of her dry season. The grape is a fruit that needs, above all others, a warm sunshine, without interruption, from the time that the blossoms set forth their tender flowers until they gradually develop into their rich, luscious fruit in October. This advantage has always existed here, as far back as our record extends and no rain or hail ever destroyed the tender fruit. The sure and uninterrupted duration of this dry weather secures a crop without a chance of failure and ripens the grape to perfection. One of the most serious drawbacks in all other parts of the world is the uncertainty of the seasons and the entire variance from preceding ones, thus creating a great difference in the quality of the wine produced in successive vintages. This difference in quality is so great that it is quite common to find the prices vary from one to two hundred per cent in the same district. The products of the renowned vineyards have been known to have fluctuated even to a greater extent. In Europe they only reckon to secure in ten years one good crop of fine quality, but small quantity; while seven vintages are reckoned as being of poor quality, small quantity, and total failures. In our state the variation in quality seldom amounts to five per cent, while the most disastrous years have not lessened the crop below the ordinary yield more than twenty-five per cent in quantity. This variation in quantity can be fully known three months previous to the vintage, thus allowing the producer ample time to secure his casks, and furnishing him positive knowledge as to the number required. In other countries, even fourteen days before the vintage, there is no certainty of a crop; a wind, a rain, a hail-storm is apt to occur at any moment and devastate the entire vintage. All is uncertainty there; nor has the vintner any possible means of positively ascertaining how many casks he must provide. In abundant years in the old countries, the exchange has often been made of so many gallons of wine for an equal number of gallons' capacity of casks. The disadvantages of being forced to secure such immense quantities of casks in so limited a period are easily perceived and we certainly cannot appreciate our own advantage too much in being differently situated. Another great benefit derived from the long continuance of the dry weather, is the exemption from weeds in our vineyards after the final plowing. Thus all the nourishment and strength of the soil go wholly to their destination, the vine, and hence the vigorous appearance that even the most delicate imported varieties acquire even in our poorest soils. This circumstance will also explain, in a measure, why our cultivation does not cost as much per acre as that in European countries, though our labor is much higher. The advantage of our dry weather does not end here; it precludes the possibility of continued mildew and allows the vintner to leave his wines unstaked, the bunches of grapes actually lying, and securely ripening on the ground without fear of

frost or of rotting. In this condition the grapes mature sooner, are sweeter and possess more flavor.

"Above and beyond the ability and advantage we have of producing all kinds of grapes to perfection, of making from them wines that are pleasant, inviting to the taste, and which will keep, with but little skill and care, for years, whose limit has not yet been found, we still have a greater advantage over European vintners in the cheapness of our cultivation. Labor, material, and interest are all very high with us, nevertheless, the setting out and cultivation of an acre of vineyard costs less in California than it does in France. For this we are as much indebted to our improved means of cultivation as to the nature of our climate. All labor, in the majority of the wine districts of Europe, is done by hand. We use the horse and plow, while they use the prong-hoe and spade, and with few exceptions they actually dig and hoe up their entire vineyards. After our spring cultivation is over, we need not go into our vineyards, and, having no summer rains, weeding is not necessary, and still their freedom from weeds and their clean appearance strike the stranger with surprise. Owing to the contrary, to the wet season of Europe, the vine-dressers are constantly kept among the vines, trying to give them a clean appearance, but in spite of all their efforts, they but imperfectly succeed, and their vineyards never possess that appearance of high and perfect cultivation that is so apparent in our own."

FROM THE PADRE'S EARLY VINEYARD.

Thus in the written description by one of Sonoma's most intelligent and practical wine-growers may be seen the wonderful place Nature, the great vine-dresser, has prepared for the cultivation of that peerless plant—the grape. Since the morning when man started on humanity's long trek westward from his cradle in the Himalayan hills this princely scion of the vegetable kingdom has been a part of his domestic impedimenta and wherever in his migration he has halted, the vineyard has soon appeared near the new home. In the desert and desolate places of earth where the currents of life run slow, the grape, and its noble brother, the fig, have shaded with their broad, green leaves, the desert-dweller, or have fed him from their never failing store, until "Under-the-Vine-and-Figtree" has long been in the east the synonym of peace and plenty. It would seem that this last and final stopping place of the race migration has been found to be the perfect habitat of the grape; that this plutonic loam holds yet a portion of its original heat; and that the rainless summer lapping over the autumn even to an often-belated winter, gives the growing fruit long golden days and mild, temperate eves in which to gather richness from sun and soil. In proof of this it may be mentioned that the vintage of 1910 in Europe is lower than in any year during the last century. Lack of sunshine during the spring and early summer, and excessive humidity throughout the entire season, all of which engendering various forms of insect life, blighting the grapes and destroying the harvest, are the causes of the disaster. All the wine-producing countries of Europe are affected, and the consular reports state that in France this is little short of a national calamity. Nor have the vineyard places of Sonoma failed in any particular, of their early promise to Altimira as he entered the beautiful valley in that June of 1823. "No-one can doubt the benignity of the Sonoma climate," wrote the Father in his journal,

"after noting the plants, the lofty and shady trees—and especially the abundance and luxuriance of the wild grapes. * * * The permanent springs are almost innumerable. * * * We saw from these and other facts that Sonoma is a most desirable site for a mission." And the output of wines, vintage after vintage, is superior on average to the product from any other country, not even excepting France. Long has it been known that much of the wines shipped from that country is a mixture of their inferior grades, flavored in imitation, artificially sweetened, strengthened with cheap alcohol and colored with chemicals. This delectable combination is "watered" down to the claret per cent and in bottles that have the "grand foreign air" it sold in competition with pure California wines. And it is sold, too, because the American buyer is an anomaly in the market. He loves his incomparable country and its domestic institutions, certainly—in theory, and in practice he prefers the foreign article with its antique labels and artistic packings. Even before Colonel Haraszthy demonstrated that a California grapevine without old world nursing and without irrigation could turn out prize wine, the Sonoma vineyards were doing well. Salvador Vallejo probably was the pioneer grower of the valley and county, his vineyard being a part of what is now the big Buena Vista tract. In 1850, General Vallejo had about three acres in vines at Lachryma Montis, his home near the town, which netted him that year in the San Francisco market six thousand dollars.

From those small patches of vines have grown the noble vineyards of Kohler and Frohling, W. McPherson Hill, La Motte, Herman, Warfield, Wratten, Craig, Tichner, Dressel, Gundlach, Snyder, Winchel, Hayes, Leavenworth and others. The Buena Vista vineyard is one of the largest in California, it being a portion of the six-thousand acre tract belonging to the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society. Its winery plant is probably one of the most perfect in the world—modernized to the latest instant, and constructed against the side of a convenient hill it utilized the interior of the elevation and in the underground galleries the product gathers age and maturity. Nicholas Carriger dropped into the valley the year of the Bear Flag, and saw Jacob P. Leese, who then occupied a portion of the Buena Vista tract, making wine. The process was crude—the grapes being placed in a soft cow-hide and tramped out by Indians. Leese gave the newcomer some cuttings which were planted in the pueblo, but he hurried off to the mines and during his absence Vallejo's cattle pastured on the young vineyard. In 1849 he began planting his present extensive grape tracts, and construction of the costly winery on the Carriger estate, three miles west from town. While all of the many wine-growing establishments of Sonoma add their individual testimony to the adaptability of this locality for grapes, it is on the estate of Colonel George F. Hooper that the most thorough fruit culture try-out has been made. In vineyard, orchard and grove, wealth, science and industry have proven that there are very few things that will not grow in Sonoma. Its soil apparently is "middle ground" between the zones of earth's vast acreage, and seemingly a true home for its cosmopolitan vegetation. A seed or cutting transported over seas finds here conditions ideal and identical with its natal place of growing.

CHAPTER XXX.

VULCAN—BUILDER OF A CONTINENT.

When Vulcan, the classic genius of the earthquake, the busy blacksmith whose forge is in the volcano, but up this coast, there geysered up through the broken crust of the planet, from somewhere, several thousand springs, some that give off hot and cold water, pure and simple, fit for man and beast, while others are chemicals in solution, puddles of sulphur, rills of iron, or soda fountains which nature set playing away in the wilderness awaiting the health resorter. Sonoma early received her apportionment of mineral gushers—possibly because of her nearness to Mount St. Helena, the mother mountain of these basaltic hills born from her flaming craters in that far day when the lava floods swept the plains. So among the vineyards, orchards and oak groves are the hot, cold, fresh, salted, fountains from the cavern sea, each in its own channel, piped directly from the central laboratory where the gnome-alchemists of the underworld “around about their caldrons go.” Padre Altimira wrote in his log book—“We descended into the plain and in less than one-fourth of a league we found six hundred and seven springs of water.” Down under that green vale a mighty river—feeder of those six hundred springs—is flowing, somber because no ray of light ever falls on its surface, and silent because no earthly ear can catch and change to sound the pulsation of its splashing. The thought recalls Coleridge’s poem composed in a dream—

“In Xanadu did Kubla Khan

A stately pleasure-dome decree,
Where Alph, the sacred river ran
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea.”

In this plutonic land where the mountain chain is the upheaval of forces underneath, and the valley-level is the erosion of hilltops into the deep gorges below, the reminders of the strange, the weird, and the horror of that evolution are ever at one’s elbow. It is a whimsical, yet true, idea that the broad central llano of this county was once an abyss, a great ditch—depth unknown—full of Pacific Ocean, whose tides sweeping northward between side-walls of coast-range, splashed against the highlands around Healdsburg and Cloverdale; and that the side-walls of hills were loftier—even Alpine in altitude—before they began to wear down into the seas at their feet. To move on in the geological dream, the filling in went daily and yearly and centuryly ahead. The tides passed no farther than the Russian river valley, and presently—ages may pass in the “presently” of that period—that river over dry land was cutting itself the crooked ditch it now uses in its run to the sea. As the detrition continued the ocean stopped below Santa Rosa and the newly-formed creeks in that valley had to work their own way through the newly-formed soil or be dammed.

More ages lost themselves in the lost past and enough mountain had washed down to check the tide farther south, and what is now the Petaluma plain began

to be shoal-water. And the next change reported—though its date is uncertain—is that the sea had been blocked in the swamp lands south of Petaluma. So the ocean retired through the Golden Gate, but leaving a great dry central valley, and at the southern end of it, San Pablo Bay—for another invasion northward should another volcanic disturbance drop the floor of the plain below the sea-level. A similar contract was completed about the same time in Sonoma valley, in fact a monster work of reclamation along the western rim of this hemisphere was then finished, and this was the evening of the first day of local creation.

THE REDWOODS GREW DEEP.

Vegetation came to the new district. Whence—we do not hazard a reply, except in the matter of the redwoods—the evergreen sequoia, which science calls “*sempervirens*,” and not without reason, for they seem to be a deathless remnant of the order coniferae, indigene of the sub-carboniferous age, a pretty low plane in the strata-deeps that mark the building-periods of this multi-million-year-old planet. Think of it,—below the Cretaceous, the shell of vast seas; below the Jurassic—the slate deposit; below the Triassic—the old red sandstone; down under the far coal measures. But these trees are going now. Volcanoes, earthquakes, all the stupendous forces that have heaved and racked the old globe in and out of shape—the crash and drag and grind of the slow moving, countless centuries, could not break the life-line of these noble trees till man the real, the perfect destroyer, appears on the earth. Man has not destroyed Death—who will one day destroy his human rival—but the wrecking homo often trespasses on the domain of the grisled-monarch. But this is ahead of the geological story. Then was the evening of the second day.

Some “tall guessing” must be indulged in—must be permitted—regarding date of coming, and personal characteristics of the pioneer mammalia of this then newly laid-out happy hunting ground, as little is known of it except a fragment of data science has scraped from the thighbone of a mastodon found conserved in the mud of Petaluma creek. That bit of fossil could not fit a Missouri mule, and General Vallejo never confessed to the ownership of a Spanish steer of that heft. Possibly it was the solitary escape from its prehistoric home-woods in the Petrified Forest near Geyserville at the time those trees were withered and became their own gravestones; or when St. Helena had opened her furnace valves and was raining death around. And in a wild run across the quaking plain, showered with ashes and pursued by waves of lava, the animal had mired and entombed itself in the morass where found. Following the mammoth and the ponderous members of his quadrupedal set came a later growth of the old stock—the genera ursine, feline, cervine, lupine, but in the tongue of the present countryside—bear, panther, deer, wolf, also the smaller fry of the family. And this was the evening of the third day.

Then following his brother-mammal came man—the more voracious animal of the two immigrants. Whether he came from the places of the cave dwellers, or from a more modern settlement somewhere on the bleak Siberian steppes, “hot-footing” it over the ice of Bering Straits before the returning summer melted his winter bridge, cannot with certainty be written. He was here feeding free on the fauna and everything else edible to a Digger Indian when we landed and set history recording his presence and his end. And finishes the fourth and the genesis of this local creation.

DEVIL WATERS FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS.

This dream is made of real "stuff." The craters of St. Helena are cold and her prehistoric lava output is the basalt block of modern commerce. The earthquakes that jumbled the continent into gorge and cliff, and tilted the mathematically-level strata into dips and spurs and angles, and general geological chaos, are not doing the business of the busy long-ago. Occasionally we feel a shiver running through our eminent domain like the muscular quiverings in a lifeless body, but though the tremblor moves us it does not move the mountains around us off their foundations, so we stick to our claims. Sonoma valley is Sonoma township, the area lying within the Napa line on the east, the bay shore on the south, the high range of hill on the west, and a zigzag line running easterly and westerly just south of Eldridge. This places the pretty little village of Glen Ellen—its name reminding one of some bonny heather hamlet of Scotland—with her highlands and lowlands, in a township all her own. In the Sonoma region are the aguas caliente, whose thermal mineral waters bubble for the healing of the nations, among which are the Boyes Hot Springs on the old Leavenworth rancho in the northern part of the valley. This well known and very popular health resort could date the beginning of its popularity before dates were used in the markings of time-flights. The Indians found the spring boiling and bubbling in its own hot vapors from the ground, and though fully believing that the heated water and malodorous gases were directly from the Devil, they also believed there were curative virtues in the demon fountain. The only thing in their wood-lore they did not understand, and did fear was the High Priest of Evil, whose abode they supposed was in underground places; and the eerie sounds they heard coming from the pent-up flow of gas and water were the chantings of some diabolical choir. So their sweathouse stood near the spring, and for generations—possibly ages—this aboriginal sanitarium with its healthful heat, this fountain of Hygeia boiling and bubbling, like the troubled Pool of Bethesda, was the hope of the tribal afflicted. Dr. Leavenworth constructed a small bath-house and a tank at the spring and made it the pioneer health resort of the county. The doctor was peculiar and eccentric to the explosive point—which point one day he reached during a violent discussion with his wife over the cashiership of the institution. In his rage he burned the bath house and filled the tank with earth and stones and went out of business. Many years after General Vallejo told Mr. and Mrs. Boyes, a health-seeking couple just from England, of the existence of the old spring, and recommended its mineral waters. Mr. Boyes after long probing in the swampy soil found the old tank in its excavation. It was cleaned out and the long choked fountain set boiling again. The re-discoverers found the lost mineral spring a mine indeed, and the place well improved with modern conveniences is now one of the most popular health-producing resorts in the state.

MOVING THE COUNTY SEAT.

As the county was becoming more populated the location of its seat of government nearer the geographical center became a matter of public interest. In 1854 Mr. Bennett introduced a bill in the legislature authorizing a vote on the question of transferring the county seat from Sonoma to some other location. The transfer really began the year before when Joe Hooker and J. W. Bennett started in the run for the assembly. The question of county seat removal

was not a publicly-discussed issue in the contest, but the fact that Bennett received an almost unanimous vote in Santa Rosa, demonstrated that the "Court-house" was then in the ballot-box. The general tally-sheet of this early election is of interest showing how public opinion on county seat removal then stood, and the result, first figures for Santa Rosa, second for Sonoma, is here given: Sonoma, 21, 209,—the ballot, at least in Sonoma, must have been extremely "secret," as nothing serious regarding those "21" voters is on record; Santa Rosa, 195, 1,—that lone apostate "1" perchance has long slumbered in its grave unidentified; Petaluma, 32, 233,—Petaluma's opposition to Santa Rosa as a county seat was manifested early in the city of the Punta de los Esteros; Analy, 138, 27; Estero Americano, 29, 16; Bodega, 54, 1; Bodega Point, 64, 0; Vallejo, 42, 17; Russian River, 85, 1; Washington, 16, 13; Mendocino, 39, 3; Big River, 1, 26; Fort Ross, 0, 16;—distance to the county seat was evidently no object to the voters of the last two precincts, or else they never expected to make the journey.

HOW JIM WILLIAMSON STOLE THE COURTHOUSE.

By a vote of 716 to 563 the "court-house" left Sonoma, as a newspaper man of that period graphically writes,—“On Jim Williamson's two-mule wagon.” Even with the popular decision against them the Sonoma people were loth to let the institution go, but a little head-work by N. McC. Menefee, and no little foot-work by Jim Williamson's team of mules quietly passed the county government from the pueblo. The man and the mules also have “passed,” but their part in “the stealing of the court-house” merits honorable mention. Menefee was the county clerk, having only one leg, but he could get around rapidly. “Jim” and “Liza” were the team, but unlike the general run of mules, could, and would—and did—move with speed. By arrangement with the supervisors Williamson camped near Sonoma the night before the day of the removal, and next morning having received a quiet notification that the board had officially adopted the “move” resolution, he was at the door of the building. William Boggs and several other persons anticipating the move were trying to get out an injunction, even rushing a courier off to Napa for that purpose—but before the citizens in the vicinity were fully alive to the job, the county records, including the dusty old documents of the alcaldes, had been “rushed” aboard the wagon, and Jim and Liza were treading the “high-places” for Santa Rosa. Williamson was at the brake—which he never used in all that wild, twenty-two mile flight, and which lasted just one hundred minutes. Menefee beside him on the spring-wagon seat, had to let his jointless artificial leg—mere wooden stick—rest on the dash-board, the end of the “peg” only a few inches from Liza's lively body. If she lagged ever so slightly in the mad pace she touched Menefee's peg-leg and this would almost jump her through the collar. Dropping down into a gulch or any of the many low places of the rough road and starting to rise in the corresponding ascent Liza would not fail to get “a good punch,” and this, reports her owner, “sent the team up faster than it had come down.”

Menefee expected they would be overhauled by Sheriff Israel Brockman with the writ, and he intended to take to the woods giving the injunction a run through the brush; knowing that as an official he would be sought for service of the paper, and Williamson would be left to continue the journey. Even

with a wooden-leg he grittily determined to keep Brockman on the trail until Jim and Liza got home. They were not overtaken, but landed the "court-house" in Santa Rosa,—time, 4:54. Jim Williamson—everybody calls him "Jim," is yet a citizen of the county-seat he "stole," and the petty-larcenous character of the act in nowise detracts from his popularity. Liza and the other Jim are no more, but their famous Hundred Minute Run is a living record. District Attorney McNair for his services allowed himself \$250, but the supervisors amended it to \$100. Jim Williamson modestly thought \$15 was enough for the mules and himself, and the board thought likewise.

IN MEMORIAM.

The general sorrow in the pueblo over the loss appears to have found public expression in the following "in memorium" of editor A. J. Cox of the Sonoma Bulletin:

Departed.—Last Friday the county officers with the archives left town for the new capital amidst the exulting grins of some, and silent disapproval (frowning visages) of others. We are only sorry they did not take the adobe courthouse along—not because it would be an ornament to Santa Rosa, but because its removal would have embellished our plaza. Alas. "Old casa de adobe." No more do we see county lawyers and loafers in general, lazily engaged in the laudable effort of whittling asunder the veranda posts—which, by the way, require but little more cutting to bring the whole dilapidated fabric to the ground. No more shall we hear within and without and around it, lengthy political discussions, on which were supposed (by the discussers) to hang the fate of the world. The court house is deserted, like some old feudal castle, only tenanted, perhaps, by rats and fleas. In the classic language of no one in particular, "Let 'er RIP."

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

California arrived at statehood September 9, 1850, and the Sonoma District builders of the state, also their male descendants, comprising the counties of Napa, Lake, Mendocino, Marin and Sonoma, and whose names are among those in the cornerstone of this commonwealth, are as follows:

William C. Adams, Louis Adler, Pierre Augardes, Stephen Akers, John Abbott, S. J. Agnew, O. S. Allen, J. M. Armstrong, Joseph Albertson, W. G. Alban, Thomas Allen, Horatio Appleton, N. H. Amesbury, D. H. Alderson, John Hall Allison, Charles H. Allen, W. F. Allen, Charles Alexander, Charles G. Ames.

William M. Boggs, J. W. Boggs, H. E. Boggs, A. C. Boggs, H. C. Boggs, George W. Boggs, Joseph O. Boggs, Theodore Boggs, L. W. Boggs, J. B. Bean, William H. Brady, Herman Baruh, A. A. Basignano, E. Briggs, Louis Bruck, John Brown, Edward F. Bale, Samuel Brown, William Board, John F. Boyce, J. S. Brackett, David Burris, I. S. Bradford, R. Bunnell, R. T. Barker, R. F. Barker, John N. Bailhache, E. N. Boynton, A. R. Barney, J. D. Beam, H. H. Bower, William P. Boyce, M. C. Briggs, H. W. Baker, Erwin Barry, Sim H. Buford, Sanford Bennett, Elias Bennett, William Baldrige, J. N. Bennett, P. G. Baxter, Jesse Beasley, Z. Briggs, Robert Brownlie, Jonathan A. Bond, Peter D. Bailey, John Bright, T. C. Brown, A. B. Borrell, John Bailiff, William Bradford.

Nicholas Carriger, Solomon H. Carriger, C. C. Carriger, A. B. Carriger, Julio Carrillo, William Cory, Columbus Carlton, John Cavanagh, Howard Clark, G. W. Clark, W. W. Carpenter, B. L. Cook, T. S. Cooper, J. R. Cooper, W. L. Copeland, R. Crane, J. Clark, O. W. Craig, G. W. Cornell, W. M. Coleman, E. Coleman, H. K. Clark, S. B. Carpenter, V. B. Cook, D. Chamberlin, J. Cairn, O. Clark, W. R. Coburn, J. L. Cook, J. J. Coghill, L. Carson, J. C. Crigler, J. Custer, B. Capell, J. Cyrus, A. J. Cox, S. Clark, L. Chapman, Nathan Combs, D. C. Crockett, Dr. C. Crouch, W. R. Cook, J. Chauvet.

H. Decker, M. Donohue, H. W. Dickinson, D. D. Davisson, M. Dorman, B. W. Diffendorffer, E. L. Davis, N. Dunbar, J. Dickerson, A. J. Dollarhide, J. W. Easter, T. Earl, E. Emerson, B. E. Edsal, L. F. Eaton, W. Edgington, A. Y. Easterby, W. Ellis, J. Fernald, J. F. Fowler, J. M. Freeman, A. J. W. Faure, J. T. Fortson, J. Fulton, J. W. Flavell, H. Fowler, W. Fowler, W. A. Fisher, S. W. Faudre, F. Fisher.

J. M. Gregson, T. C. Gray, F. P. Green, O. Greig, J. Gibson, W. Green, J. F. Green, J. Gallagher, W. W. Greening, A. J. Gordon, J. Griffith, J. J. Goodin, Dr. J. B. Gordon, G. G. Gardner, W. Gordon, C. Griffith, J. Grigsby, G. Grigsby, P. D. Grigsby, J. T. Grigsby, R. A. Gill, A. J. Gilbraith, E. Gillen, P. Gesford.

J. Henly, W. Hood, T. Hopper, H. Hall, L. M. Harmon, C. Humphries, H. Hill, W. M. Hill, D. Hudson, J. Henry, T. B. Hopper, B. Hoen, H. H. Hall, S. H. Hyman, A. Hixson, A. Haraszthy, L. C. Hubbard, H. P. Holmes, J. W. Harlan, T. F. Hudson, W. B. Hagans, C. Hazelrigg, J. B. Holloway, W. H. Holladay, J. B. Horrel, J. Henry, W. Hargrave, M. Hudson, J. Hudson, J. Harbin, M. Harbin, G. Hallet, W. A. Haskins, F. M. Hackett, L. Higgins, J. H. Howland, I. Howell, J. Howell, D. Howell, M. R. Hardin, R. S. Hardin, C. Hartson, R. D. Hopkins, W. Houx, A. Henry, L. Haskell, R. A. Harvey.

M. Ingler, R. Jones, B. Joy, E. Justi, E. K. Jenner, D. Jones, C. Juarez, J. A. Jamieson, G. E. Jewitt, A. Krippenstapel, F. Keller, H. Kreuse, A. Kohle, J. Knight, T. Knight, R. Kennedy, W. W. Kennedy, R. L. Kilburn, I. Kellogg, A. W. King, W. Kilburn, L. Kilburn.

C. W. Lubeck, N. Long, R. Lennox, G. W. Lewis, J. H. Lane, C. H. Lamkin, J. A. Losse, J. Lutgens, H. H. Lewis, H. D. Day, A. J. Lafevre, B. Little, F. F. Lamden, J. B. Lamar, G. Linn, Dr. T. M. Leavenworth, H. Ludolph.

J. E. McIntosh, N. E. Manning, R. McGee, W. E. McConnell, J. McLaughlin, S. McDonough, W. Montgomery, J. H. McCord, J. M. Mansfield, R. G. Merritt, D. B. Morgan, P. McChristian, G. W. McCain, J. Munday, M. T. McClellan, J. McCormick, L. W. Mayer, J. W. Morris, J. R. Moore, A. C. McDonald, W. J. March, J. Sedgley, J. H. Seipp, Jas. Singley, F. Sears, J. Stewart, A. A. Solomon, J. H. Sturtevant, C. J. Son, J. F. Shinn, C. Stewart T. Smith, J. Still, J. Stiltz, W. C. Smith, J. J. Swift, J. Somers, A. Stines, Dr. B. Shurtleff, J. Short.

Smith D. Towne, G. Tomkins, Edward Towne, W. S. Thomas, C. C. Toler, C. Talbot, R. Tucker, J. Tucker, G. Tucker, William Truebody, J. Truebody, W. Truebody, S. Tucker, T. H. Thompson, William Topping, G. W. Thompson.

J. Udall, F. Uhlhorn.

F. Van Hallan, P. J. Vasquez, A. Von Quitsow, A. Van Berver, M. G. Vallejo, Salvator Vallejo, A. J. Van Winkle.

David Wharff, W. S. W. Wright, Joseph Wright, H. L. Weston, H. M. Wilson, J. A. Williams, J. Walton, A. A. White, D. W. Walker, J. Wooden, W. H. Winters, J. Wilson, J. Westfall, R. B. Woodward, C. B. Wines, J. B. Walden, J. M. White, P. Ward, A. J. Willis.

D. York, H. York, J. York.

L. W. Znager.

CHAPTER XXXI.

WITHIN THE VALE OF SANTA ROSA DE LIMA.

Santa Rosa de Lima, titular patroness of the capital city of Peru, was born in that place April 20, 1586, and died there August 24, 1617, after her almost entire life of thirty-one years passed in the austere existence of a nun of St. Dominic. Her family was of noble birth in Old Spain, numbering in its line many cultured and illustrious persons. Because of the remarkable flower-like beauty of the babe, her face showing forth the faint tintings of the queen rose of the Lima, there could be only one fitting name for her—Rose, and she was named Rose of Saint Mary. Even while little more than a child she evinced the deep spiritual feeling of a person of mature years, and such was her exalted and saintly character, that fifty-one years after her death, her beatification took place, and in 1671 she was canonized by the order of Pope Clement X, who appointed August 30th for her feast day. In Lima this day is celebrated in politico-religious splendor. In a great procession is carried her image covered with priceless jewels and decorated with beautiful red roses for which the South American city is famous.

August 30, 1829, Padre Juan Amoroso, the founder of Mission San Rafael, with José Cantua, an attendant, held religious services on the bank of the River Chocoalomi—the name of a small stream which flows through the present county seat of Sonoma, and about a mile above the city. The zealous priest was doing missionary work, and under the trees he struggled in language laboriously fitted to their simple understanding, to portray the godliness of the Peruvian saint—it being her fast day. The spirituality of a California Indian, the mission fathers found to be a rocky field to toil in, but this day, Padre Amoroso labored not wholly in vain, as one convert—a young girl—expressed a willingness to accept the faith of that other girl spoken of by the white stranger. He baptized her there giving her the name of Rosa. Then he abruptly ended his ministrations on the Rio Chocoalomi, and the next minute—or less—he was aboard his mustang and flying south-bound through the wild oats with half a hundred yelling Indians trying to stick him as full of arrows as St. Sebastian.

They had sat around on the banks of the stream and curiously watched the unknown "medicine man" at his strange ceremonies, and they had enjoyed the entertainment until he came to the rite of baptism. This mystic performance was too much for their primitive nerves and they arose as one "Injun" and the whole rancheria broke loose. Talking to the braves even though they did not in the least understand the talk, was harmless; but bewitching a squaw with what seemed to be magic incantations was a deadly peril to the tribe. Father John safely reached Mission San Rafael, thanks to his good horse which had sufficient Andalusian thoroughbred in his heels to lead the biped racers; and which "stunt" the priest fully appreciated, for he named the animal "Cen-

tella," a direct reference to the lightning-like dash back to Marin county. Cantua after considerable dodging and doubling on the trail, landed in San Rafael next day, his condition being what may be described as "all in." The padre continued his mission among the natives of the coast, but there is no record of Jose ever taking any more interest in their moral advancement.

ROSA SLIPS WRAITH-LIKE FROM SIGHT.

In the confusion of the missionary's hurried hegira from the valley, Rosa, after this brief appearance, slips wraith-like out of history, whither no man knoweth. Such is to be regretted; she might have become the wife of some early Sonoma pioneer and the mahala-mother of a race of F. F. C. blue-bloods, like Pocahontas and her Virginians; or she might have been the theme of an immortal poem to tinkle like running water through old western forests, reminding one of Minnehaha. But the red people of the Chocoalomi rushed the white medicine man out of the scene and his neophyte back into the wilds so suddenly that her story ends unfinished. Whether Rosa renounced her new faith or suffered martyrdom for it and became a second edition of Santa Rosa de Lima, no "early settler" in voluminous reminiscence has told. But her name-in-religion, and the name of her saintly patroness live in the stream whose lustral waters in sacred rite confirmed her christianity; live in the floral city of the north where the Liman roses bloom in all the saintly beauty of the flower-sisterhood under the towering walls of the Andes; live in the broad vega parked under its oaks, the level llano mapping itself out in fields of unfailing harvests.

So the story and the name have drifted down the stream from the place of baptism—even changing the stream—the padre's Jordan, to Santa Rosa creek. They gave title to the township of Santa Rosa, to the plain or Llano de Santa Rosa, also to the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa, in the center of which is the city of Santa Rosa, and through which the creek flows. Farther west the stream finds the Laguna de Santa Rosa and during a joint run north they meet Mark West creek, when after a few more miles towards the west, all three splash into the Russian river; and mingling, the quartet ripple on to the sea.

BEAUTIFUL SPANISH NAMES.

Saint Rose of Lima, almost three hundred years in her tomb, is but a shred of memory and a handful of ashes—possibly the ashes are but a memory, but her noble name is pretty well spread over the middle belt of Sonoma county. What a genius was the Spaniard—especially the Spanish padre—for titles. Having as a base the tonal harmonies of his language—itself a child of the sonorous Latin—he has given Las Californias names holding marvelous cathedral melodies that will never die.

The gringo in California seems to have made it his life-work to mar the noble music of these names. Occasionally he will change the native or Spanish to titles senseless, foreign and unfitting. Very few Spanish names or words are now correctly spoken in California by Americans; even in the schools little effort is made to teach the perfect pronunciation of the state's geographical names. In San Francisco, San Jose, Los Angeles and in Vallejo the city names are on every street mis-spoken. In Santa Rosa the town-title is carelessly, even slovenly pronounced.

The Indian girl here evoked from the forgotten past to round out a tale, was only a flash, an instant on the scene and was gone, but in that breath of being she was the medium through which passed the flower-title from saint to city—Santa Rosa.

TOWNSHIP OF SANTA ROSA.

Santa Rosa township, to locate it in description more simple than the mathematical phraseology of the surveyor, may be mapped thus: Beginning at its northwest corner, the junction of Laguna de Santa Rosa and Mark West creek the boundary line runs easterly up that creek as far as there is any creek, then takes a cross-country run to Napa county. North of this line are Russian river and Knight's Valley townships. Santa Rosa township then uses the county boundary as far south as a point east of Santa Rosa, thence the line veers west to the headwaters of Sonoma creek, thence down this accommodating stream through Kenwood—one time Los Guilicos—then jumping the creek in time to leave Glen Ellen to the east in her own township, then after a short northwest dash, corners and runs directly south towards Mount Sonoma as though it intended to run over that peak. But it doesn't, for it turns at right angles several miles short of that elevation and darts west across the valley to Laguna de Santa Rosa, near Sebastopol and uses that stream as the western boundary to the place of beginning. This incloses a space of about 130,000 acres of land, or an area equal to about fifteen miles square. Probably 100,000 acres of this—all not on the high mountain lands—are producing grains, fruits and grapes. Santa Rosa valley is the central part of the great Sonoma plain—a big auditorium lying between its side-walls of mountain range and reaching from San Pablo to Russian river, while cupped within these mountain walls are tributary valleys, on the alluvial floors of which grow the cereals and fruits; while on the warm upper slopes, where the ancient volcanic flame is yet in the soil, the grapes gather sugar for the rich vintage.

There was no further attempt after Amoroso's visit, to make Santa Rosa valley blossom as the rose or anything else until 1834, when Mexico bestirred herself to get more people into the territory. A number of immigrants from the republic and the southern portion of California came to this locality and a town called Santa Ana y Farias started into being on the bank of Mark West creek. They parted the name of the place in the middle because of the uncertainty of political conditions in Mexico. Gomez Farias was president of that republic, with vice president Santa Ana an exceedingly close second—too close in that land of revolutions and lightning official changes. To give present incumbent the honor, and have the near-president chase him out of the capitol the next day, would place the new colony without the executive's love and affection. The use of both names was a wise measure as Santa Ana soon dispossessed his chief, and all was well—for a brief season. The local aborigines showed such a desire to revert the settlement to a howling wilderness that the settlers packed themselves and chattels to the safer Pueblo Sonoma, and the coming city of Santa Ana and Farias went back to Potiquiyomi—the Indian name for the creek and locality. Among the colonists were the Carrillos, the pioneers of the valley. By reason of their relationship to Vallejo—the General's political pull in the territory at that time being Class A—the Carrillo family received large grants of land in the neighborhood, Senora Maria Ignacia Lopez-Carrillo the Rancho

Cabeza de Santa Rosa, and Joaquin Carrillo, her son, the Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa. Mrs. Carrillo erected the family mansion on the south bank of the creek a mile above Santa Rosa, at the spot where Padre Amoroso ten years before baptised Rosa of the Cainemeros. The building, now relegated to the "old adobe" class of California architecture, and crumbling back to the earth whence it arose, was once the valley rendezvous of life and gaiety. The ten thousand virgin acres spread before the door provided good cheer. The Indian servant planted and winnowed the wheat, gathered the corn and beans—he was the pioneer granger, the charter member patron of industry in those far days when California's wonderful soil began to turn out the harvests. And while la senora and her kitchen assistants were shaping tortilla for the baking, some one would startle into action a dozing vaquero—the newly arrived Missourian in fluent Spanish called him "buckkero"—and a fat beef soon would be roped and butchered to make a Carrillo holiday. Barbecues by day and fandangoes by night with mañana always coming and never come, was a life in the olden California homes where over the entrance virtually was—"who enters here leaves care behind;" where the spirit of welcome filled every apartment and pure hospitality ran riot.

IN THE OLD CARRILLO ADOBE.

This madre of the early Santa Rosans died in '49, the year of the gringo and the gold, when the tidal wave of people was sweeping into every nook and corner of the self-unionized state. Maria Carrillo was of Spain, but Anglo Saxon in the spirit that led her to make a home in a wilderness—howling, but fertile—she saw to that. A true North American pioneer mother, she did not forget the census, and her five boys and seven girls was the contribution she made to the colony of "gente de razon," as the Californians called themselves in distinction to the aborigines. After her death the property passed to the children, the family casa de adobe becoming the home of Felicidad Carrillo, wife of David Mallagh, who with another early American importation, Donald McDonald (Mon, the thistle grows whence that name came) opened a general merchandise store in the building. They also started a wayside inn—meals and drinks for man, mule and mustang—which gathered to itself the name of "Santa Rosa House." May 18, 1849, there landed in San Francisco from the bark John Ritson, Berthold Hoen, Alonzo Meacham and F. G. Hahmann. Hoen and Meacham had come by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and Hahmann around Cape Horn. The latter went to Coloma with the nugget hunters, and the other two into business at San Francisco, where they remained till the great fire of 1851 started them to wandering again. The next year they turned up at the old adobe, which property they purchased. In May, 1853, F. G. Hahmann, who was the book keeper of the large San Francisco shipping firm of Jabez Howes & Co., paid his two old fellow-voyagers a visit. It is not likely that a man of his practical mind and commercial inclinations would fail to combine business with pleasure as he looked on this noble valley in a blooming Maytime. Nor did he, and soon became the owner of Meacham's interest in the store and property. William Hartman presently became a partner and the firm name was "Hoen & Co." As immigration came into the great central llano the commercial importance of the place increased rapidly. It was the distributing point between the head of navigation on Petaluma creek and the settlements in the north and

was the only trading post in the county. This was the coming to the locality of the two pioneers who had so much to do with the working out of the problem of Santa Rosa as that problem appeared fifty-seven years ago. Berthold Hoen and Feodor Gustav Hahmann made and introduced the new town to the growing lists of county settlements, and the remaining years of their busy lives were spent here. Their children are of Santa Rosa's native sons and daughters, and in the local cemetery they rest—these two sturdy men whose names are first on the city's cornerstone.

In 1853 the firm of Hoen & Hahmann purchased from Meacham about seventy acres of land lying east of a line drawn north and south through the center of what is, or was, the plaza, the price being \$1,600. This was a portion of the six hundred acre purchase of Oliver Bolio from Julio Carrillo. Bolio built what was afterwards known as the old Lucas house, and this with a house on the Hanneth place, and the adobe, were the first dwellings in this valley. The first house in Santa Rosa was the dwelling of Julio Carrillo, built for him by John Bailiff, at what is now near the southwest corner of Second and Main (C) streets.

RISE AND FALL OF FRANKLIN TOWN.

While Santa Rosa—floral city of the plain—was in early bud, a near-city was growing up—in the night, as it were. Its forefathers called it Franklin Town. Why "Town" and with a big T, has never been told. Only a few of the old guard yet this side of the cemetery gates really remember Franklin Town. As it came, it passed away in the night, or rather, in the morning of its first-day-after.

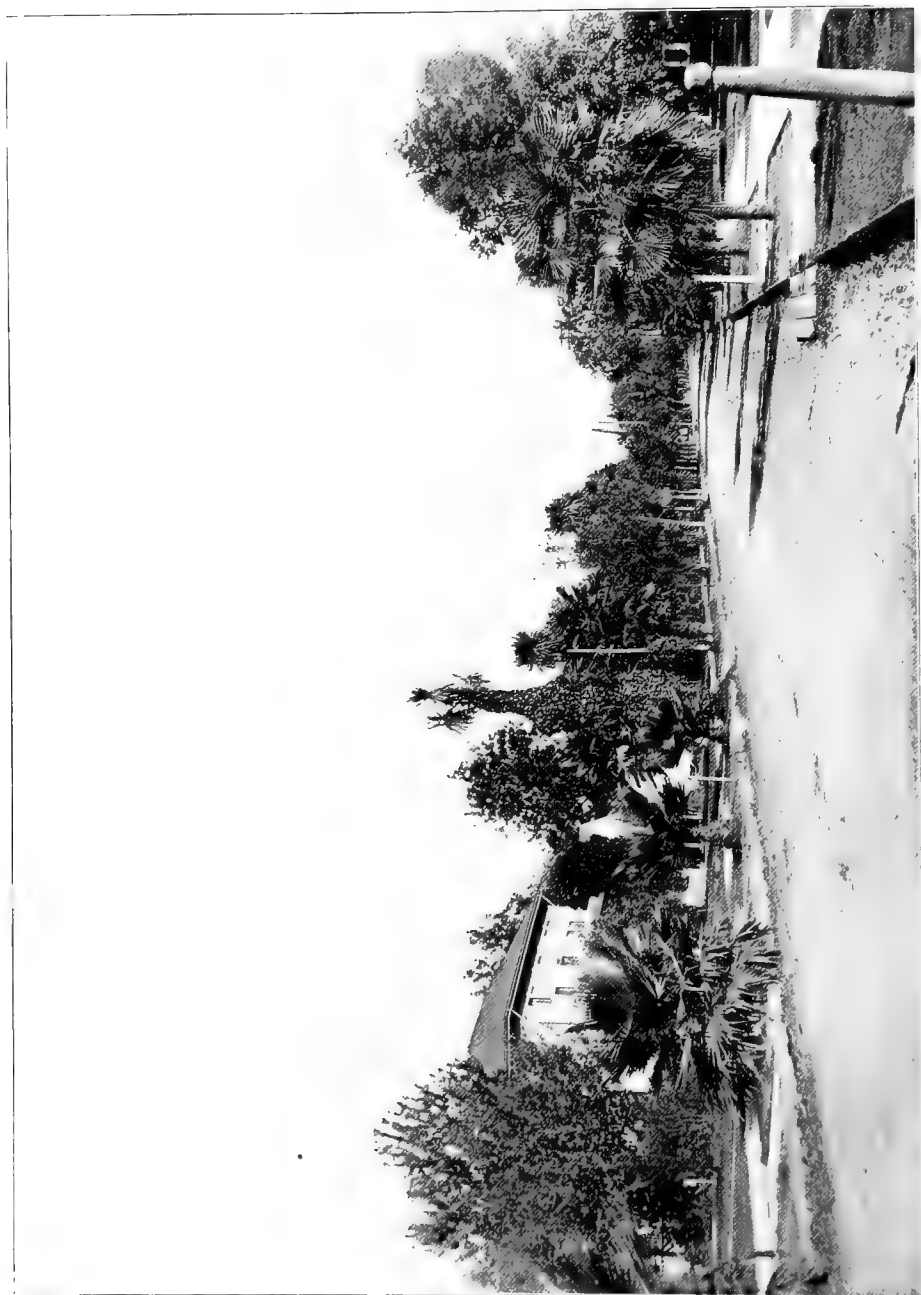
Its site is just without the present city line on the east, near the reservoir hill. Some day, perhaps, the extension of the boundaries will take in the old place, and then Franklin Town will awake to life—becoming an addition to the Santa Rosa it sought to blight in tender flower. Chiefs of the city in embryo were Dr. J. F. Boyce—venerable "Doc Boyce" who medicined and surgeoned the later Santa Rosans for many a year, and eccentric to the point of profanity, which often drove his patients to recover quickly and get him out of the sick-room; also S. T. Coulter—good old "Squire Coulter," Pioneer Patron of Husbandry, Lord of the Sonoma Grange, and who didn't believe that the grass and herbs and the trees that bore fruit in their season were first sprouted on the Third Day of Creation, and said even Luther Burbank couldn't grow things that speedy. Now, deep under the turf these "old forefathers of the hamlet sleep," and heaven speed their run to the saints.

One feature that shines like a star through this dark Tale of a Lost City, is, Franklin Town had a church, then the only church in the county except the Mission Solano at Sonoma. Its faith was Baptist, though all shades of the "two and seventy jarring sects," as Omar Khayyam phrases them, were welcomed to use that sanctuary for the uplift of any possibly sinful citizen of Franklin Town. The willow-bank creek consecrated by Parson Juan Amoroso when he baptized the Indian girl and called her La Rosa—spiritual daughter of Santa Rosa de Lima—splashed and bubbled pure as the Jordan when John came preaching in the wilderness, but it is not positively known that Doc Boyce or Squire Coulter ever availed themselves of the lustral waters flowing by Franklin Town, unless to wash a shirt.

But the finger of doom was writing on the clap-board walls of Franklin Town. Hoen, Hahmann and Hartman—the triple H-builders of Santa Rosa, were housing up C—now Main—street. The diplomatic dads of the coming place got up a Welcome-To-Our-City barbecue, and when the Franklinites saw the hosts of all-invited guests gathering around the Santa Rosa flesh-pots, they also saw the finish of Franklin Town. Soon it was in transit, the Baptist church, on four wheels, led the way like the Ark of the Covenant before the immigrant Israelites herding to the Promised Land, and it afterwards was the pioneer tabernacle, upholding the doctrine of close-communion and total immersion in Santa Rosa, and fitting the aging citizens for another immigration—into Eternity.

IN MEMORIAM.

So vanished Franklin Town. Perchance in some far day, the antiquarian with the dust of lost civilizations in his whiskers, will turn from Troy, Thebes, Baalbec and other municipal Has-Beens, to burrow deep in excavations of Franklin Town; and there will discover the ruins of a Colt's-44 with many mysterious notches on its barrel; or a fossil half-plug of tobacco with teeth markings at one corner; or a metal plate bearing the talismanic word, which—though untranslatable into any modern tongue—appears to be “tomandjerry;” and which did some household duty like the Latin “Cave Canem” (Beware of the Dog) found on the doorsteps of buried Pompeii. Thus will the delighted archaeologist discourse learnedly on his “find,” and report to the Institute of Scientific Research that beyond all reasonable doubt even of a man from Missouri, a peaceable, moral and highly cultured people formerly inhabited this county; but the causes of their destruction, or migration, are unknown, and no sample of gun, plug or talismanic word can be found in the adjacent city of Santa Rosa.



VIEW IN SANTA ROSA

CHAPTER XXXII.

MAPPING OUT THE CITY OF THE ROSE.

Meanwhile the "original survey" of Santa Rosa was made and the land lying between the streets First and Fifth, and Washington and a line drawn five lots east of E, was mapped out for the "city." According to an agreement Julio Carrillo donated one-half of the central square for a plaza and Hoen and Hahmann the other, or east-half. A grand grove of oaks grew on the portion given by the firm, and there was an understanding that this would not be removed; but when and where was an American woodsman known to spare a tree he could get his axe into? There is a national vandalism in the blood of this people—a destroying microbe ranging fancy free. Whether it came over in the Mayflower or any other immigrant ship, or was a self-creation here, occasioned by the presence of the newly-arrived whiteman and the wide scope of country for him to destroy in, bacteriology fails of solution. Conservation may run riot through American politics, but the American Indian, was, is, and only can be the true conservist. It was a wise conserving provision or scheme of nature that set the Redman down here first (otherwise there would have been nothing left for us) and in contradistinction, the Exclusion Act might be said to have been born about four centuries too late. The noble growth was cut down and the plaza cleared for the county courthouse, although the plat of ground then could have been duplicated anywhere without its area for a mere nominal price. The only reason—if there can be a reason—is that whenever Santa Rosa mentioned "buying courthouse and grounds," other county towns mentioned "giving courthouse and grounds." To be given to, is better than to buy from, and this paraphrase of the proverb was quite popular. Petaluma, growing by leaps and bounds, prosperous beyond the dreams of avarice, only needed that public building to complete her happiness, and her standing offer of \$100,000 and a block of land free, would not lie down. So the Santa Rosans sacrificed their little park and bequeathed a regret to their inheritors forevermore. Julio Carrillo, whose native and racial improvidence stripped him of his broad acres, Old Julio—who could drop a league of rancho in a brief poker game with his gringo neighbors, with a cheerful "adios" to speed the parting bet, frequently found himself repenting his plaza-liberality.

PERPLEXING THOROUGHFARE TITLES.

The "truly" oldest citizen of Anglo extraction was Achilles Richardson, who lived with his family and ran a small trading store on the west side of C street near the creek. When the surveyors pegged out the streets they designated them with letters and numerals, wisely considering that the natural alphabetic sequence of the Roman titles would ever be clear to the cloudiest memory, and that the mind of the average Santa Rosan must indeed be brief should he forget, under any mental stress, that "second," for all practical purposes closely precedes "third," and more remotely "fourth" and "fifth." However, the street

alphabet ended at F, and the subsequent surveyors either forgot their a b c's, or the city government concluded to cut the primary department out of the civic-school for the public. Even the numerals fell from their individual places in the line. Whenever an enterprising citizen staked off a bunch of building lots as an "addition" to the town, he carefully marked the tract with his own name, but let the street-names, like Topsy, "jus' grow." Even C street blended into "Main," ran two blocks and fell into the creek. After a bridge had been constructed there, it got across and went on its way southward as "Petaluma road," having lost its "Main" in the stream. The "road" eventually evolved to "avenue," which was more municipal and aristocratic. In course of time it became Santa Rosa avenue, which if not in neighborly regard for a sister-city, was more patriotic. The fine thoroughfare, Sonoma avenue, was originally Walnut avenue, but somebody tacked "Sonoma road" onto the eastern end that hung over the city line, and this line of demarkation not always definite to the traveler, the country right-of-way began to get into town, confusing the tax collector and troubling the soul of the street commissioner. Afterwards "Sonoma" displaced "Walnut," which looks better on the city maps. On the east after it was noted that F was the omega of the surveyor's alphabet, an addition was attached to the city by a Mr. Pipher, who had learned to play football at Palo Alto, and the streets of the tract bore the academic legend "Leland—Stanford—Junior—University," names fully as unique and as inappropriate for the purpose as would be "In-God-We-Trust-All-Others-Cash." A late-at-night home-seeking resident, unless too-occupied with "lodge" affairs, may start in at the "Leland" of the well-known educational title and easily work himself along the string of words, recalling them by their relative positions in the sentence. But should he strike the addition from the wrong point of the compass—and he might—the syntax of the street names is apt to become perplexing, and this in turn be the inspiration of thoughts or outspoken words very unbecoming. In proof of this contingency, one dark, rainy night "a highly respected citizen of Santa Rosa," alumnus of the great San Mateo county institution, became confused and wandered around in Pipher's Addition in geometric circles till the helpful dawn of another day worked out the verbal puzzle. The professor's pending damage suit against Street Commissioner Doc Cozad was compromised by the timely action of the local Woman's Improvement Club in equipping the addition with luminous street sign-boards.

ALPHABETIC AND PRESIDENTIAL STREETS.

The street laid out and called A was believed at the time to be the beginning—the alpha of the lettered streets—but the city moving westward from its center developed Washington street, the city council feeling that the Father of His Country merited a memorial in the municipality. Davis and Wilson streets followed this in turn, but when Hewitt's addition became a reality the presidential line was again taken up. Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Polk were painted on the new street corners, but why Monroe, Jackson, Harrison and Tyler "too" were omitted in the jump across to Polk, has never been explained; nor is it known whether Adams street was named for John or John Q., and whether these omissions were caused by strong political partisanship or faulty historical knowledge, cannot be written. However, in later years the party-affiliation of the citizens did manifest itself in this manner, and such is a living



McDONALD AVENUE, SANTA ROSA

record of the various changes in the political complexion of the town. An Illinois man insisted on "Old Abe" for his street, and the consenting city council ordered "Lincoln" to the thoroughfare. A war-democrat was satisfied only when Andrew Jackson received a like distinction. When Cleveland ousted the republican hosts from the national capital, an avenue appeared to proclaim that fact for all time. And when he ordered Great Britain and other effete monarchies off Venezuela and all the Americas in accordance with Uncle Sam's famous "doctrine," the popular democratic president came near getting his first name, also, and a double honor, in Santa Rosa. But the milder counsel prevailed and the author of the notable state paper was substituted. So Mr. Monroe came into his own.

FUNNY PIONEER MANNERISMS.

As mentioned, C street was the first, only and main street for years, hence "Main," its present name. A frame Masonic Hall was early erected there, and Edward Colgan, Sr., constructed the Santa Rosa House, which he occupied for almost a generation, and which two of his sons now occupy with their blacksmithing plant. Clem Kessing's name is also a household word on old C street. G. and J. P. Clark, Charles W. White; Jim Williamson were part and parcel of the street. Such afterwards-prominent jurists as Jackson Temple and William Ross practiced law there, and J. F. Boyce, M. D., rugged old healer of many sick, who prescribed them medicine and "cussed" them well. J. N. Miller, storekeeper, successor to Barney Hoen, was the first county treasurer. The legend on his electioneering card was refreshingly frank—"Old Miller—Candidate for County Treasurer. Unsolicited by His Friends and on his own Hook." He was the watch-dog of the county cash box for years. F. G. Hahmann upheld the dignity of the Federal Government—was postmaster and received as remuneration for his services the privilege of affixing "P. M." to his name if he cared for official distinction. In those days a postoffice had to get out and seek its own master. John Richards kept a barber shop on "The Street," and which vied with the postoffice as a popular resort, when whiskers were the topic of interest. C street was a close corporation, quite exclusive and tenacious of its standing as the social and geographical center of pretty much all things. People who drifted away and showed indications of desiring to locate on "outside" lots became almost social outcasts, and were thought at some time in the past to have had insanity in the family. B. M. Spencer of Santa Rosa, when he first landed here received a cordial "welcome-to-our-city" from the older-timers, but when he began to build a frame store on Fourth street,—a thoroughfare then occupied only by the surveyor's stakes,—C street looked "out into the country" where Spencer was preparing to do business, and wondered if perchance he had committed some crime in his youth, the memory of which ever drove him to isolate himself in lonely places afar from his fellow men. But the street outgrew itself and spread into surrounding tracts. The "county-seat agitation" was coming to culmination and Santa Rosa purposed to win by one strong stroke, so a barbecue, a picnic, public oration, etc., was held July 4, 1854, which was followed by a grand ball in Hahmann's new store building, at night. People from "all over" attended, in wagons, on horseback and on foot and Santa Rosa got the county courthouse at the election.

HAHMANN WANTED CHURCHES—PLENTY OF THEM.

When the ballots were counted, Hoen, Hahmann and Hartman as usual, took the lead in preparing the city for the reception of the county government. They gave land near the northeast corner of Fourth and Mendocino streets for the public buildings. F. G. Hahmann donated lots to all the churches that cared to labor in this region. He was no respecter of creeds—all who asked, should receive. It is not fully believed the near-coming of the county officials especially moved Mr. Hahmann in this regard and direction, or that he thought the city would need a denser religious atmosphere. Hoen—"Barney Hoen" he was called—provided the donated site with a temple of justice. It was a very small temple of justice, not considered imposing even for those days when town-architecture, like the streets, ran along lines of least resistance. After two years the edifice was found to be too small for the growing number of people seeking justice, and was itself tried and condemned. It is now the humble annex to a residence in Hewitt's addition to the city. Then the lower story of the second courthouse was constructed on the northwest corner of Fourth and Mendocino streets at a cost of \$9,000. A jail was added—as a tender, the town jokers reported, the total expense about \$16,000. This was in 1856, and three years later the upper story and additional buildings were ordered. The contract price was \$15,000, but as the work neared completion it was seen that more expenditure was needed—the county would out-grow the new building before it was built. Then the superintendent of construction was empowered by the board of supervisors "to make such changes in jail and courthouse as in his judgment is necessary, having in view the best interests of the county." From the "extras" charged he appears to have done so. The changes amounted to \$25,891.23, making a total of \$40,891.23. When all the work was finished, the contractors' unpaid claim was \$22,078.23, and the debate was on. Finally the matter was arbitrated with the following payments: Contractors in full, \$26,500; superintendent's salary, \$1,200; cost of arbitration, \$1,601. Total cost of building, \$29,601.30. This was in 1860, but the county law-mills had hardly got to grinding in the new house when the old question of removing the countyseat arose from the dead. Hon. Henry Edgerton officially announced the resurrection by a bill in the legislature authorizing an election of the voters of Sonoma county on the removal proposition. The counting of the ballots—314 for and 1632 against—seems to have returned the question to its tomb without any hope of any further resurrections. In 1866 the court-house was re-roofed and plastered at a cost of \$2,600, and the next year the jail was rebuilt costing \$8,999. Furniture and other additions were ordered, making a grand total of \$60,000. The old property was sold, Hoen buying back the lot he had formerly donated.

BUILDING THE TEMPLE OF THEMIS.

But this could not end the "courthouse chapter" in Sonoma county history, and at the meeting of the board of supervisors, January 1, 1883, T. J. Proctor, member for Santa Rosa township, opened the old question of "a new courthouse." Petaluma made her offer of a free lot and \$100,000, and the mayor of Santa Rosa offered the city plaza to the county. Petaluma's proposition "went by the board"—went by the board of supervisors letting a contract for the construction of the new building on the plaza in Santa Rosa at a cost of



STREET SCENE IN SANTA ROSA

\$80,000. It was of stone, brick and iron, classic in design, surmounted with an imposing dome—which dome was its doom in the great earthquake of April 18, 1906. When in that quiet spring morning the state of California was suddenly awakened by the heave of the solid ground and the crash of her architecture, Santa Rosa saw her entire business quarter wrecked. The courthouse, well-constructed, might have escaped with nominal injury, but this great steel dome with its heavy statue toppled, and crashing down on the roof shattered and ruined the structure beyond repair. There were whispers of county division and county seat removal, but the supervisors went on clearing away the wreck and studying plans and specifications for a new building. A bond issue was authorized to pay for a \$280,000 building that would be as earthquake proof as structural steel and reinforced concrete could make it; and would be large enough for coming generations; moreover, would be a noble bit of architecture, in keeping with Imperial Sonoma. And well have those vows been kept. To hold fast to the original estimated cost was impossible and the increase was added to the splendid pile as it arose from foundation to dome till the total cost reached almost \$500,000. And it is well worth it. Sonoma's courthouse is one of the many "show-places" of California. Entering the city of Santa Rosa from the four cardinal points of the compass, the traveler sees arising before him, this great white Temple of Themis, the classic Goddess of Law and Order, the Divine Mother of Civilization. Mighty indeed must be the forces moving through the crust of the globe that will lift that pile from its foundations or shatter its walls bound as they are in bands of triple steel.

A SQUAD OF THE OLD GUARD.

To go back into the '50s, there came to Santa Rosa other men whose names yet live in the city, and the struggling village on the plain progressed from the labor of their strong hands. Such are the names of Thomas L. Thompson, Jackson Temple, William Ross, E. T. Farmer, W. B. Atterbury, B. Goldfish, Henry Wise, Jim P. Clark, W. H. Crowell, Fenwick Fisher, C. W. White, J. S. Van Dorn, W. A. Eliason, H. T. Hewitt, Clem Kessing, Dr. Hendley, Melville Johnson, T. B. Hood, T. J. Proctor, George A. Johnson, A. Runyon, J. H. McGee, A. P. Petit, Z. Middleton, C. G. Ames, H. G. Parks, B. Marks, George P. Noonan, Jerry Claypool, T. N. Willis, D. S. Sacry, Murray Whallon, S. T. Coulter, J. M. Williams, Edward Neblett, G. T. Pauli, George A. Thornton, Edward Whipple, A. Thomas, Isaac DeTurk, T. J. Ludwig, Guy E. Grosse, E. W. Davis, J. B. Armstrong, A. P. Overton, Dr. R. Press Smith, B. S. Young, J. H. Boyce, T. J. Brooke, C. S. Smyth, S. M. Godby, Frederick Kenyon, A. W. Riley, J. A. Hardin, John G. Pressley, J. M. Roney, Wesley Mock, W. H. Mead, George Pearce, John B. Davis, A. Korbelt, C. G. Ames, E. H. Smythe, Melville Dozier. These compose a squad of the "Old Guard" that early located in Santa Rosa valley. Probably all of them to a man are over the Divide, but the result of their work is here.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE CHANGES OF THE YEARS.

In 1868 Santa Rosa bestirred herself from the siesta she had been taking for ten or a dozen years. Railroad was in the air, and her quiet enjoyment of a country home was over. Several lines, all starting from tide-water on the south reaching to the wilds in the north, were proposed, and a vote on selection gave the Petaluma-Cloverdale plan the popular right of way. This called for a county donation of almost \$300,000 and interest additional of nearly that amount, also gifts of land for rights of way, because railroads are for the people, and by the people, and of the people, and the promoters or managers thereof only construct them and operate them in the spirit of extreme altruism. The company was slow in getting to work and another corporation, The California Pacific of Vallejo, offered to build a line from the Napa county line to Petaluma thence to Santa Rosa, Healdsburg and Cloverdale, with branch to Bloomfield to cost the county a subsidy of \$5,000 a mile. An election June 14, 1869, voted the subsidy, and this action stirred the first company—the Sonoma County Railroad Co.—to business, it knowing that the institution “first on the ground” would get the subsidy. Colonel Peter Donahue heard of the plan, and August 2, bought out the right of the existing company for \$40,000, called the new concern “The San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad Company.” By October 10th, he had ten miles of grading completed from Petaluma north and five days later got the first installment of issued bonds—\$50,000. By November 8, five more miles, between Petaluma and the town of Donahue, were finished, and \$25,000 paid; December 5, eight more miles—\$40,000, and December 31, 1870, the rails were in Santa Rosa.

AND THE RAILROAD DIRT FLEW.

Then the California Pacific of Vallejo, with its subsidy—on paper—up its sleeve, started in at Santa Rosa, and the dirt—all kinds of dirt—began to fly. That company commenced to grade, moving northward, paralleling the Donahue road, to the surprise and entertainment of the country folk to whom it seemed to be raining railroads. Of course it was only a bluff—one of the shelf-worn tricks in the railroad gamble, and which worked, although the Colonel easily read the cards of his rival. He compromised with the other company to hold its hand till he finished his line to Cloverdale, after which he transferred it to the troublesome competitor. When the Central Pacific absorbed the California Pacific, Charles Crocker strangely failed to see any value in the Sonoma line, and returned it to Donahue. The line was continued south through Marin county to Tiburon on the bay, and a branch was constructed from Ignacio up through Sonoma valley to Glen Ellen. On the coast a narrow gauge road was built, beginning at Sausalito crossing Marin and entering Sonoma county near the town of Valley Ford, the northern terminus being Cazadero in the red-wood belt. These two lines eventually became a part of the great California

Northwestern Pacific, which is destined to cover the coast field from San Francisco bay to the Columbia river. It was not in the nature of the Southern Pacific Railroad company to let such rich territory and such rich opportunity go to "waste," without effort to avert the calamity. It proposed a line from Santa Rosa eastward threading Sonoma valley, Napa and Solano to the main line at Suisun. Sonoma county people were asked only to interest themselves in the matter of the rights of way across their lands and \$50,000. Just consider the glittering possibilities of the thing—enough to take one's breath away—direct All-Through-Line over the American Continent, tapping the Atlantic seaboard, reaching across oceans, gathering in Europe and the Far East, wringing rich commercial tribute from Oceanica—all, all this for Santa Rosa. The "hat was passed around," and a picnic, oration, poem, and the usual "last spike" that is always religiously driven into the fanciful final tie of a finished railroad, were the chief features of the celebration that marked the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the town. Without attempting to minimize the general benefits of railways there is a healthy belief locally extant that Santa Rosa paid at a maximum mileage rate for all she ever received from her two steam roads. Passenger and freight charges are record breakers in the matter of altitude, although the business increases year by year. The scenic features of the route attract annually hosts of tourists—travelers accustomed to the modern luxurious transportation facilities of the world, yet the passenger coaches at their service in Sonoma county are on par with the second-class cars in any state of the Union.

But the trolley wires that are electrifying the country, are rapidly relegating the steamers to the scrapheap. The little trains connect the towns, even the ranches together and with the market, and the country becomes a part of the great system of civilization. The pioneer electric road is the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway, via Sebastopol, with a line extending northward through the rich Green Valley to Forestville. Another electric line between Santa Rosa and Lake county is now in process of establishment. This road will bring a large railroadless area of territory out of its primitive wilds and will introduce the world of travelers to practically an undiscovered region.

AND THE PRINTERS CAME ALSO.

With the early immigration to Santa Rosa came representatives of that humble pilgrim band which appears in the van of civilization. They are the printers, the alphabetic craft that passes knowledge along. October 16, 1857, the *Sonoma Democrat* presented itself to the reading public, with A. W. Russell its editor. In 1860 T. L. Thompson became owner and editor, and from 1868 to 1871 the managers of the paper were Peabody, Ferrel & Co., Mr. Thompson having sold his interest in the institution. He repurchased the property in 1871 and continued actively in its management for many years, a portion of that time associated with his brother, R. A. Thompson. Santa Rosa and Sonoma county owe much to Thomas Larkin Thompson. He was easily the "first citizen" and as publisher, State Secretary, Congressman and United States Minister to Brazil was a true man of the people. Soon after his death in his Santa Rosa home by suicide while suffering from ill-health, the *Democrat* passed into the hands of Ernest L. Finley and Charles O. Dunbar, proprietors

and publishers of the *Evening Press*. The two papers were merged and issued as the morning *Press Democrat*. The great earthquake and fire totally destroyed the property, but it was quickly succeeded by a more modern and complete plant. Attached to it is a full book-binding plant which is in constant operation. The *Press Democrat* has a large circulation. Herbert Slater is the city editor.

The *Evening Republican* of Santa Rosa began its existence in 1875 as the *Times*, G. H. Marr, publisher. Three years after it was purchased by J. W. and T. N. Ragsdale. Colonel J. B. Armstrong and E. W. Davis for several years owned an interest in the property. In 1887 Allen B. Lemmon arrived from Newton, Kansas, and purchased the paper. The new owner, a journalist of wide experience, soon improved the paper. After the fire, which left the *Republican* a pile of ruins, a new plant took the place of the old. J. Elmer Mobley who had learned the mechanical part of the newspaper work on the *Republican*, purchased an interest in the paper and holds down the desk of city editor. Ross Campbell, a local attorney, recently purchased the *Windsor Herald*, which he removed to Santa Rosa, and now issues as the *Weekly Sonoma County Herald*.

HOP CULTURE.

Among the varied growths in Sonoma fields is the hop vine. Like the grape, it is of antiquity and like that kindred plant is of the early east. The brewing of beer and other mild beverages of this class by ancient people must have necessitated the use of hops as a flavor and preservative. The Egyptians brewed from their barley fields that bordered the Nile, and legendary Germany introduced King Gambrinus of Brabant as the Bacchus of their beer. The hop vine as a culture first appears in the Germanic provinces about the year 768 A. D. A few vines were tried in Green Valley, Sonoma county, in the latter part of 1857, by John Bushnell and Samuel Dows. The soil and general temperature was found suitable and the plants grew healthy and strong. Otis Allen did much to introduce the cultivation of the lively "humulus" in this portion of the state; a steady increase in the tract planted has taken place until the acreage in this county amounts to about four thousand acres with an average annual yield of 30,000 bales. Furthermore, Sonoma hops, like Sonoma grapes, have a world wide reputation, in fact, the local product is in greater demand among the brewers of high grade beer in England and the United States. The places best adapted for this culture are the rich bottom-lands of the Santa Rosa and Mark West creeks and of Russian river. The most modern methods of cultivation, harvesting and drying, or curing, are here resorted to. The total annual income from this county is about \$800,000. During the three weeks harvesting season probably 12,000 pickers are employed and these—men, women and children—make an outing, a picnic, of the period in the green arbors of the aromatic vines. The expense of harvesting probably amounts to \$250,000. Considerable speculation prevails among growers and dealers and short-selling and contracting in advance are in evidence at all times. The grower who contracts to deliver his coming crop at a stated price sometimes does so to his advantage, and often to his disadvantage, catching himself delivering his hops at a lower price than his neighbors—better guessers—are getting. Ten to eleven cents a pound, equivalent to about \$20 per bale, have been

the ruling prices, though frequently a flurry in the market sends the figures up to thirty and forty cents. The prominent local growers are, Raford Peterson, C. V. Talmadge, T. B. Miller, George Hall, Harry Hall, J. I. Jewell and J. E. Clark. The principal dealers are, William Uhlman & Co., C. C. Donovan, Milton Wasserman, W. M. Richardson and B. F. Hall.

UTOPIAS OF SONOMA COUNTY.

The rare Santa Rosa valley has long been the object point not only of the practical farmer home hunter, but for the Utopia seeker also. Intellectual pilgrims pressing into the higher plane of living have sought here a place where they could amid fitting surroundings practice the unselfish tenets of their socialistic creed. The followers of Edward Bellamy, working along the lines of the life dream of the great economist, established their Altruria on Mark West creek, just where the beautiful stream falls from its mountains onto the level vale. The colony existed for awhile and ceased to be, passing away like all communistic institutions—excellent in theory, deficient in practice. Near this place, or a few miles north from Santa Rosa, is the noted 400 acre farm and vineyard of Fountain Grove. It was located in 1875 by Thomas Lake Harris, a native of Stafford, England. At an early age Harris evinced strong religious tendencies and poetic imagination. He was first an ardent Calvinist, then a Universalist, and finally organized a society which he called, "Independent Christians." In philosophy he was a Platonist, in spiritual science leaning to Swedenborgian and its heavenly revelations and celestial sociology. Harris says in one of his many books, "I inhale with equal ease the freedom and atmosphere of either of the three heavens, and am able to be present without the suspension of the natural degree of consciousness, with the angelic societies, whether of the ultimate, the spiritual, or celestial degree." He also affirms that he had visited those regions and gave accounts of his remarkable visits. In his socialistic teachings he adopted theories of Fourier and sought through a spiritualism to turn public interest along an upper range of thought. The society which once numbered several thousand members scattered over America, Great Britain, India and a mere fragment in Japan, was or is without creed or covenant, only held together by the principles of fraternity and by an inspiration working through internal respiration from the divine spirit. Salvation, they hold, is neither by natural progression nor philosophical self-culture, nor justifying faith, but that man only becomes free from evil through self-renunciation and a life of unselfish labor for humanity and by such both spirit and body may become regenerate and pure.

A "WORD" CREATION.

The Harris version of creation, given in his "God Manifest in Creative Energy," which was published in 1852, is a word-storm of amazing violence. Notwithstanding he was a man of much culture, his books exhibiting an authorship of no inferior grade, he chose to appear in the guise of an intellectual charlatan, and notwithstanding the superfluity of verbiage, the confusing clangor of sounds, the reader will hear behind them the simple, sublime utterance of the Almighty from which Thomas Lake Harris "lifted" bodily his tale of creation. Because of his prominence for years as the head and master-spirit of the exclusive cult, so little known to the countryside, and colony so near Santa Rosa, a portion of his version of Genesis I—a verbal curiosity—is here given:

"In the beginning, God the Life, in God the Lord, in God the Holy Procedure, inhabited the dome, which burning in magnificence primeval, and, revolving in prismatic and undulatory spiral, appeared, and was the pavilion of the spirit; in glory inexhaustible and inconceivable, in movement spherical, unfolded in harmonious procedure disclosive."

The simple Mosaic original is—"In the beginning God created heaven and earth." Thomas Harris continues:

"And God said let Good be manifest! and good unfolded and moral-mental germs, ovariums of heavens, descended from the Procedure. And the dome of disclosive magnificence was heaven, and the expanded glory beneath was the germ of creation. And the Divine Procedure inbreathed upon the disclosure and the disclosure became the universe."

The Bible version is, "And God said, 'Let there be light.'" God evidently is a personality of fewer words than Harris. But the Seer of the New Life exhales his limitless vocabulary when he serves notice on the world concerning the creation of Day and Night, and as in a disregard for sentence formation, he thus pours out a flood of language that overtops Babel and sweeps that historical tongue-mixer out of existence. Here is the awful thing:

"And God made two great lights to rule the Zodiac, and to be for creative disclosure, disclosive manifestation, manifest glory, glorious radiation, interpretative aggregation; and thence vortices, solariums, vorticle panetariums. planets, floral universes, universal paradises, heavens of spiritual universes, celestial heavens, seraphic habitations, seraphimal universes, cities of heavenly seraphima, and final consociative universal intelligence in unity of innumerable individuality, in triunity of unfolding universes, adoring and ascending in beautification unto eternal life."

REMAINS OF THE FAITH THAT FAILED.

A number of prominent people joined the society, among whom were Lady Oliphant, a writer of considerable note, and her son, Laurence Oliphant, member of Parliament, distinguished English traveler and author and religious enthusiast. During one of his periods in America he was private secretary to Lord Elgin, governor-general of Canada, and subsequently visited China and Japan with the English diplomat. In Japan Oliphant was badly wounded by a Japanese fanatic and was obliged to resign his position in the British diplomatic service. About this time he met with Harris and the spiritualism of the new cult appealed to him. The Oliphants invested considerable money in the society, which fund was afterwards the bone of contention when the inevitable break was on and the Brotherhood became anything but brotherly. Albeit, after the Oliphants extracted themselves and their interests,—what was left—Laurence fell into moody and abstracted habits, making his home in Palestine, when he published a number of works of a religious cast and of no importance. Another prominent member of the Harris cult is Kanaya Nasagawa, a native of Japan. Unlike the Oliphants, he did not let the New Life dogma dull his sense of business, and being a practical agriculturist he did not let the occult mysticism of the east, grafted onto the cloudy spiritualism of the west, take up his time. He sought out ways and means of making the fine tract of grain and grape lands pay, and succeeded. Fountain Grove is now a buzzing Japanese colony, the property owned by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hart and Kanaya Nasagawa.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES OF SONOMA COUNTY.

Cattle on a thousand hills, the favorite phrase of the wide, open west, was coined in California, where the great Spanish ranchos were crowded with livestock. In the mild climate of this "southland," with its broad sweep of grassy plain, the bands quickly bred into countless numbers. Too numerous and too valueless for branding they roved the unfenced ranges virtually free, obeying no call except that of their native wilds. And they obeyed that call, as the herds of ownerless hoofs wandering over this portion of the continent bear testimony. A steer had some table-value, but the price of hide, horns and tallow was all that sent him to the open market. The swarthy vaquero spurring the flanks of his mustang to ribbons and riding the life out of his unshapely body cared not a centavo for the horse whose ancestor may have borne a king through the courts of the Alhambra. The restocking of the ranches was the first labor of the final settler and that decade saw American horses, lithe and powerful, American cattle, short-horned and sleek-coated, a part of the equipment of the California farms. The heavy ox at last got his neck out of the yoke, and the sturdy horse from Normandy did the work much better. The burro—slave of all the ages—was freed from the cart or carriage when the slim thoroughbred with a pedigree of speed took his place. The mild queen of the dairy from over the seas—from Holstein, Durham and Jersey—came to create and run a local milk route. The Spanish cow had never been asked to make this contribution to the productive wealth of the state, and the word "butter" had melted from the language. Her tigress-disposition, especially with her calf in the corral, generally made any attempt to milk her so near-suicidal that Pedro or José, instead, milked the goat. Robbing Nanny's kid was easier and safer. Alta California was full-ripe for a change when the gringo came.

Whether the horse appeared as a centaur, with the whiskered-head and broad shoulders of the homo reared on his own graceful torso, or as a unicorn, that fabulous freak of heraldry, rampant, always exhibited as just intending to horn a lion, or as a hipparion, the three-toed fossil what-is-it of the post tertiary period, this page pleads silence. But from a far hour to the present the horse has lived and died ever faithful to humanity. There is no bar sinister in the record of his loyalty. He has suffered himself to be bound to labor, and in car and furrow he has toiled for his master. Bred and schooled for flight he has sprung away, tense with the life that burns through his being, mad in desire to lead, to conquer, to wear the victor's ribbon—the mere fading color of an instant's triumphant. The bugle call to battle—his master's battle—calls his natural savagery from the wilds to match the natural savagery of man, and they plunge together, vibrant to destroy, down the red ways of death. Whatever the hand on his rein, he is. No greater tribute can be given this incomparable beast clothed in the flame-trappings of war, than in these sublime lines of Job where the Almighty speaks:

"Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?"

"He paweth the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men.

"He mocketh at fear and is not afrightened; neither turneth he back from the sword.

"The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and shield."

The sacred writers of all creeds have set him among the stars—Pegasus the winged steed of the gods, orbiting through the systems of blazing suns; or in the great hereafter, glorious and eternal, harnessed to the flame car of Deity. When man stands in the presence of this noble creation, he may well render salutation as to a contemporary, an equal, a comrade, whom it is an honor to honor. In true nobility of spirit, the horse, the real king of the animal kingdom, is not inferior to man himself.

LOU DILLON, EMPRESS OF THE EQUINES.

It has been the mission of the horse to give Sonoma another high record in the scale of excellence, and where Lou Dillon, empress of the equines, has flung her silver heels she has carried the name and the color of her nativity before all others. Wherever the yet unbeaten "1:58½" of this peerless trotter is known, Santa Rosa is known, Santa Rosa, where horses grow, and speed and beauty are in the bone and sinew of them. A royal race of racers have here learned to kick the miles behind them, and kick the time below them, since Anteo years ago started record-breaking among the local flyers at 2:16½, to be continued by his grand-filly, Sonoma Girl at 2:05½. If the queenly Lou should now turn up on her home track at the Santa Rosa Stock Farm, where Frank Turner licks the speed youngsters into shape, and call the colts of her big blue-blooded family to muster, what a band of horse 400 would come at her neigh. All are of the line of sire Sidney—all true in gait and go as well as in name: Dollie Dillon, 2:06¾; Katie Dillon, 2:07¾; Ruth Dillon, 2:15¼; Sadie, Lottie, Helen, Martha, Martiana, Carrie, Eveline, Gertrude, Edith, Fannie, Rebecca, California et al.—sounds like finishing school roll call. Then as companions to that bevy of equine beauties, Guy Dillon, Stanley, Linwood, Millard, Harry, Adoo, Major, Lord and other Dillons: from every part of the compass would trot in the breed to that grand rodeo.

After Lou had stepped out of obscurity, virtually, and into the blaze of horse civilization, the query in sportdom was "Who is she?" The flow of her male blood can be traced through Sidney Dillon, an aristocrat, though there is a blank on his mother's shield. She was Venus, a "nobody," notwithstanding her goddess-title, yet her clan may have been speedy on some Central Asian course when the centuries A. D. were numbered in one figure. The colt was bred by Henry and Ira Pierce at the Santa Rosa Stock Farm. Pierce named him Sidney and then attached Dillon to the name merely to distinguish him from Sidney the elder, never dreaming that the title would become a hall-mark of nobility. On the maternal side of Lou's house—stable—the line cannot be run back through volumes of horse-bluebook. Her family may or may not have sported a crest, till she won it on the mile-oval. Yet her fore-sire might have carried the lordly Zengis Kahn over the Tartarian plains, or the fierce Attila of the Huns, who boasted that the grass never grew where his horse-

hoofs trod. But links in the lineal chain are lost under the tracks of time. Her mother is Lou Milton, whose dam was an unknown owned by Green Thompson at Pine Flat, in this county. This mare—Thompson called her Fly—died at colt-birth, and flew into the Beyond. But—plebeian or patrician—she left her grand-filly a quartet of feet that have trotted all trotting records out of the turf of her day. All honor to the pedigreeless Fly—there may have been something in her name after all. Who knows. May she fly with Pegasus among the planets. Lou Milton was raised on cow's milk, first from the bottle, then out of the bucket, fresh and foamy from her foster-mother. And where is that humble, nameless Pine Flat bossy who mothered the mother of Lou Dillon?

When Lou Milton was a promising 3-year-old, Thompson one day drove her down to Healdsburg and Charles Brumfield, a well-known citizen of that place who had a running-record-smasher, insisted on a race. After a number of refusals Thompson did an unusual thing—took his trotter out of the sulky, and put a saddle and a rider over her slim back. When the jockey had finally convinced her that she must "break" and run, she struck that gait and showed Brumfield something in the way of speed, showed his horse the way around that track, and incidentally showed the public that she could both run and trot. The mare has no lofty records to her credit, but her life flowered out in her queenly foal. After the "one-fifty-eight-one-half" episode, Al McFayden, the veteran turf-man, tried to find her a place in some Burke's Peerage of horses, but she is only Lou Dillon, the peeress of all.

A NURSERY OF PRIZE TROTTERS.

It was the ambition of Henry Pierce to make the Stock Farm the nursery of the prize trotters of the time, and to that end he made its mile track with no superior on the Pacific coast. He did not live to see his colts graduate and win in their chosen profession, but his life-dream was realized after his life-work was over. The farm passed to the ownership of Frank S. Turner, and it was this experienced trainer who bridle-broke the great mare when she was trying out her baby-trots at her mother's side. He introduced her to the sulky and drew the lines over her silky-shoulders when she started to school. Millard Saunders, now superintendent of the noted Holt breeding establishment at Indianapolis, the firm that now owns Sidney Dillon, was Lou's maestro, and he was more to his noble pupil. He passed down into the springs of her being and awoke a latent thing within her called life, he flexed her growing muscles and taught them their lightning play over the surface of her supple limbs. He calmed her when she was impatient, he ruled her when she was wayward, and with the infinite tenderness of love he lifted her out of the crudities of youth and attuned her to action perfect and marvelous. He became a part of her—an elemental blending of man and horse—the new creation vibrant in union. In that grand harmony of mind and matter she trod the chords, arising to a symphony of wondrous theme and tone and the rhythm of her hoof-beats was heard around the world.

At The Rosedale Stock Farm, a fine breeding and training station on the northern extension of Mendocino avenue, Santa Rosa, the ponies for many years have been taking their preliminary try-outs for the coming Marathons. The establishment makes a specialty of the famous McKinny brand, and in their classes are 2:10 trotters, and pacers under the 2:20 clip.

CROSSING THE BLOODS AND BREEDS.

Several miles west of Santa Rosa is Wrights, a station and a farm. The station is a halting place on the electric railway, and the farm—a tract of several hundred acres of oaken-plain—is the home of Sampson B. Wright. While Mr. Burbank is budding and blending to perfection new fruits and flowers, Mr. Wright is crossing bloods and breeds in new animal creations. From hogs to horses he has been changing and improving until the stock from the S. B. Wright farm is widely known. At the head of his horse-class trots Sonoma Girl, 2:05½—not slow for only a girl, considering that she at that pace is just eleven seconds faster than her famous grandsire, Anteeo, in his prime. Girl has a full-sister, Sonoma May, who started out in the game on a trial-heat of 2:14¼. Another full-sister, Sonoma Queen, is a good third in the family record. Charley Belden, a brother of the trio of Sonomas, is a star member of turf-society with 2:08½ on his visiting card. This splendid colt shares name with Charles C. Benden, a well known harness maker and horseman of Santa Rosa. The popularity of Charley Belden the man is only a quarter second behind the popularity of Charley Belden the horse. When Sonoma Girl was lifting herself over that record mile—at Lexington, Ky.—Lotta Crabtree, another native girl of the Golden West, was witnessing the exploit from the grandstand. When the actress left the track Girl went with her, and Lotta's check for \$26,000 went to the trotter's California owner. Anteeo's first dash to fame was as the \$10,000 racer of a local stock company organized at Santa Rosa in the early '70s by Mart Rollins. That string of men—thoroughbreds all, and fit to play the "Gentlemen's Game," was composed of Isaac DeTurk, James and John Laughlin, Judge Jackson Temple, George Guerne, Al. McFadyen, Captain Guy E. Grosse, James Warner and others; many of these now sleep under the turf their horses trod with honor to their native place and distinction to themselves.

ANTEEO AND HIS SPEEDY BAND.

When Anteeo shook the home-dust from his nimble heels he showed up in Kentucky, and after a bunch of victories on the blue-grass tracks, was sold for \$50,000. He left behind a band of California colts worthy of the sire whose blood gave them "go" on many an oval field. One of the string, Alfred G., bred and raised by George Guerne,—whence the G of the colt's name,—finally followed his illustrious daddy east to some Kentucky Home stable, leaving \$20,000 in this state as a golden solace for the Guernes. Eva G., another of the family string, owned by Ney Donovan, a prominent merchant of Santa Rosa, early trotted out in view. Her dam was one of the famous Nutwoods, and with such a blend of blood in her chestnut body, the young filly was soon hitting the high places in the Sonoma tracks at 2:30. In rounding up the Anteeo band Maud Fowler must not be cut out. Her Sonoma Girl—May—Queen, Hattie Fowler and Olive Dillon are fillies of her blood and bone. Another Dillon—Katie—is Anteeo from her mother. Grace Brothers' Ole—whose name reminds one of "Olsen" and other countless "sens" of Scandinavia, was foaled by a Nutwood dam, Maud Fowler's half-sister, and this equipped him to sweep the California tracks in his day and generation. Ole exchanged the racing ring for a life of leisure and his later life-history would be an edition de-luxe. He is the one-horse-power motor of a Los Angeles capitalist's car-

riage, and takes his oaten-fare in a stable that would make a Sultan's charger in palace-stall grow green with envy.

These are a troop of trotters that raced with Father Time, clipping second after second from the stretch, often leaving the old sport with his scythe and hour-glass at the quarter-pole sadly distanced and out. Mart Rollins is the man who has coached bebies of equine buds and drove his speedy debutantes out to make the track people sit up and take notice. Mart can tell of the day long ago when Seneca Daniels, pioneer of the California turf, from a middle-western State landed in Petaluma with General McClelland, Black Hawk and Morgan in his string. The ancient flyers were good for the time, when 2:58 or thereabouts, was not bad for speed, and they left descendants and successors that have steadily changed the olden records until Lou Dillon has kicked bodily almost a minute from their mile.

CHAPTER XXXV.

PETALUMA AND HER NAME ORIGIN.

The history of Petaluma and her surrounding lands begins in the year 1836, when Comandante Vallejo occupied his great valley rancho with the adobe dwelling on the west slope of Sonoma mountain. The aged house and its four acres of grounds were, in 1911, given to the Petaluma Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to be restored and preserved as a relic of days too soon forgotten. The house, now tenantless, was once bustling with life. The wings and rear of the great two-story building were storehouses and factories. In the latter a coarse, serviceable blanket was made for the hundreds of Indians employed or retained on the rancho. "Home-made" carpets were woven, and leather tanned for saddles and harness, boots and shoes. General Vallejo says in a letter dated May 16, 1889: "My harvest productions were so large that my storehouses were literally over-filled every year. In 1843 my wheat and barley crop amounted to 72,000 Spanish bushels. My plowmen were only two hundred men. Corn about 5,000 Spanish bushels, besides a super-abundance of all grains, of daily use, such as beans, peas, lentils and vegetables of all kinds.

"All these products were stored in different departments of this large house, besides giving freely to the Indians who lived in the surrounding country in peace with me. A large number of hides were preserved every year, also tallow, lard and dried meat to sell to the 'Yankees.'

"In one wing of the house up stairs, I lived with my family when in Petaluma valley. The south front was 250 feet, and formed a large square, the house having an immense courtyard inside where every morning the laborers met and called the roll before dispersing for their various occupations.

"The house was two stories high and very solid, made of adobe and timber, brought by oxen from the redwoods, and planed for use by the old-fashioned saw, by four Kanakas (my servants) brought from the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cooper, my brother-in-law. It had wide corridors inside and outside, some of which were carpeted by our own make of carpets.

Mr. Fowler, father of Henry Fowler of Napa, was the last carpenter who worked at my old house. I sold it to Mr. White about twenty years ago for \$25,000. It was never attacked by Indians. When I was taken prisoner by the Bear Flag party, this house was filled with what I have already mentioned, and they disposed of everything."

GUADALUPE VALLEJO BOGGS.

Hon. William M. Boggs of Napa, who occupied the premises on his arrival from across the plains, 1846, says: "My father's family and myself and wife were kindly tendered the use of the building by General Vallejo when we reached Sonoma. It was the first shelter we obtained and it was not completed.

It is a large square construction with the usual court (Spanish style)



THE OLD ADOBE

with verandas twelve feet wide on the upper story. The front of the building, looking toward Petaluma, also has the wide veranda. The walls on the south and east were not finished and were covered with a tulé thatch to protect them from the rain. It was Vallejo's summer rancho residence and had been occupied by the family before the General tendered it to us to winter in. The lower rooms were used for storing grain, hides and other ranch products. The Vallejo family furniture used during the summer sojourn was still in the rooms above. On our arrival in the night at the ranch, General Vallejo, who had gone ahead of our worn-out teams, had aroused his Indian servants to prepare supper for us. The tables were spread with linen table-cloths, sperm candles were in the chandeliers and we had a regular Spanish cooked meal, wholesome and plenty of it. With Spanish hospitality the General waited on the table, helping all the large family. After supper he handed Mrs. Boggs a large bunch of keys to the various rooms, and assigned one large well furnished apartment to her and me. Here in the "Old Adobe," January 4, 1847, our eldest son was born. A few weeks after this young immigrant's arrival, and while I was at Yerba Buena, an enlisted soldier in the war against Mexico, General Vallejo paid the baby gringo an official visit. He was much interested in the youngster and inquired his name. My mother replied that the baby was yet unnamed and requested the General to supply the necessary title, which he did, naming the boy after himself. Guadalupe Vallejo Boggs, who is now a resident of Oregon, claims to be the first white boy born under the American flag in California. One or two female children were born in Sutter's Fort probably before or about this time of the year."

PETALUMA AND HER NAMES.

It will be remembered that Padre Altimira, seeking a mission-site, camped in June, 1823, where the General constructed his hacienda, thirteen years later. To begin Petaluma history back to chapter 1, paragraph 1—the Spanish explorer, Captain Quiros, discovered and ascended Petaluma creek in September, 1776, seeking a water route to Bodega bay which had been explored by Lieutenant Bodega, in his Catholic Majesty's warship *Senora*, the year before. Quiros did not learn that Marin county is an island, but he found a deep, clear stream of water with low, tree-covered hills on its west bank and a broad, level llano to the east. He camped on it near the head of tide water, and noting the several arroyos leading down from the hills and the sloughs threading the park of tules in the vicinity, also the bold point to the south, he called the place "Punta de los Esteros"—point of the creeks. The Americans afterwards designated the point—or its locality "The Haystack"—somebody's cattle ate up the origin of the name but the unmusical appellation is yet sticking to the Punta. The Indians of the valley called the vicinity "Chocuali," which doubtless is a tribal name. The Petalumas just call it Petaluma—probably a tribal name. The stream, in whatever tongue—Spanish, Indian, Gringo or Petaluma—be its title, is a noble piece of water, and as long as its tides flood and ebb, Petaluma will be free. Light-draught vessels sail and steam between bay and town and no railroad company can padlock the local transportation question while that busy fleet is carrying to market. The winter-waste from the plow-lands tend to shoal the creek, but an occasional congressional appropriation dredges and straightens the channel,—and never was a public dollar more righteously spent.

And these sums, small compared with the results of their expenditure, keep the Rio Petaluma in active and excellent use. Rio Petaluma is good, for the stream is a river, having long outgrown the creek-age, and it only remains for the new maps to officially proclaim it.

When the county was cut into townships this stream became a division line between two of the sections. Petaluma was platted in the township of that name, but when East Petaluma grew into municipal notice that portion of the city was found lost in the wilds of Vallejo township. The antithetical "found lost" can not appear more complex as a descriptive term than is the possible complexity of township and city official government on the same territory. Vallejo extends east to the crest of the high hills, and from San Pablo bay northward to the line of Santa Rosa township. When Petaluma creek heads in its various feeders five or six miles north of the city, the township line takes a cross-country run northwesterly to a common corner near Stony Point. The Cotati rancho is in the upper part and the original Petaluma Rancho occupies the remainder of Vallejo township, a portion of the grant, however, being in Sonoma township. Petaluma township lies to the west extending south to Marin county, over the hills and west to Bodega township, and north to Analy. Within this area is the Rancho Laguna de San Antonio, also nearly all of the Rancho Roblar de Miseria. As has been told, West Petaluma stands on the old Miranda grant,—now only an unpleasing memory of days when clouds hung over home-titles. On vega and hill was a luxuriant vegetation running from oats to oaks. The redwoods and pines were the towering lords of the mountains, but the oaks spread over the lower lands, over the oats that reached shoulder-high to a mustang. Even the name of its great rancho—Roblar de Miseria—refers to the strong, roborant, oaken groves that grew on the tract. Through these woods roved bands of wild horses and cattle, nominally they were owned by General Vallejo, and their home-corral was at the old adobe hacienda at the foot of Mount Sonoma, but they owed allegiance to no master and were as free as the coast winds that with them swept plain and mesa. Like their fellow-foresters, the elk and the deer, they were game for whoever needed them and met them on the range. Many a hide with the "V" brand on the flank was dried on cabin-wall not owned by Vallejo. But it was the unwritten law of the unfenced llano. This law grew from the prodigality of the supply and of the supplier, and both finished in obedience to another law—the state of waste. Vallejo, as many of his fellow-Spanish occupants in this state gave, gave until all was gone, gone. The knightly old don never ceased in his gift-giving, whether it was a fat beef to a thin immigrant just from "across the plains," or a rich ranch to another Americano whom the General loved. And for much of this he received only injury and ingratitude. He died at his home January 18, 1890, having been identified with political matters of this territory for sixty years, and California has no spot more honorable than the place wherein he sleeps at Sonoma.

FALL OF FORTY-NINE OR SPRING OF FIFTY.

Petaluma came here in that legendary age—the spring of '50, or possibly the fall of '49. Like the Mayflower period to the man of Massachusetts, or the Randolph era to the Virginian, "49-50" is the golden-time to the F. F. C. Dates before and after bear no, or dim, hall-marks of social distinction. Dr.

August Heyermann built a log cabin then, and that was Petaluma till Tom Lockwood and several companions, in October, 1850, drove in their stakes. They were hunters, and with their outfit in a whaleboat they had left San Francisco for the game-grounds. The riflemen camped in the Bell grove of oaks. Also came John Linus and Lemarcus Wiatt, and Thomas Bayliss and David Flogdell—the "Tom and Dave" of early Petaluma. These pitched their tents under the trees, and so populous and popular did the sylvan settlement become that "los robles" or "the oaks" seemed destined to be the coming city. Then was the houses, real houses of wood, imposing structures of boards rip-sawed or split, or logs fitted into wall and roof. Jim Dawson, who landed at Bodega equipped only with gringo-grit and good looks, and married the widow Caseras and the Rancho Pogolome, had a "home-made" saw mill as early as 1834. Dawson for years was busy sawing lumber, and many of the first frame houses of Sonoma, Santa Rosa and Petaluma came from his Bodega logs. Wiatt and Linus constructed a small shack on the bank where the creek horse-shoes itself around the point just above Washington street, and in it started "a store." Soon after Baylis and Flogdell inaugurated a trading post farther down the stream where was the dock of the old stern-wheel steamer Relief, a craft that zigzagged for many a-year along the estero. G. W. Keller opened an emporium, warehouse, lodging house, eating house, trading house and house for almost anything that rode along that way. James M. Hudspeth and James McReynolds, afterwards the two pioneer "Jims" of Gold Ridge, built a warehouse and were soon doing a profitable business buying and shipping agricultural produce to Sacramento and San Francisco. Grain was coming in from the valleys, potatoes from out Bodega-way and hay from wherever the wild oats grew. Their first farm was the city site and the two Jims "raked the meadow rich with hay" where the residence-lawns are now nursed with hose into summer verdure. In the early part of '52 Keller laid out the town, this survey starting from the creek between Oak and Prospect streets and running west to Liberty near Kent, thence south to A street, thence northwesterly to the stream.

And Petaluma was growing in the commonwealth-making "Fifties." The nimrods and their neighbors at "Los Robles" folded their tents and stole away—to acquire building lots in the new city of "los esteros," "little hills," "foot hills," or whatever gave the town title. And it was the sturdy band that came up the creek during that decade—the argonauts that threaded the tulé-reaches and beached their galleys on a shore of wonderful fertility. Henry E. Lawrence landed in the town from Tennessee via Missouri. Next year he returned to the latter state for cattle with which to stock his Stony Point ranch, and in 1857 made another round-trip "the plains across" for the same purpose, although the ranch this time being in Marin county and among the fog-drenched hills of the coast. James M. Palmer, from Buncombe county, N. C., the famous "Bunkum county" where hoop snakes took their tails in their mouths and rolled along the road—a sensation and a peril to the country-side; where the barrels of the rifles were curved to shoot deer that persisted in running around sugar-loaf hills; and where the people were such amazing story-tellers that the fame of their yarns got into the magazines, and the name of their county got into the dictionary, adding a new word to the language. Samuel N. Terrill, early justice of the peace, and who contests the honor of being the first postmaster

with H. P. Hentzlemann, and W. D. Kent. Of the class of '51 was Major James Singley, one of Ireland's contributions to the west, sailor, merchant, legislator, and who as station agent of Peter Donohue's road sold the first railway ticket used in Sonoma county; George B. Williams, who hauled the lumber from the redwoods and built the present Washington hotel. There seems to have always been a Washington hotel in Petaluma—though an "American," a "Union," and a "Petaluma" hotel sprung up in after years, a patriotic list of inn-names appealing to the soul or the fiercest country-loving traveler. Robert Douglass built the first Washington, but Robert did more and better work in Petaluma than starting a line of Washington hotels,—he started a Petaluma clan. His marriage with Hannah Hathaway, December 31, 1851, was the first wedding in the city, and his daughter, whose birth was during the following year, was the first white child born in Petaluma.

WHEN THE SETTLERS "DROPPED IN."

The '52 crowd was larger, at least the list extant is longer. All ways and trails were leading to Petaluma. Then a rival sprang up in the tulés. On the creek, a short distance below Petaluma, H. P. Hentzlemann and M. G. Lewis constructed a wharf and several buildings, and upon this infant settlement—not enough of it to stand alone—they piled the ponderous title of "City of Petaluma." Colonel J. B. Hine of San Francisco was interested in the new municipality and by agreement ran his steamer "Red Jacket" between the bay and the creek landing. The "City of Petaluma" never got beyond the wharf-and-warehouse age, nor did it become a menace to the town of Petaluma. One of the early troubles was the establishment of its name. This sounded too much like the name of the original place and everybody insisted in calling it "New Town." One night the skipper of the Red Jacket was induced to start his engines and accept an invitation to visit "Old Town." The hospitality of his hosts and the depth of water under his boat while "up-river" were arguments too logical for the perpetuity of the tulé-town, and it is of the things that were. Several steamers took successive runs during after years over the new reach of navigable creek, among them the "Kate Hayes," Captain Van Pelt; "Sioc," Captain E. Latapie; "E. Corning," Captain C. M. Baxter; "Petaluma," Captain Charles Minturn; and the yacht-like "Josie McNear," Captain Washington Neil. Not on the roster of the early fleet that carried Petaluma's flag and freight abroad, defending her commercial supremacy on the seven inland-seas, must be omitted the "Relief," beamy, snub-nose, uncomely and stern-wheel, now gone "over Lethe's wharf." When one saw skipper Dave Baylis in her pilot-house coax the full-breasted, wide-hipped ark up to the foot of English street, the observer would expect to see her step ashore—a lightning change, a magic transformation from boat to frau—and go thumping her wooden shoes up-town to visit the Poehlmann Brothers.

In the squad of recruits that year were A. B. Case—initial letters that on the store-sign always reminded the writer of his first days in the primary school; John Bradford Tupper; Ezekiel Denman,—“Zeke Denman” as the Two Rock farmers in neighborly spirit abbreviated him; Hiram Talbert Fairbanks, store-keeper, banker; John Merritt, rancher, stockman; Andrew Henry—dapper Andrew Henry, whose courtly individuality might have marked him for a Southerner. He made out Wells Fargo Express waybills while dressed in white

shirt sleeves turned up to protect the immaculate cuffs; Byronic collar, black tie, black cloth trousers, black low-crown broad-brimmed hat. He was patent-leather shod, seldom wore a coat on office duty, a prince of neatness, politeness and gentleness—one of the old-time express agents of the day of the six-horse stage coach; the six-chambered Colt's; the wealth of a mine under the driver's seat; the sawed-off gun; messenger peering into the roadside bushes and expecting to hear his own death-shot or the loud "throw out that box." A peculiar type of a day that is dead.

ALWAYS "FRITSCH AND ZARTMAN."

And came John Fritsch and William Zartman. Incomplete would be any kind of a story laid down in or even remotely associated with Petaluma if Fritsch and Zartman were left out. Moreover, that wagon-building firm has history peculiarly its own. John Fritsch was born in France in 1829, the same year of William Zartman's birth in Pennsylvania. When Fritsch had reached the third annual post of his life-course, the family immigrated to Zartman's native state, but the "drift-together" of the young men took place in Calaveras county, Cal. Meeting again in Petaluma they engaged in wagon-making, later taking as a third partner James Reid. In 1857 Reid, enroute to New York for additional machinery for their shop, was lost at sea, and the firm was dissolved. It "came back" next year under the name of Fritsch, Zartman & Co., N. O. Stafford being the "Co." In 1861 these men with C. Tustin and J. Church, operated a quartz mill at Gold Hill, Nevada. Three years after this the wagon-making firm was doing business at the same old stand as Fritsch & Stafford. Mr. Zartman, out of the firm, concluded to take a vacation and a rest. He got them. On the trip east his steamship, the "Golden Rule," foundered in the Caribbean Sea, and after an interesting period of semi-starvation and other hardships on a small island, the seven hundred passengers were rescued. Zartman concluded that Petaluma was safer for him and he hurried back to the City of the Esteros. It is said on the authority of Matt Doyle, and others, that the next day after the traveler's return the familiar staccato-beats of a hammer were heard coming from the old shop clanging out the "Anvil Chorus," and investigation found the indefatigable Zartman hammering into being a wagon for a Bodega bay rancher who had waited on the beach for "Bill" to come back from the sea.

HOW HARRY MECHAM GOT HERE.

In '53 appeared William Hill, born in New York, thence to Wisconsin, there learned the cooper's trade, thence to Hangtown, Cal., there learned to dig nuggets, thence to a ranch on San Antonio creek, finally to Petaluma, where he worked in a commission business, real-estate buying and selling, and banking. Also Harrison Mecham, another New Yorker. Mecham wandered out to Missouri,—Missouri appears to have been the gathering place for the final jump westward into the yellow haze of the Eldorado. There Mecham heard the "fairy tales" from California—marvelous yarns the winds brought over the continent. Indians and grizzly fights, wild acres for the choosing, brandless horses and cattle for the roping, free gold for the digging, and the "open sesame" to these hoards of treasure could be spoken by anybody. These "surface indications" ran the youngster away from home, and he hired out for the trip across the plains. His duty was to keep an ox-team moving towards California,

dodge Indians, rattle-snakes, and deep water-holes in the river-fords, and for these services he was to get his daily board and clothes, and be shown the way to the Golden State. As the party had to war with almost every kind of hardship from the Missouri river to the Rio Sacramento, many of the payments of daily-board went over to the following week and the collection of the unpaid daily-clothes bill was long ago barred by the statute of limitations. However, he staid within whip-lash distance of his oxen and they showed him the way to the Promise Land, and when he unyoked for the last time he was on the Yuba. Some "Good Samaritan" grub-staked the young mineralogist from Missouri and his outfit was capitalized as follows: Wooden rocker, \$300; crowbar two feet long, \$96; common milk pan, \$32; pick, \$64; shovel, \$116; wooden bucket, \$25; frying pan, \$40; pair blankets, \$96; boots, \$50. Out of some paying "pockets" among the placers he soon washed enough nuggets to square this indebtedness and had \$2,000 invested in local real estate. Shortly he could have sold out for \$20,000 cash, but on the "advice of friends" didn't, and next day went "dead broke." He scraped up enough dust to pay stage fare out of the "busted diggings," and struck out for the "valleys." "Harry" Mecham finally came to rest on his big ranch at Stony Point. Captain "Wash" Neil, brawny Scot and dean of the ancient mariners of the creeks; gallant skipper of the "long, low, rakish" schooners that sailed the tulé-bordered lagoons between the produce-piled wharves of Petaluma and the markets of Yerba Buena. Isaac G. Wickersham, frugal, thrifty, business-minded and from Pennsylvania. He brought the first mowing machine to Petaluma and made hay where the Wickersham building now stands. Freman Parker—eccentric to the letter, that is, the letter of his words and "rote" only in "fonetic stile."

The enlistments of '54 were led in by Major James Armstrong—whose martial spirit knew no music like the drum-throb in the "assembly call." He had sailed with Farragut around the world, fought under Taylor in Mexico, and with equally fierce enthusiasm "licked into shape" the fresh, young rookies of the Petaluma Hueston Guard. While Major Armstrong was Petaluma's first military citizen, Captain Neil was "the ruler of her first navee." Brothers in contemporary arms, brothers in citizenship, they were also brothers-in-law, having wedded the daughters of the late John L. Mock—another of the noble pioneers now "in narrow cell forever laid." Then was G. R. Coddington, A. Morse and John Raymond Fritsch. The last named immigrant's living record does not go any further back than that year, nor beyond the city limits. Though a pioneer, Fritsch, Jr., can claim nativity with the bear, and point to his first cub-day in the blooming Maytime of 1854.

Samuel Cassiday was among the tourists who dropped their feet in Petaluma during '55. Then followed Henry Weston and Thomas L. Thompson. This was the year of the printer's and of the introduction of that pioneer publisher, politician and statesman to Sonoma. Thompson was born in West Virginia May 31, 1838, and came to this state via Panama in '55. After working a few months at the type-case in San Francisco he landed in Petaluma. August 18th of that year he started the *Petaluma Weekly Journal*, which he conducted till March, 1856, then selling out to H. L. Weston. In 1859 J. J. Pennepacker began the publication of the *Petaluma Argus*, and two years after sold it to

James H. McNabb. In 1864 the *Journal* and *Argus* were consolidated under the management of Weston, McNabb and Noah W. Scudder. In a short time the "Journal" end of the title was eliminated and as the *Weekly Argus* the publication continued. Samuel Cassiday relieved Weston, and Mr. Scudder retiring from the editorial sanctum, McNabb and Cassiday were long its managers. The *Argus* is now a daily and weekly owned and conducted by J. E. & S. M. Olmsted. In the latter part of 1876 the *Petaluma Courier* was started by William F. Shattuck. It was afterwards sold to D. W. Ravenscroft and finally to J. C. Arthur, by whom it is now published as a daily and weekly. With the journalists came the jurists—George Pearce, Jackson Temple, William Churchman, J. B. Southard, et al. Manville Doyle appeared with a band of horses and cattle, pasturing them on the lands of the Old Adobe.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TRAGEDY OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE BELL.

Matt Doyle is historical because of his connection with that famous historical relic, the Vigilance Committee bell. He was christened Manville in the dawn of a long-ago Illinois day, and on the records in the Doyle family Bible (for eighty-one years) it has been Manville. But in the rough-and-tumble times of the "roaring forties" the name was too long for speedy utterance, and it wore down to Matt. So in the world the flesh and the dev—— stock market it is Matt. On the epitaph of the bell should appear two other names—George Pearce and J. B. Southard, who years ago left to attend a court where case-continuances are unknown, and where the time-penalty is eternity. The noted sound-maker was brought from San Francisco to Petaluma and hung in the steeple of the Baptist church for missionary purposes. Like a sister-bell in Philadelphia it was cracked during life, but these coincident facts spring from causes unlike. It was in the early '60s that the Petaluma followers of John the Baptist awoke to the double fact that from their empty belfry no voice went crying in the wilderness; and from the steeple of the Methodist church in another part of the town clanged insistent calls to repentance. This was a sad reflection on their seeming indifference, and a local "association" was held to settle the bell question. In that meeting there was an intensity of purpose and unanimity that made the atmosphere of the hall vibrant, and the word "bell" was spoken so frequently that the room rang as though a Poe recital had broken loose there. Matt Doyle was chairman self-appointed, and led in the argument, pro and con. He said in the preliminary that he had been raised a Campbellite, but "there was damned little difference between a Baptist and one of old Alexander Campbell's folks—the same water would do for both providing there was plenty of it." Then he further cheerfully swore that a bell was as necessary in a Baptist settlement as is a Jordan, and Parson Jehu Barnes was so filled with the pointed expression of the sentiment that he neglected to rebuke the speaker because of his unchurchly language. Next Lord's day the Rev. Jehu followed up with a powerful sermon on the prevailing spiritual deafness of the Petalumans, also on the crying need of a bell to arouse them to a sense of their deplorable moral condition.

The great cleavage of Civil strife reached westward across the continent, and "north" or "south" held jubilee when the bulletin of battle jarred along the wires. Petaluma being above Mason and Dixon's fateful parallel, the good churchmen of that city in faith as of old, saw Jehovah, a deity militant, leading the federal squadrons when the bird of victory fluttered over the northern bayonets; when the dispatches pictured the gray warriors unsuccessfully sabering the troopers in blue, it was a case where the God of Battles in His inscrutable wisdom permitted the hosts of the unrighteous to prevail. But the southrons of Petaluma didn't observe strikingly this theory of providential com-

mission or omission. Such celebrations were safer up in the alleged "rebel" town of Santa Rosa, where they sang "Dixie" with a thunderous "anvil chorus" every time General "Jeb" Stuart raided Union territory. In the sacred precincts of the Petaluma Baptist church the dove of peace cooed for "a scrap." Doyle and his kinsmen, the Barnes, were northern democrats, and were contraband. When the bell-question was ringing through the sanctuary, the other side of the divisional aisle did not respond in hearty choral "amens," but Matt, though he was the proprietor of two big livery stables and a string of running horses, did not lose faith. He went out among the ungodly and passed the hat. The collection amounted to \$500. He was chosen to make the purchase, and in San Francisco found the old Vigilance bell, lying dumb in cold storage since Fort Gunnybags was dismantled. He quickly concluded the bell that had rang Casey, Cora and other hard men of a hard period into another world, would be capable of ringing the most flinty-hearted Petaluma abolitionist at least into a lively sense of sin and his soul's peril. Under the potent spell of this inspirational reasoning he sought Conroy, O'Connor & Co., and bought the bell. They dug it out of the junk-pile of a generation, and Matt paid the price—\$550. He added the four golden eagle-birds needed on the bill of sale, and another eagle-bird for freight and drayage, and brought the fine old instrument home. He was exceedingly regretful as the steamer came plowing up the tulé-bordered estero, that he could not ring the bell and make a joyful noise, and fittingly announce its coming and his triumphant return. But it was packed in a crockery-crate and its far-sound melody muffled with straw.

ITS GOLDEN VOICE FILLS THE VALLEYS.

The splendid bell in its new office filled the bill, and its golden voice filled all Petaluma and Two Rock valleys with persuasive calls to repentance. After its long silence it spoke as never tongue spake—at least in Petaluma. When the soft Sabbath winds blew up the great central llano the back-sliding Santa Rosans were awakened to a consciousness of spiritual shortcomings, and out on the Bodega beaches when the breeze went westward, its treble-harmonies blended with the deep organ-bass of the bellowing sea. It had been a "loud alarum bell" with its hollow dies irae falling on a startled city when tragedy struck the brazen key, now its steeple trembled in the sweet invitational *vinite domine*, or rocked in the harmonic reverberations of a grand *gloria in excelsis*. But the Petaluma mission of the bell was not to be only peace and good will to men. It clanged an exultant monody when Death harvested the federal regiments on Shiloh's shell-plowed field; and when the southern chivalry was halted in the gory trenches of Gettysburg a jubilee rolled impartially from that sounding rim in "molten golden notes." Soon the bell was a storm-center around which the sympathizers of secession and abolition revolved like two factions of belligerent bees. The ringing wrought confusion. Announcement of regular Sunday service was attributed to a gunboat skirmish on some Mississippi bayou, or to a guerrilla raid across Kentucky's dark and bloody ground. Call for the Wednesday night prayer-meeting started a fierce non-sectarian contention that raged from McNear's wharf to the Revere house, that was anything but divine in character. Such militant worldliness was not to the moral uplift of the church, nor to the healthful placidity of the non-religious. The spiritual and political became jumbled together in this clash of creeds, and the godly were cor-

rupted by evil communication, and overhead the great bell calm in the dark, cobwebby crypt of the steeple boomed its metallic messages to a discordant world. It may be said that this confusion of office—confusion of bell-tongue—was caused largely by a change in the office of the bell. It became lowered in dignity to a "town bell;" placed on a civic and social par with the public pump and the street-sweeper. Its additional duties were to tell Sonoma county—also a portion of Marin—just when the Petaluma common council met to provide a new hydrant; when some citizen's house in that burg was beginning to burn down; or when the small boy to dodge the curfew-cop must seek the shelter of the maternal wing. This over-time arrangement doubtless was convenient, but it was the moral ruin of the bell.

THOUGHT OF ARRESTING THE COUNTY-SEAT.

Matters went from bad to worse as the war-clouds went from dark to darker. Petaluma was "union" from the creek to the graveyard—just put on the real estate market—back of town, but Santa Rosa was notoriously "disloyal" and there was strong talk of arresting the county-seat and confining it in Alcatraz. Petaluma's ulterior designs on that same county-seat began when Petaluma was a civic baby prattling to the mud-hens on her creek. When the Bear Flaggers that early morning, June 14, 1846, pulled down Vallejo's Mexican red, white and green in the Sonoma plaza and then drank up all his mission brandy, they found two brass 18-pounders lying across the adobe wall, their warlike throats choked with last-year swallow-nests. Lieutenant Joseph W. Revere, U. S. N., tried to get the pieces aboard the "Portsmouth" then at Yerba Buena, with the object of having them mounted at Annapolis for the fighting-inspiration of the naval cadets. He employed Jim McChristian, the sole-surviving Bear Flag maker, now living at Sebastopol in this county, to get the guns down to Embarcadero. The ancient trucks under the pieces wouldn't revolve and McChristian's oxen balked on the haul, and Revere lost his souvenirs. Mac was eighteen years old when he and Midshipman John E. Montgomery, the 18-year-old son of Captain John Montgomery of the "Portsmouth," dragged that battery out of Sonoma,—but that is another story. The gallant midgy soon after was killed by hostile Indians near Sutter's Fort under circumstances similar to the killing of the French Prince Imperial by the Zulus in Africa years later,—and that's another story. McChristian's claim for that haul has slept in its War Department pigeon-hole for sixty-three years,—and that is still another story.

One of these brazen death-dealers turned up on Petaluma creek—how, no man knoweth—the battery of a low, rakish scow-schooner, possibly to be used in the capture of the Santa Rosa court-house. Major James Armstrong who had won his shoulder-straps with Dave Farragut and Zachary Taylor, had the "rookies" of the Hueston Guard all-rationed for the invasion, and Doyle had three Lexington colts with two-minute records, in his stable saddled day and night for a Paul Revere ride to Santa Rosa the moment Petaluma took the warpath. Jehu Barnes had been declared heretical and a parson late from a Boston conservatory of divinity was holding down the pulpit of St. John the Baptist. Tinctured with the literature of Harriet Beecher Stowe, he considered every "secesh" in the church a Legre, and threatened those unorthodoxies with expulsion from close communion, till Bill Barnes, the "Jack Hamlin" of the day,



PUBLIC LIBRARY, PETALUMA

loaded his old-style Colt's and swore he would maintain his full membership if he had to shoot every "black abolitionist" out of the church. The assassination of Lincoln rushed matters to a climax, and one night the bell disappeared from the steeple. Next day several "abductors" were haled before Justice of the Peace John Edward Cavanagh, and George Pearce with his "alibis" and "habeas corpuses" and "nolle prosequis" and citations from the Code Napoleon kept the court busy till after candle-light. Then the "kidnapers" not in custody, made another visit to the steeple and cleaned it out, carrying away the bell-frame, wheel and rope. If Pearce had not gone the limit of his "motion" privileges, or could have kept Cavanagh longer from his dinner, the Barnes adherents would have abducted the church. Then Matt Doyle bailed out the accused and the matter went over ad infinitum. The cases were settled out of court and the bell and its appurtenances were found in the Baylis warehouse under a pile of potatoes. The recovered was returned to its place and packages of blood-curdling warnings were freely handed to future kidnapers.

SILENCE BROODS IN ITS "SOUNDING CELLS."

One night not long after this event a single, short, sharp note clanged out from the steeple, and then all was still. Next day somebody rung the bell and instead of the expected round, throbbing tone, a harsh, discordant clangor broke out of the place. The bell had been broken, presumably with a heavy hammer, and a wide crack running upward from the rim of the instrument, which could not be closed, nor in any manner repaired, forever ruined the grand relic. That final note was the death-shriek, the human-like protest of the dying, as the soul of melody tore itself out of the mutilated shell and went sobbing away in the night. The jarring clamor that in after years came from that steeple was condemnatory of the act destroying on one stroke that golden voice which was wont to roll in ever-widening chord-waves over leagues of rancho,—over mesa and vale, to fall afar like a great benediction. Though melody will come to that ruined rim nevermore,—how the funereal plaints of bells and ravens and Annabel Lees blend and whisper into recollection when the mind conjures up that melancholy singer whose life-song was a threnody and whose life-day was the shadow of death,—though silence broods in its "sounding cells," neither time nor vandal hand can mar its splendid record. Grand bell,—ancient herald of law and order, annointed prophet of peace and hope, its harmonies fire-born and fire-toned when its constituent-earths were annealed and its "sounding cells" were molded into graceful form,—is there no crypt of honor for it now?

THE CLASS OF FIFTY-SIX.

George Ross who taught the first young Petalumans to dance gracefully and then photographed them in artistic poses, B. B. Munday, and John Augustus McNear, '56, household names in Petaluma, hung up their hats in town. Next year Isaac Bernhard, Conrad Poehlmann, John Cavanaugh and J. B. Hinkle attached themselves to the fortunes of the new settlement. The latter gentleman assumed the proud title of "the most popular man in Petaluma." The incident which authorized this distinction occurred in this wise: While absent in the southern portion of the state he became sick, and finally it was reported that he had died. Before a second report announced the error of the first, the newspapers had published the usual beautifully-worded biography of the deceased—

an innocent little weakness of editors. When Mr. Hinkle returned home like "one arisen," he humorously proclaimed his astonishment at his own nobility of character and his great popularity, though unfortunately, he said, he never learned of these facts until he died. During '58, '59, '60, W. B. Haskell, W. H. Pepper, H. H. Atwater, B. F. Tuttle, F. D. Starke, Kelly Tigh, John W. McNear, were first seen around town. It must not be understood that these names comprise a list of Petaluma's "solid" men, even during the ten years of '50-'60. There are others. They have passed,—some from recollection, because those who might have recollected them have also passed. Under repainted sign-names are the names of men who were formerly in business here and those disappearing names have since appeared in the marble on the "Hill."

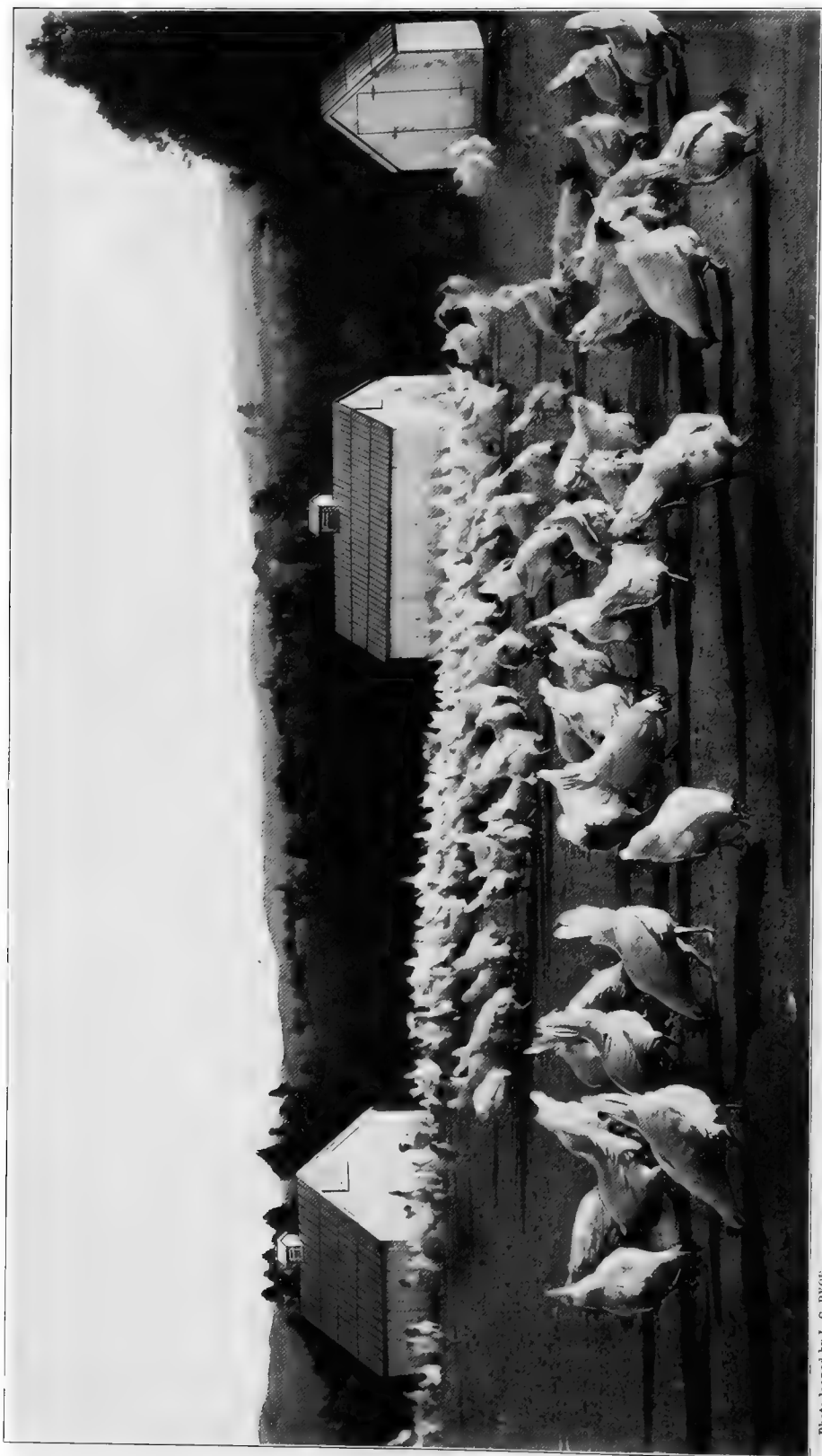


Photo loaned by L. C. BYCE

PORTION OF FLOCK OF 8000 HENS

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CITY OF THE LITTLE CHICKS.

Petaluma on her navigable stream and in a territory of inexhaustible soil-fertility early began breaking records. She frequently repeats the exploit. In 1858 the city was incorporated, the lines crossing the creek and taking in East Petaluma, originally a portion of the Tom Hopper tract, purchased from General Vallejo. The building of the San Francisco and North Pacific railroad, beginning at Petaluma in 1869 and reaching Cloverdale in 1872, brought the central valleys down to the esteros. The completion of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa electric railway to Sebastopol, to the county-seat and into the splendid fruit-belt around Forestville, is drawing in the rich products of the coast country. The northern extension of this line into Mendocino county along the grand Russian river scenic route, as proposed, and the southern extension, now building to a bay terminal, will further make for this progressive place. Along the banks of the creek they have taken advantage of the easy solution of the transportation question, vacant places have been reclaimed for business and sites are ready for the manufacturer. Petaluma, the Poultry City of the present, may be a name-evolution from Petaluma, the "duck-hill town" of the past, providing the tulé-prowling Indian who is vaguely supposed to have originated this name, ever arose to the fitness of any town-title. This is not likely, but the domestic hen in her centuries of migration seems to have found here a nest to her liking. In detached barnyard places, heretofore, in a nail-keg or discarded yeast-powder box, she has supplied the family with breakfast "hards," "softs," "scrambled" or "overs," or has brooded her incubating season away in a wasted effort to hatch a setting of chickless eggs originally from Far Cathay. Since that time she has formed a partnership with science and has advanced her egg-output and herself, commercially. She is a recognized industry and when she cackles a world's market falls. Her native office of bringing out and up a family has been relegated to a machine and the downy flock looks out of its orphanage through glass walls. But this artificial incubation and cultivation of her young is a win-out of minds over matter—of man over the hen. Where a nest held a dozen eggs, a nest now holds a hundred dozen; when the big crop unshells itself, art mothers it to market, all in promptness and completeness never dreamed of since the birds began to incubate on the new earth. Poultry culture is not old in Sonoma county, but from bay-shore to north parallel line, and from sea-beach to eastern hill-chain the white henneries gleam thickly in the sheltered places.

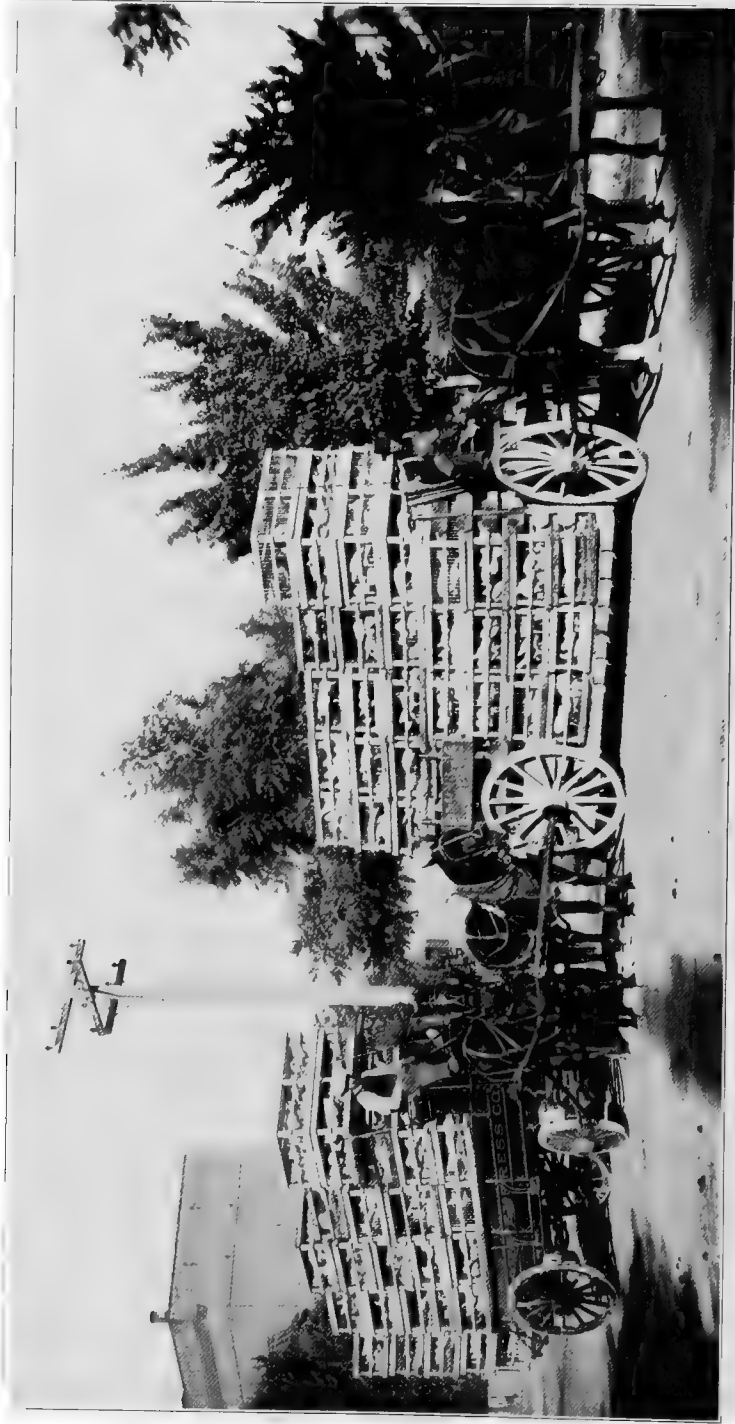
WHEN THE HEN CACKLES A MARKET FALLS.

While the process of hatching eggs artificially was known among the ancients it seems to have become one of the lost arts, like gun-powder, glass and certain paints, to be found and practiced again in the Christian centuries. It is a long reach of time from the rude oven of an Asian chicken-yard a thousand years B. C., to a Petaluma poultry nursery, A. D. 1911. The family

record of the first practical incubator man is yet hidden amid the ruins of the past, but the last one is very much present. It is unnecessary to produce here an extended pen-picture of Lyman C. Byce, the foster-father of millions of orphaned chicks, and of countless millions more to come. In 1878 Mr. Byce landed in Petaluma from Toronto, Canada, and struck out to do something for himself, and incidentally for his neighbors. A Canadian is a mover and a good argument for reciprocity. The sharp, cold airs of his upper latitudes and the clean, balsamic life of his piney forests, perhaps, early get into him and he grows up a rustler. Byce's father was a farmer and the young man had assisted in the construction of crude incubators and brooders and he knew that a triumph awaited the perfecting of these machines. Petaluma valley seemed to be a promised poultry land. In his wagon he drove among the farmers of Sonoma and Napa counties and succeeded in buying several hundred fowls for his new venture. At so low ebb was chicken-culture on this coast that he was forced to fill out his hennery with purchases of eggs and poultry from Illinois, Indiana and Massachusetts. These imports, however, were of the best breeds and from the stock have grown the thoroughbreds that are producing annually \$4,000,000 worth of wealth for Sonoma county alone. Across the seas go the poultry product from the Byce brooders and incubators. The Far Easterners are far-eaters of western foods, and oriental exclusiveness does not exclude the lay of the Sonoma hen. In China the fan quai—foreign devil—is socially taboo, but he is commercially tolerated if he lives in Petaluma and carries eggs to market.

The quartet of incubator factories in that city are turning out the perfected hatching machines and trying to supply a world demand. Here is in operation the largest hatchery known, 160 feet long, with a working capacity of 50,000 eggs monthly. The accompanying brooder is 175 feet long and fills its contract of 100,000 broilers a year. These incubators are complicated affairs. It took years of study and experiment ere man was able to compete with the mother hen in her own nest. An egg with chicken possibilities is a delicate piece of organism and its three weeks of heat at 103 degrees must never vary if it becomes blood, bone and feathers. The incubator can be "set" with eggs, loaded into a cart or car and carried long distances and it will keep on "setting," hatching ninety-five per cent of the lay. The proverbial old hen who "sot" despite all attempt at dissuasion, and who "stood up and sot" in her laudable efforts to perform her maternal duties, is outdone by an artificial competitor. And she lost, for ninety-nine per cent of her young now are hatched vicariously.

And the daily bill of fare for a growing Petaluma chick; no common worm or weed-seed scratched out of the barnyard for these downy epicures. Oatmeal from Illinois and Kansas; hemp and millet seed from Germany; pepper and canary-bird seed from Japan; rice from China; flax-seed from Oregon; corn from Nebraska and ginger from Africa. This is only the imported part of the menu. Home foods, flesh and grain, selected with care, are served to suit the pampered broilers, who in turn will be served at table. But there are millions in them, and this is the practical method in the poultry madness of Petaluma—the City of the Little Chicks.



LARGEST SINGLE SHIPMENT BY ONE FIRM EVER SENT FROM PETALUMA BY BOAT
5000 Half Grown Chickens



PORTION OF SHIPMENT OF 2615 CASES OF EGCS SHIPPED TO DIFFERENT POINTS IN ALASKA
One Shipment

VALLEJO TOWNSHIP.

Vallejo township is the plain between Sonoma mountain and Petaluma creek, San Pablo bay and an east and west line dividing the tract from Santa Rosa township. In the upper part of Vallejo township, in the center of the Cotati Rancho is Penn Grove. This is also a station on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and the shipping point of a considerable poultry district. In the lower or southeastern part of the township is Donohue, on the creek about eight miles from Petaluma and was formerly the bay terminus of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad. Another landing on the creek, a short distance north of Donohue is Lakeville. When Padre Altimira, eighty-seven years ago, was marching along this way headed for Sonoma he discovered "on a hillock, the Lake of Tolay, called after a former chief of the Indians in this vicinity." The hillock Lake of Tolay was afterwards drained, making a noble potato patch, but Lakeville retains a portion of its name.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WHERE THE ANALY APPLE GROWS.

West of Santa Rosa township and east of Bodega township lies Analy—the vine and orchard township of the county. Its northern side touches Redwood and Russian river townships, while its southern line is a boundary line of Petaluma township and Marin county. The southern portion contains the ranchos Canada de Pogolome and Blucher; this with the adjoining Bodega township on the west is the famous dairy and potato country, in the midst of which is the town of Bloomfield. The central part of Analy contains portions of the ranchos Llano de Santa Rosa and Canada de Jonive, while the northern portion contains a part of the El Molino grant. If Sonoma township leads in the production of wine, Cloverdale in citrus fruits, Analy leads in much of everything else that grows and ripens on tree and vine. It is said that when Jasper O'Farrell, the noted surveyor, mapped off the counties, townships and ranchos of this section of the state, the only time that he turned to the family for a name is when he wrote "Analy," for his sister Anna. It is a pretty name, well fitting the tract that it designates. With the exception of the district bordering Marin county and the sea, the entire township is a park and the portion around Sebastopol, Graton in Green valley, and Forestville, is a veritable "fruitland." The Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway enters Analy at its southeastern corner, near Stony Point, and extends to Forestville. This practically gives to the entire length of the township hourly electric trains. Where in all the state has there been a more complete fitting of the natural and the artificial than here. Its warm, sandy loam has no peer in productiveness and its harvest-possibility is anywhere within the vegetable kingdom. The inauguration of the suburban roads among the full-fruited orchards, vineyards and hopyards, completed and perfected the settlement of this locality begun by Joaquin Carrillo at Sebastopol in 1846. The wooded hills of the coast range on the western border shield the eastern slope of the township from the sea gales howling down the Mendocino coast. The redwood belt along the Sonoma ocean shore for ages has been nature's wind-break, tempering the airs blowing across the Analy valleys. In 1849-50, the period William Hood settled in the Los Guilicos, William Elliott on Mark West creek and Martin Hudson in Santa Rosa plain, the settlers began to come into what is now Green valley. J. M. Hudspeth, Patrick McChristian and James McChristian, Josiah Moran, Otis Allen, Joseph Morgan Miller, Olander Sowers and John Walker. The chief pioneer of Blucher valley was W. D. Canfield. Farther to the southwest, in Big valley, came William Abels, Elliot Coffey, Henry Hall, Robert Bailey, Horace Lamb, George Woodson, E. C. and W. P. Henshaw, Jacob McReynolds, Patrick Carroll and William Jones. Joaquin Carrillo after receiving his portion of the Llano de Santa Rosa rancho, built his adobe home on the laguna just east from Sebastopol, where the ruins of the ancient hacienda may be seen.

John Walker and Joseph M. Miller conducted a store and trading post in the vicinity. Miller was the postmaster and the place which was the crossing of several roads was the mail-distributing point for the coast country. It was known as the "Bodega Postoffice," a title hardly suitable. In 1855 J. H. P. Morris located a 120-acre claim and on this was Sebastopol's site and settler. The pioneer of the new town called it Pine Grove—a fitting name from the forest of those trees which covered the hills in the locality. The fertile, yellow-tinted soil afterwards brought the fruitful slopes the general title of Gold Ridge. The name, Sebastopol, associated with horrid war, would be sadly unsuited to the peaceful and sylvan scenes of this beautiful vale, but for the fitting local incident from which the title grew. The great Crimean conflict was raging between Russia and Turkey, France, England. Two doughty warriors of Pine Grove—Jeff Stevens and Pete Hibbs—engaged in a ferocious argument over the outcome of the contest. They concluded to settle it,—the argument, not the war,—in a fist-fight. Peter presently was in full retreat, taking refuge in John Dougherty's store. The proprietor kept Stevens out of the building, protecting the ex-fighter who evidently knew when he "had enough." The crowd enjoying the entertainment, was reminded of Russia then besieged by the allies within her Sebastopol, and dubbed Dougherty's place "Hibbs' Sebastopol." The pine grove in the town disappearing and the humor of Pete's inglorious flight growing in popularity, there was a gradual change in name. So, out from the red flames of the Crimea, out from the bloody rifle-pits of the Redan, out from the fadeless glory of the Light Brigade, and out from the historical scrimmage at Dougherty's came our Sebastopol. Jefferson and Peter are aslumber on Gold Ridge, mingling their dust with the rich yellow soil, with orchards on the right of them, vine-rows on the left of them, blooming and fruiting.

APPLES AND WOMEN HAVE MADE HISTORY.

The apple has ever been an object of keen interest to man. In history it is as old as he, in fact it is the fruit named as one of his earliest contemporaries. It was one of the properties provided when the stage was set for the first human drama—the play in which he was the star, and where the villain of the piece used the apple to the star's final undoing. It may not be gallant to make any reference, except with the utmost delicacy, to the star actress in that early play so tragic to the human race. Possibly there are later Eves in the Anal Edens where the juicy Gravensteins grow, who might not be pleased at an allusion, though veiled, to their great ancestress. However, a gallant Gold Ridge orchardist, and one who evidently knows, says if there is a combination calculated to tempt a modern Adam, it is a girl and a Gravenstein. That young man truly was speaking along the lines of history, for the combination has worked fatally in several instances of the past. It was to loot the famous golden apple orchard of the Hesperides run by three beautiful sisters and guarded by dragons, that led Hercules into numerous difficulties. A woman and an apple brought about the fall of Troy when Venus in exchange for the fruit awarded Helen to the Trojan prince, Paris. This was a neat thought on the part of the love-goddess, but Helen happened to be the wife of another man—and a fighting man at that—and the tragedy wrought by that apple has been told in Homeric verse that will live through all the ages. Another fair

Grecian, Atalanta, to rid herself of many suitors, agreed to marry the one who beat her in a foot race, but the losers should die. As she was the speediest of mortals, and was heartily weary of the whole bunch of lovers, she thought and hoped she had them going—gone. However, the young fellows, to their eternal credit, were not discouraged by the awful alternative, and entered for the contest. Atalanta picked up her dainty feet and led from the start, but she finally was beaten by a trick. One of the racers carried a bag of apples which fruit he scattered one by one ahead of the girl along the track. They must have been prize-winners—they were as they won a wife—for she halted to secure them as they rolled past her, and lost that Marathon and her chance of remaining all her life an Arcadian bachelor-maid.

Not only in mythology but in history, sacred and profane, in art, on marble and canvas has this graceful, glowing globe, the most nutritious and life-sustaining of all fruits, taken a leading place. It has gone into proverb, for the Wisest of Men has said, "a word fitly spoken is like apples of gold." To Jehovah, the monarch-minstrel of Israel swept his harpstrings and chanted, "keep me as the apple of the eye." The apple is a native of southwestern Asia—not far from the supposed cradle of the human-race, and the scene of the Eden incident; and in the plant genera is third cousin to the rose, proving its aristocratic, even royal lineage. It is a sturdy, healthy subject of the vegetable kingdom, and while it demands a thermal soil for its roots, it just as strongly demands a temperate, shading to cold, atmosphere for its fruit. A résumé of Analy township is a résumé of the Analy apple—the noble fruit of an old-time day coming to its own again. The citrus and the grape are here taking advantage of the subtropical nooks and corners of the temperate zone. Even the potato is a native of South America, though Burbank made that tuber a far more edible food than it was when Pizarro landed in Peru to harvest the Inca. The apple tree is long-lived. Place that bit of vegetation in the hands of a horticulturist and it will be flourishing when he is among its roots. The first orchard in Sonoma county is at Fort Ross, set out by the Russians shortly after their arrival there in 1812, and these trees have borne fruit through all the ruinous changes at that historical place. The pioneer orchards of Analy planted in 1850-1, are yet bearing. Among the oldest Gold Ridge growers are Alex. Caldwell, Isaiah Thomas, John Churchman, Major Sullivan, N. E. Gillman, Henry Marshall and James Gregson. The successors of these early groves are the twelve or fifteen hundred orchards of this locality. There are probably twelve or fourteen thousand acres of orchards in the county, running from sixty to seventy-five trees to the acre. Young trees, seedlings, cost about \$15 each, land for planting \$200 to \$250 an acre. In seven to nine years the orchard begins to pay, and is worth from \$700 to \$1,500 an acre. Many orchardists economize in space and increase their harvest income by planting berry vines between the tree-rows. Apple prices range from \$30 to \$40 a ton delivered at the packing and drying houses in Sebastopol. It is estimated that fully one-half million boxes are packed yearly in Analy township, at a cost of twenty-five cents a box. The apple industry of this section is yet in the nursery stage, and no one can tell what it will be when all the rich sandy loam of these slopes and valleys is in orchard and the orchard is in fruitage.

THE TEMPTING GRAVENSTEINS.

The fruit development of Gold Ridge began about 1880, when a few farmers of a horticultural turn of mind were trying out with tree and vine the productive qualities of the soil between the Laguna on the east and the crest of the western hills beyond Green valley. George D. Sanborn of Sebastopol, whose "recollections" go back to the early '60s, when the George Sanborns—father and son—came to the pretty little village of four or five houses in the pine grove, says: "These rolling hills which were covered with brush, were entirely ignored by the settlers who came into this section in the latter '40s and early '50s, so far as clearing any of the land was concerned, or trying to raise anything on it. They did not realize the great productiveness and possibilities of these higher lands when cleared of timber, and so chose their homes along the lower lands of Green valley." The result of an after test was highly satisfactory and the next decade found the sandy loam responding generously to the planter. Land values passed from \$15 to \$25 up to \$75 and \$100 an acre, and the orchards and vineyards were rapidly spreading over levels and hills. Twenty years more have demonstrated the superior productiveness of the section and Sebastopol is the center of the fruit zone of Sonoma county. Year by year the output has been greater than the last annual crop, in class and price. The apple yield in 1910 was 25,000,000 pounds, valued at \$320,000, sold to packers and dryers. The Gold Ridge apple won thirty-two medals and four cups at the last great Apple Annual exhibit in Watsonville. The first Gravenstein Fair, which was held in Sebastopol that year, was a marvel in the way of a fruit exhibition and demonstration to visitors from near and afar, of the horticultural possibilities of this naturally-favored locality. Says Luther Burbank, the highest authority on fruit culture, "the Gravenstein apple has, above all others, proven to be the money-winner in Sonoma county. It always bears a good crop. It cannot be raised successfully in the hot valleys of southern California. Sonoma county seems to be its home. It is of the best quality of all known apples. If the Gravenstein could be had through the year, no other apple need be grown." The Sebastopol Gravenstein apple is on the market a month earlier than those grown in other sections of the Pacific Coast. The section now produces about 600 carloads annually. The unimproved apple lands here are valued at from \$125 to \$250 per acre, and the improved from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre. From \$250 to \$800 per acre are now the season's earnings of these orchards. The Sebastopol Apple Association is incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Near Sebastopol is located the experimental farm of Luther Burbank and from this station many of his splendid creations in fruits and flowers have gone out to enrich the vegetation of the world.

The berry crop also, looms up into the higher figures, being estimated at seventy per cent of the output of the state, with shipments running close to 500,000 boxes a week during the berry season. The wineries at Forestville and Graton, also in Sebastopol, crushed a heavy tonnage of grapes, with prices paid the vineyardists \$22 and \$23 per ton. The cherry yield for the section was upwards of 700,000 pounds.

Though the hen is not a horticultural or viticultural factor she has not been idle among these trees and vines, and like the planter, has scratched the

favorable soil for profit. She finds the warm, sandy slopes much to her liking and during 1910, she of the Gold Ridge yards, laid almost \$200,000 worth of eggs. Even the other division of the industry, the incubator, of which she is the parent stock and provider of the raw material, is in action, and during the year \$50,000 worth of poultry passed through the Sebastopol market. This is the story of "Pine Grove" from the time Joaquin Carrillo reared his adobe dwelling on the shore of the Laguna, including the day Peter Hibbs was besieged in Dougherty's store and gave the town its Crimean war-title, up to its present place on the map. It has 1,500 people, two railroad systems, two banks, a big cannery employing 400 hands, six fruit packing houses, a large winery owned by the famous Italian-Swiss Colony of Asti, a \$20,000 grammar school, two newspapers,—the *Analy Standard* and the *Sebastopol Times*—a pair of lively weeklies, that work for Analy,—city-owned water system, steam fire engine and other features that go to make a modern city.

BODEGA TOWNSHIP.

Bodega township lies on the western side of Sonoma county, bordering the Pacific ocean, and extending from the Marin line north to Ocean and Redwood townships. Like all lands on the seashore, Bodega is hilly with small valleys among the elevations. The soil is a sandy loam suitable for the great fields of potatoes that grow there and the green pasturage that cover its slopes for the dairies that thrive there. Grain, except during unusually dry years, does not produce well, as the fogs and the moist winds from the sea that freshen the green plants in field and pasture, retard the ripening of cereal. Of late years much of the potato lands have been turned into dairy pastures, the gradual failing of the crops proving that the constantly harassed soil was losing its vitality. The coast redwood belt, in fact the entire timber district, abruptly stops about the center of the township, making the lower portion of Bodega treeless, while the upper portion was formerly densely forested. The pioneer steam saw mill of the state began operations in this township in 1843, though Captain Stephen Smith, the Russians and other early settlers had their rip-saw mills at work soon after their arrival. It was cheaper and less laborious to saw out a redwood plank and nail it into a housewall than to hoist the entire log into place. Such was hard work, moreover, a waste of log. The Spanish grants within the township were the Rancho de Bodega and Rancho Estero de Americano.

After the Russians in 1840 had sold all their holding to Captain Sutter the new possessor left John Bidwell in charge at Bodega. The bay, then a deep and almost land-locked body of water, was a commodious harbor for small sailing vessels freighting produce. Northeast of Bodega Corners and on the North Pacific railroad is Freestone, so named from a quarry of soft sandstone near the town. Here the pioneer surveyor Jasper O'Farrell, located and the great rancho in the vicinity, occupied by members of his family, bears his name. F. G. Blume who married the widow Dawson, formerly the widow Cazaras, the owner of the Rancho Pogolome, was one of the early settlers of this place. Bodega was even a port of entry and had a government inspector from 1852 to 1854. His name was Michael Doherty and this industrious official held down his job and a good salary during that time. As it is not known that any foreign vessel ever entered the port, Doherty's services to the United States only

existed in his imagination. Among contemporaneous pioneers with Captain Smith, were Stephen and James Fowler, who afterwards located at Valley Ford, a small village between Bodega and Bloomfield. At one time Bodega "struck gold," traces of the mineral were found among the quartz ledges and considerable prospecting was done, however the excitement died out and the miners went back to the richer "pay dirt" in their potato fields. Occidental is also situated on the railroad north of Freestone and deeper in the redwood belt. The town has had several names, the first being Summit, from the fact that it is on the crest of the divide between Russian river and the country to the south. Much of the building being done on the land of M. C. Meeker, a prominent sawmill man, the place assumed the title of Meeker's, but when the railroad company established a station they called it Howard's, in honor of an old settler. Finally the name grew into Occidental, from its western position on the county map. The first settler was Michael Kolmer, from whom the valley was named, but as early names are frequently elusive in Sonoma county, it became shifted to Coleman valley. One of his daughters became the wife of William Howard and another married William Benitz, one of the original owners of the Muniz rancho, upon which Fort Ross is located. Situated within the timber territory, Occidental is an important shipping point for lumber, wood, tanbark and charcoal.

OCEAN AND SALT POINT TOWNSHIPS.

Ocean is a small township bordering the Pacific and extending north from Bodega to Salt Point, the largest township in the county. The latter district also borders the sea and reaches to the northern county line. These townships are mountainous, the high lands being interspersed with small valleys, exceedingly fertile. The only streams here are the Russian and Valhalla rivers and Austin creek, a tributary of the former. It is a wooded country and the sawmills hum among the pine and redwood trees. Along the coast there are a number of landing places, coves, where timber is shipped, chuted from the bluffs into vessels below. Of these are Timber Cove, Stillwater Cove, Salt Point, Fisk's Mill, Fisherman's bay and Black Point. Fort Ross is a thriving village, though little indications of its old Slavonian occupancy can be seen about the place. The site of the old fortification is a state reservation, as is the mission at Sonoma. During the last session of the legislature, Assemblyman Herbert W. Slater of Santa Rosa, introduced a bill for the preservation of these historical landmarks. The relief measure failed in the matter of Fort Ross, because of the dilapidated condition of the place—there being little left to preserve. The legislature appropriated five thousand dollars for the repair of the Sonoma mission church. The principal place in the two townships is Duncans Mills, a creation of the railroad. Samuel and Alexander Duncan were operating a sawmill on Russian river near the mouth. The surveyors of the new road decided to cross the river several miles farther up the stream and there was a move for the locality; the Duncans transferred their machinery and the place became Duncans Mills. It is a pretty riparian resort in the heart of the redwoods and soon a fine town was in existence. A number of small places, mill stations, as Moscow, Tyrone, Russian River Station and Markham's, are scattered here and there through these forest groves. The North Pacific Coast road continues up Austin creek valley to its present terminus at Cazadero.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

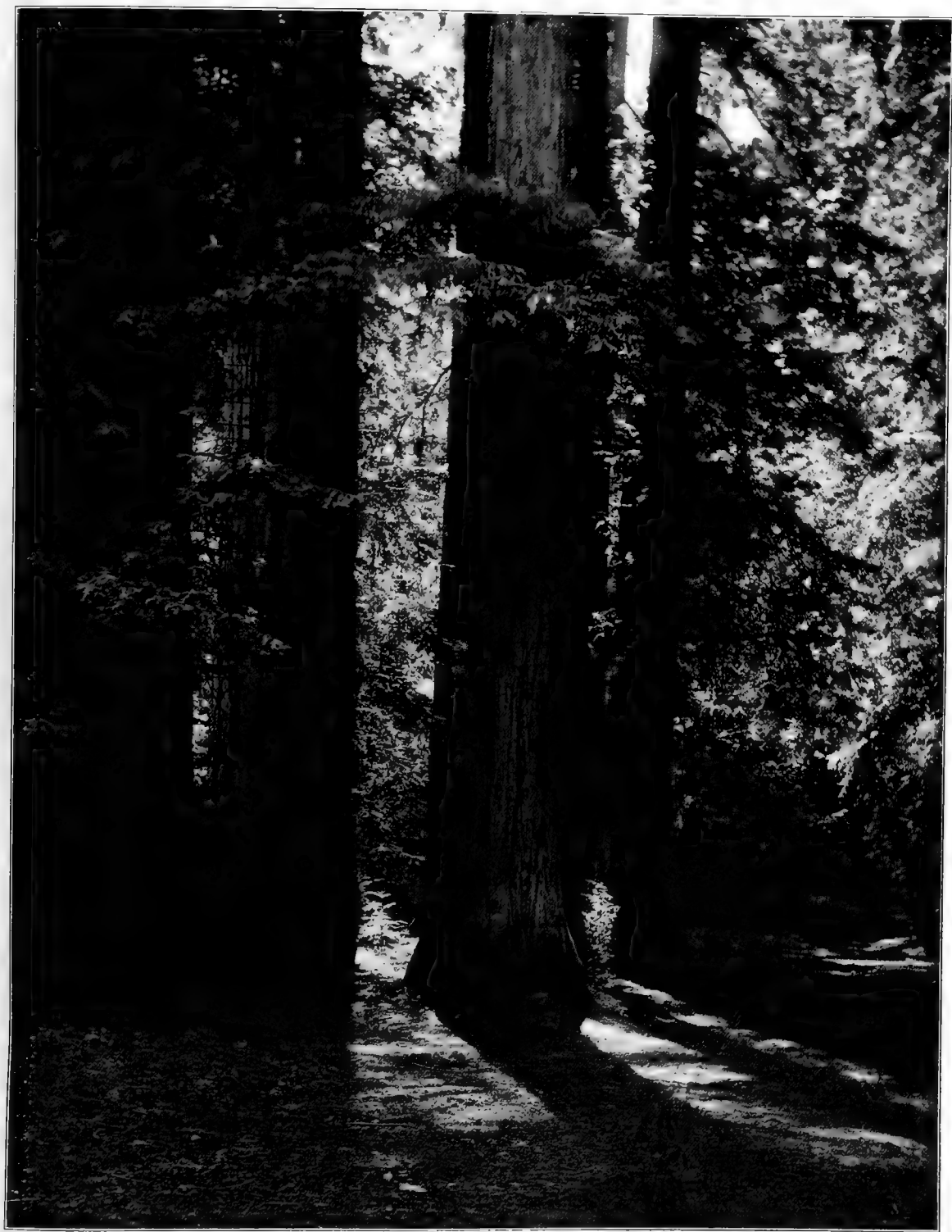
NATURE'S ANCIENT GROVE—REDWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Sequoyah, cultured chieftain of the Cherokees,
 Here art thou honored in this Chief of Trees.
 Sequoia Semperviren,—ever vernal,—good
 Is thy name and claim, prince of the western wood.
 In Rome's imperial tongue the nations call
 Thee "evergreen," thou noblest Roman of them all.
 You sprang from earth when earth was young and fair, and grew
 Straight up to God. From nature's mother-heart you drew
 The best of earth up in that royal heart of thee—
 The clean, red shaft of thee, O, grand, majestic tree!
 No autumn-mark showed on thy leafy-diadem
 As passing ages marked their cycles in thy stem.
 Change followed change, you knew no change, O, King!
 Hail Semperviren, Evergreen, all hail!
 Ancient of days, and lord of hill and dale.
 Thou art the glory of the West Coast Rangé, O, King.

The woods were sacred courts, the forest aisles and lanes
 Were paths of deity when these were God's first fanes.
 Among these slender boughs the ocean-gales harped free
 When burst the thunder mono-hymnal of the sea;
 And nature's forest house of prayer from choir to nave
 Responded in the litany of wind and wave.

In grand recessional the storm-chords died, and then
 Faint through the trees went whispering a great "Amen."

Fittingly named is the little Redwood township under its forests, surrounded by Analy, Bodega, Mendocino and Ocean townships. Through its center flows the Russian river and along the shores of that stream grow the groves of sequoia—the kingly plants of the vegetable kingdom. On paper and canvas have been faithfully portrayed these splendid trees, but one must stand at the base of the great vertical shaft springing into the air to truly sense the grandeur of that growth; must be within these rare groves where sunshine falls through the tree-tops to first glow silvery on the leaves, then fade away into soft twilight. Here must have been the retreats of the gods of the olden days, ere Pan and his elfin crew forsook the earth and eerie pipes were heard no more in sylvan shade. But the forest temples remained. Forest temple is not a term fitless or fanciful, for the clustered-columns and groined arch of the noble gothic cathedral grew from the tree-trunk and spreading bough of the woods. And later on in the reaches of time the Indian walked



THE GIANT REDWOODS

the sequoia groves as tenant in fee. How appropriate was the word-selection when the inspired naturalist stood among the red columns and named them for Sequoyah, the cultured Cherokee, who gave his red people an alphabet, and lifted their simple dialect to the dignity of a written language. The tree may fall, but the fame of the scholarly Indian whose name it bears will never pass away.

WHIRR OF THE MILL—THE DIRGE OF THE TREE.

When the pathfinders in the plaza at Sonoma were lifting the Bear Flag to the California breeze, leagues of stately redwoods grew on the Coast range. They hung thickly on the slopes and crowded the vales—the park of the Indian and the covert of the deer. They drew life from their mother-stream, the green-shored Russian river, and caught in their leafy deeps the silvery echoes of her murmuring flow. But the saw followed the flag, and many of the grand groves are gone. The whirring song of the mill is the dirge of the tree. Even in the primal periods of earth the forests were set apart as things sacred. To the ruder minds they were the hiding places of deity. The Aryan under the trees worshipped the sun, the visible essence of God, and the Inca on his forest heights heard the swell of that golden great harp's monochord. The classic grove of Dodona was the sanctuary of Jove before the building of the Grecian Parthenon. The Druidic priest by the sacred oak celebrated his mystic mass ere the later Briton hewed the cathedral shaft and laid the architrave. The bare domes of hill and the treeless cups of valley in the United States are not alone sad themes for the writer's pen and the artist's brush, but are motives for legislative action. The law-mills must regulate the saw-mills if these splendid specimens of the plant kingdom escape the vandalism that is rampant in this country.

In the center of Redwood township is Guerneville, a pretty sylvan town with a scenic river at its front door and a range of wooded hills in its backyard. With one railway system—another is building—tracking through its grounds, connecting its various forest industries, its fertile lands with the outside world, Guerneville holds her own on the map of Imperial Sonoma. She is also the center of the numerous summer camps and resorts that flank the Russian river from Healdsburg to Duncans Mills. In little woody nooks at the water-edge or clinging to the steep sides of hill are the tents, brush-cabins and bungalows of the migratory river dwellers. They are known by names as fitting to location as to character. Monte (a wooded, hilly shore or bank) Rio, Monte Cristo, Monte Sano, Mesa Grande, Guernewood Park, Camp Vacation, Camp Meeker, Rio Nido (River-nest), and the grove of the Bohemians—the midsummer camp of this roystering crew. Near Guerneville is the Armstrong Woods, a noble group of sequoia and practically the only redwood grove of any scenic importance in the township. It is a splendid forest, the great trees standing on the level ground making a natural park, and they are yet on their stumps because Colonel J. B. Armstrong, the former owner, insisted on their preservation.

ARMSTRONG WOODS.

The effort recently made to purchase the Armstrong Woods for \$100,000, and make that four-hundred acre tract with its splendid grove of redwood trees a state reservation, was a partial success. The proposition to appropri-

ate that amount for the purpose received the full approval of every conservationist in California. It was endorsed by such organizers as The California State Grange, The State Federation of Women's Clubs, The Outdoor Art League of the California Club, The Sierra Club, Women's Improvement Clubs and Chambers of Commerce. The purchase price, coming from the entire state, would be an infinitesimal addition to individual taxation, and the preserving of a portion of the few remaining trees would be a noble object. The bill for the purchase passed unanimously both houses of the legislature, but Governor Gillett failed to sign it into a law. He gave as his reason the big batch of appropriation bills for that session, which he considered of more importance. Hon. William Kent, of Kentfield, Marin county, present representative in Congress from this congressional district, purchased and presented to the public the noble Muir grove of sequoia situated in that county. This is the only group of trees, in the redwood belt north of San Francisco, which has been reserved, and being near the great Pacific metropolis, is a gem in the great scenic zone of this wonderland. The Muir woods are described and pictured in the route-folders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, but evidently Congressman William Kent is unknown to that great corporation, as his name does not appear in the railroad literature. Possibly some day ere the axe and saw have completed the destruction of the remaining trees a philanthropist will appear in Sonoma county and bid the vandal woodman spare the last of "God's First Temples" along the Rio Russian.

Guerneville takes its name from the big sawmill of George Guerne and Thomas T. Heald, one of the several lumber-producing plants in the neighborhood. Several miles north from Guerneville is the Mount Jackson Quicksilver mining district; the principal mine, the Great Eastern, is largely celebrated for the huge lawsuit that has been connected with it for years.

MENDOCINO TOWNSHIP.

Mendocino township is a rather narrow district, and starting from the county of that name, maintains about the same width as it extends in a southeasterly direction until it reaches the north bank of Russian river, where it takes in Healdsburg. This is the only city or town in the township, the entire area being a succession of high wooded hills and fertile wooded valleys, most important of the latter being Dry creek. This creek flows—when it does flow—into the Russian river within the limits of Healdsburg, its headwaters being well up towards Mendocino county. The valley of this stream is a perennial testimonial that there is "nothing in a name," as the soil of that vale between the hill-ranges is of marvelous richness, without any indication of aridity. The bedrock is far below the surface and while a deep and wide creek in winter sweeps violently down to the river, the waters sink through the alluvium before the summer is well on, leaving the name—Dry creek.

Healdsburg began when Harmon Heald, in 1852 began "keeping house" in a small clap-board cabin on the west side of the city plaza near the site of the Sotoyome hotel. It was on the road leading from Sonoma town into Mendocino county. Heald's store was soon doing "a good business." Thomas W. Hudson and family arrived in 1853, and their son Henry H. was the first white child born in the settlement. August Knaack built his blacksmith shop near Heald's store as the village was then known. In 1857 the town site was surveyed by



SCENE ON RUSSIAN RIVER NEAR HEALDSBURG

H. P. Mock and "Healdsburg" took its place on the map. There were many among the pioneer population in the town and valley who wished it named the more musical and more fitting "Sotoyome" for the tribe of Indians in the neighborhood and Captain Henry Fitch's big rancho, but "Heald's store" was nearer and more immelodious. Whatever the name, it is a beautiful spot in the heart of the Russian river plateau and the rich lands of the valley soon drew the home-seekers. The pioneer of all the pioneers of this section of Sonoma county is Cyrus Alexander, who came to California in 1837. At San Diego he met Captain Fitch by whom he was sent north with a drove of horses and cattle for the Captain's grant of eleven leagues, the Rancho Sotoyome. He was to care for the property for four years, his payment to be one-half of the stock increase and two leagues of the ranch. On the completion of the contract Alexander built the well known Old Adobe at the foot of Fitch Mountain, a prominent peak on the river bank near Healdsburg. A flouring mill and a tannery were also of his handiwork during that stirring early period. The beautiful forest valleys of the Sotoyomes were zoological gardens and the flesh eaters headed by the grizzly—the *ursus horribilis* of the California carnivora—were quite 'fond of Spanish beef and mutton, and no objection to a feast of mustang now and then. This kept the settlers' rifles loaded for instant use and their dogs in leash for a bear-hunt. Now this monarch of the Sonoma wilds—except in the Parlors of the Native Sons—is only a memory. His size, ferocity, courage and appetite made him a foe worthy of the pioneer's steel and he passed away. Even his milder brothers, the black and brown bears, whose vegetarian tastes made the huckleberry patches their habitat, are almost extinct. Occasionally hunger and a hope of getting a colt or calf will tempt a panther on a night trip from his deep woods, but the guns and dogs have made the big cats timid. The little brother of the once plentiful gray wolf, the coyote, remains on visiting terms with the hen-houses and sheep-corral, but the bounty on his scalp generally keeps him to a rabbit or grass-hopper diet among his native hills. The great herds of antelope, the fewer flocks of elk, are gone, but the black-tailed deer, his slaughter limited by law, inhabits the northern woods and affords game for the city clerk turned hunter for his two-weeks vacation. The hares, rabbits and squirrels practically complete the "field force" of Sonoma's mammalia, though a smaller fry of animal life might be listed.

PARK-LIKE HEALDSBURG.

The township grew rapidly in population and presently most of the arable land was taken up by the settlers. Naturally the grants were objects of interest by the new comers and the usual squatter troubles were on. But these subsided and nothing has occurred to check the progress of this fertile region. Healdsburg because of its favorable location on the river was presently a "city" working under corporate regulations. Schools and churches were organized and public buildings constructed. Among the early arrivals were the printing people and Healdsburg had her pioneer newspaper. A. J. Cox who had run a paper in Sonoma opened the journalistic field in Sotoyome with the *Review*. This was in 1860, and four years after it passed into the *Advertiser*. After a series of changes in names and publishers it appeared under the name of *Russian River Flag*, owned by John G. and S. S. Howell who afterwards sold out to L. A. and A. D. Jordan. In 1876 John F. and Felix Mulgrew began printing

the *Healdsburg Enterprise*. It was Democratic in politics—the *Flag* being Republican—and was edited with exceptional ability, in fact the two papers did much to promote the early growth of the city and locality. The *Sonoma County Tribune* was established in 1888 by Isadore Abraham, a merchant in Healdsburg, and Louis Meyer. The same year the *Flag* passed into the *Enterprise*, and ceased to “wave.” R. E. Baer is the publisher of the *Enterprise*, and Alexander Crossan directs the weekly issue of the *Tribune*. The *Sotoyome Scimitar* conducted by Ande Nowlin is the third newspaper of the city.

Among the excellent training and educational institutions of this county is Golden Gate Orphanage in Mendocino Township, conducted by the Salvation Army. It is not an orphanage in the usual meaning of the word, but is an agricultural training school, where a large number of children of both sexes are given a practical education in farm management. It is the well known Lytton Springs property of 650 acres, four miles north from Healdsburg, and is conducted by Major and Mrs. C. Wilfred Bourne, S. A., and a corps of assistants. While the farm is a private property the school course of instruction is under the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. When its grammar school pupils are graduated they pass to the high school at Healdsburg. In addition to their school-room work the boys do practically all the work of the dairy, poultry-yard and farm, and the girls under qualified instructors are drilled in all branches of household duties, including cooking and laundry work. Situated as it is in the heart of the rich Russian River valley, this fine industrial farm is almost self-sustaining, but is burdened with an indebtedness—the remainder of its purchase price. Major Bourne says: “We have no uniforms, no needless rules, no oppressive regulations, no formidable high-walled fences, no yard guards, and at all times one hears the hum of free and proper conversation. We base this tuition upon a carefully developed sense of right and wrong, and the knowledge that if he be good and in all things honest, he is in all things worthy. Thus is the child made a law to himself.”

RUSSIAN RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Across the stream from Healdsburg is the township of Russian River, the smallest township in the county. This district extends south to Santa Rosa township and contains one town, Windsor, though the building of the railroad made two towns. The surveyors arbitrarily declined to run the line through the pretty little village and passed about a mile to the west. A portion of the town went down to the track and was called West Windsor. Some early settler, more comical than correct in his statements, called this portion of the great central valley “Poor Man’s Flat.” That was before the flat became vineyards, hop-yards, orchards and grain fields and the homes of men who are anything but “poor.” Practically all of the 41,000 acres of land of the township are under cultivation. Its southern boundary line is Mark West creek, named for the ancient Scotch mariner who “went ashore” on the bank of that stream in an early day. Near the old home and picturesque wreck of a flouring mill formerly owned by Mark West, is located the noted Burke’s Sanitarium, and farther up the creek are the well known Mark West Springs, both places popular health resorts. Russian River township is occupied by portions of the Sotoyome, San Miguel and El Molino ranchos; the former tract containing the ranch and home of Cyrus Alexander, the first white settler in the township.

CHAPTER XL.

THE DALE OF THE CLOVER BLOOM.

Like the name of Redwood township, the name of this section of Sonoma county is a growth from the soil. Here yearly for uncalendared ages the little blossoms have blown over the grassy levels and the place of the red and white floral jewels in their emerald settings could only be a clover dale. The time is lost among the unrecorded things of the past when this bit of vegetation became the symbol of pastures rich in the drapery of riotous plant life, and the pastoral theme of "flocks thick nibbling through the clovered vale." It may have been when "belted earl" taking from the wayside as he rode to the tourney-field, the green trefoil which on his shield became a sign-manual of knightly valor, and to be one of the blooms when knighthood was a-flower. Or it may have been when the master-mason of the grand gothic temples saw in the three-leaf growth at his feet the graceful form that now appears chiseled in the trifoliated ornamentation of architecture. The saintly missionary of Ireland, the land where the clover is the fadeless emblem of nativity, plucked from the sod a spray of the triple-blade of green and taught the fierce pagan Celts the faith of a Trinity, three in one, divided and indivisible; and the shamrock, dainty and sweet clover of the Irish turf, grows green in the Irish heart when all else lies withered and dead. To the island-exile wandering afar over distant lands and seas it is the token of home.

The name of this district fits into the fertility of its fields, and the grassy places among its hills. That wide map of valley and highland lay unrolled before her as Mrs. R. B. Markle, just from "across the plains" fifty-five years ago, gave it the title it bears today. Probably a full degree of latitude north of the cooler bay airs, its warm volcanic soil under foot, Cloverdale township lies within a thermal zone. "Semi tropic" here is not a shop worn term of the real estate expert, nor was the local climatic condition invented for use in the scenic vocabulary of the railroad transportation agent. The Russian river watershed from its beginning in the Mendocino mountains to its ending in the sea is a vast plain of stored richness, not all of which the plow-share has touched and turned into activity. But time and intelligent tillage are widening the cultured area and the generous soil responds in plenteous harvests. Tree and vine here flower and fruit as successively as the seasons cycle on their orbits. The citrus and the grapes of this region are its specialties, the first coming near the opening of the year and the second when the leaves grow yellow in the forests. Thus Cloverdale appears as a winter bride in her orange blossoms and again as a russet-robed matron when the vineyard workers are calling blithely on the warm slopes. Cloverdale is the central market for fruit, wool, hops and stock of the surrounding country, even from Mendocino and Lake counties. Here in this mild climate grow oranges, lemons and olives to a high state of perfection and the annual Citrus Fair held in Cloverdale is the chief agricultural feature of Sonoma county. The exhibits in this institution at the "Citrus City" every year

are equal to the production of Southern California and Florida. Like Santa Rosa, Cloverdale owns her own water system, installed in 1906 at a cost of \$18,000. It has a weekly newspaper, *The Reveille*, published by Clayton T. Coffey. Its origin was the *Cloverdale News*, first issued in 1876, then removed to Santa Rosa, where it suspended. The plant was returned to Cloverdale, where the publication settled down under its present name.

ASTI'S FAMOUS CAVE OF WINE.

In this bloomy, vine-clad vale is the famous Asti—the name smacks of the winey slopes of the southern Alps. This is the property of the Italian-Swiss Colony, whose people dress and harvest their splendid vineyards as they did on the Mediterranean seaboard. The president is Chevelier P. C. Rossi, a broad minded, cultured man, graduate of the university of Turin, and who has made technical and practical grape growing the study of his life. M. Charles Jadeau, French expert, with a corps of experienced assistants—no other are employed at the colony—under the direct supervision of Mr. Rossi, make the noted wines of Asti. It is a beautiful place though English speakers mar the melody of the Italian name, as they do that kindred tongue, the Spanish, by pronouncing the word with a nasal a and long i. Another citizen who has done heavy team work for Asti is Chevelier Andrea Sbarboro of San Francisco, secretary of the colony. Like Mr. Rossi, he was knighted by the King of Italy in recognition of his labors in behalf of fellow Italians in this country. Not only has Mr. Sbarboro labored assiduously for this county, but for this state, making her grand possibilities known to worthy home seekers across the seas.

Out of its 1,750 acres of dry wines comes a vintage of about 4,500,000 gallons of dry wine, one sixth of the 27,000,000 gallons annual dry wine output of the state. As a storing place for its rich vintages, Asti has the largest tun in the world, a mammoth cellar drilled in solid rock, and out of that rock-crypt gushes the nectarous Tipo Chianti which has made Asti famous far and near. In this cave-reservoir lined with cement and its wall glazed like marble, with a mountain for its roof, five hundred thousand gallons of wine sleep and gather richness for the tables of the world, unless the earthquake should fissure its floor and drop that ruby flood to mingle with the waters of some deep, sunless sea. The subterranean lake is ten times larger than the great tun of Heidelberg, long the theme of verse and song along the viney Rhine. From Asti's cavern store of the Sonoman vintage 20,000,000 people could at once from goblet-brim pour out a libation to the ruddy god of vintners. Hebe, the girl cup-bearer of Olympus, could serve Jove through an eon of space ere she dip the last red drop from this cave of wine—providing, with the gods, the time is not too short between drinks.

KNIGHT'S VALLEY AND WASHINGTON TOWNSHIPS.

In 1853 Thomas Knight arrived in the beautiful mountain township and valley that bears his name, and purchased from the Spanish Berryessa family their 13,000-acre grant, this being about one-third of the 36,800 acres of the entire township. William McDonald seems to have been the first American settler in the region, having preceded Knight about three years. Afterwards came Calvin Holmes, the most prominent of the valley's pioneers. With his brother, Henderson P. Holmes, he first settled near Santa Rosa, thence to the splendid estate of twenty-five hundred acres in the valley, a portion of the orig-

inal Rancho de Malacomes. Knight's valley nestles among the oak-covered hills of the Mayacmas range, its rich plant-promoting soil and rare alpine scenery making it an ideal choice of home. And towering above is its great landmark, grand sentinel of the coast range—blue peak with the sacred and princely title—St. Helena. The principal industries of the township are grain and fruit growing and sheep-raising. The Great Western Quicksilver mine is in this township and in Lake County. Near the fine property of the Holmes estate is the ranch and residence of George Hood. The summer resort known as Kellogg is situated in the valley, seventeen miles from Healdsburg and seven from Calistoga, Napa county. It is the most picturesque place in Scenic Sonoma, the hotel being Berryessa's old abode with modern additions. Fossville is a station on the road between Kellogg and Calistoga and was named after Clark Foss, the well known stage-owner and driver of these mountain grades. The name of Foss is so associated with the famous ridge and ravine roads, and with the steaming geysers of the vicinity that he with his stage-outfit seem to be a creation of the infernal place. Even his remarks to his six "half-broke" horses—the blue sulphuric profanity of the California stage-whip—appear to have been heated in the devilish caldrons of that boiling canyon. The Pluton river drops its fresh and pure waters down through this plutonic locality, and two forks of Sulphur creek—their streams quite un-sulphurous—splash cool and refreshing toward the distant Russian. What a choice and fitting collection of names is here, and how well they play the part. "Crater," "Witches' Caldron," "Proserpine's Grotto," "Devil's Machine Shop," "Devil's Canyon," "Devil's Canopy;" a black sulphur pool called "Devil's Ink;" "Devil's Oven," and close by, as it should be, the "Devil's Tea Kettle." In fact if Satanus should conclude in propria persona to make a summer-stay at the Geysers, he would find the place well furnished, and doubtless looking quite home-like. From some of these places issue jets of hot water and from others white clouds of steam that gush out of the clefts of the rocks with hissing sound. For ages these wonders have existed. Down in volcanic fires streams of water are heated to the boiling point and the high-expansion forces it up into the open. That the chemical works below are in activity is shown by the carbonates and salts of magnesia, iron, sulphur, alum, soda and other substances washed and boiled from the earth's crust. The ground is hot and vibratory under the rush of the uplifting streams. Scattered along the canyon are slumberous pools—"baths," they are called—Indian baths, acid baths, soda baths, and the atmosphere is thick enough with the fumes of sulphuretted hydrogen to tickle the nasal nerves of the most exacting student in chemistry.

A STEAMY, SMELLY GARDEN OF METALS.

It is a steamy, smelly, druggy place. that Canyon of the Geysers. It is a garden of metals where iron, copper, sulphur, borax, alum, ammonia grow spontaneously, nourished by the hot volcanic fumes that seep through the soil. In the near vicinity of these malodorous boilers are springs of cold water which somehow have run the gauntlet of burning chemical to gush from the hills healthful and sweet as the waters Moses struck from the rocks of Rephidim. Reaching to this place ideal to the tourist and scientist are several roads over high ranges and through deep ravines; along the walls of touring peaks and the crests of ridges so narrow that the stage-coach passengers may look down on either side over the pine-tree tops into the levels far below. One of

the grades of this order is the "Hog's Back," not a title bristling with euphony, but answering to the description to the letter—as if some mammoth swine crossing the valley had suddenly become petrified, or molded into a mountain. Up and down and around the sharp turns of this dizzy highway—this thin airway between a cliff and a cloud Foss or Van Arnim used to rush their teams. With the lines taut so he could feel the heart of each horse beating up to his finger-tips, the charioteer of the aerial plains would pull out for an alpine run. Along the way there was to the passenger an ever-present possibility of being pitched from the grade into the groves of oak, madrona and manzanita in the gorges beneath. "I have all the road I can use," was the general reply of the driver to the anxious queries; and he at least was satisfied if the outside wheels did seem to roll on air.

FLOODS OF SATANIC BREW.

Only by seeing can the visitor fully appreciate the rare scenic grandeur of this region. The famous geysers of the Yellowstone gush amid the sublimity of desolation, and Hecla of Islandic solitudes play within the dreary surroundings of frigid latitudes. The geysers of Sonoma spring from their basic caldrons under hills and valleys clad in the beauty of almost eternal verdure. The hot sulphurous streams, the steaming caverns in many instances are overgrown with trees and shrubs. On the quivering ground of the canyon grows the "copa de oro," the golden poppy of California. The phenomenon of the eternal intermittent ebb and flow of the seething waters have long been the visitors' chief subject of discussion. It is held that the everlasting heat is produced by the combination of certain chemicals or mineral substances—as the action of water and lime; but a stronger and more general belief is that these boiling springs have a common origin with volcanoes active or dead. The great German chemist, Bunson, of Heidelberg, who has made a special study of geysers in all their spouting stages, says: "A crevasse or hole reaching down to subterranean heat is filled with water, and this becomes hot, exceedingly hot, at the lower end of the tube, this decreasing in layers toward the upper end where the pressure is less. Anything which disturbs one of these horizontal layers will lift it a little higher and relieve the pressure upon it. The water of this layer will then be above the boiling point and will burst into steam. The steam lifts the whole column, thus relieving pressure on all water below the disturbance. The steam and water escape from the crevasse, the tube refills, but until the new waters are heated for the recurring maneuver the geyser is dormant. The vent-pipes from the great boilers below will perform their intermittent functions relieving the old globe from its steam pressure as long as the fires flame in its center. The chemicals are thrown up in solution and left by the cooling or the evaporation of the water, where they fell. These geysers were discovered in April, 1847, by William B. Elliott, the pioneer of Mark West creek, near Santa Rosa. With one of his sons he was tracking a bear when the hunters observed a huge volume of smoke arising from the canyon. Believing it came from an Indian rancheria, they turned aside to visit the place and found the boiling springs, the locality uninhabited except by the bear they were seeking. The animal was a full-grown grizzly, and the big fellow put up a good fight for his domain. Fight and domain he lost, also his life soon after the rifles of the invaders began their deadly work. The Elliotts learned that the springs for ages had been used by the Indians as a "health resort."

Over one jet of steam a rude scaffold of tree-branches had been constructed, and upon this platform the rheumatic, or other afflicted member of the tribe, was deposited to be treated as the Great Spirit above, or the underground powers of evil, decreed. No mind may fix the day when these safety-valves of the globe began their functions, but for unrecorded centuries they have faithfully performed their office, relieving the awful pressure below. While the geysers live—while “Proserpine’s Grotto” remains hot and steamy, while the lid of the “Devil’s Tea Kettle” is occasionally lifted to let out some of the expanding vapor or a few million gallons of the Satanic brew, St. Helena will remain a-slumber and only the earthquake will remind the people of the Range that Vulcan is yet at his forge down under the hills. •

DEAD TREES THEIR OWN GRAVESTONES.

Another scenic freak of this wonderland is the near-by Petrified Forest. Petrification of vegetable matter under certain chemical conditions is a simple affair whenever Nature concludes to do some “preserving,” but this is the only instance known where she dried, or canned or put in cold-storage a whole grove of full-grown redwood trees. When she did it, and why she did it, and how she did it are three eternal queries hovering over this arboreal cemetery—where each one of the dead is its own gravestone. They are big fellows, too, not slender saplings easy to handle, change or destroy. No miniature terrestrial or atmospheric disturbance threw down those great trunks and embalmed them for after ages, and no chance force felled them to lie all in one direction. There was method in the geological madness, but—why and how and when?—the questions will bubble upward. Some of these huge logs have been exhumed from the dry ashy soil—the volcanic output of long ago. Several of the big sticks have been broken or cut into equal lengths, as for some prehistoric saw-mill—who was that woodman? Had the petrification struck him when it found his woodyard, that question might be answered. But the dead sequoias lie in their everlasting cerements, with heads to the south as they fell when the great boreal gale blew through their living boughs. They are the mummies of a past vegetable age, and the Russian flowing through its noble valleys is the Nile; and the wondrous fertility of an Egypt shows in the newer vegetation along its fruitful shores.

But the noted Petrified Forest near Geyserville does not complete the list of Sonoma County’s scenic freaks. A short time ago three redwood trees were unearthed in the town of Occidental, perfect petrifications, but much larger than the Geyserville fossils, and in fact larger than any petrified trees ever found. Their diameters are twenty-three feet, thirteen feet and twelve feet respectively, while the largest trunk in the Geyserville grove measures eleven feet. Like the other dead sequoia the Occidental trees lie north and south, showing that the same mighty force tending in the same direction acted in the same manner on these once-growing giant trees. The grain and other markings on the great shafts are clearly shown in the stone, and in one of the dead trunks the rotted heart was petrified—the natural decay was arrested by the mysterious chemical power that turned the wood to stone. The younger redwood trees have grown thickly over the dust and debris of the centuries that have passed since the older trees were felled and petrified, and this later grove has hidden the fossils till this latest day. Oh, the rare wonders of this wonderland!

CHAPTER XLI.

IN THE EARTHQUAKE'S DEADLY ZONE.

The great earthquake of April 18, 1906, which rocked and wrecked the heights and levels of the California coast, wrought an architectural revolution in Santa Rosa. It took something like a half-minute to make the change, but out of the fallen buildings that crushed their occupants, out of the flames that consumed the ruins, arose the new city. San Francisco was a victim of the subsequent fire that swept that metropolis with a besom of destruction, and other places within the zone of disaster suffered when this portion of the continent heaved in the throes of terrestrial agony. Santa Rosa, midway in the belt of death lay under the ashes of herself when the pent forces had found release and the trembling globe had grown still. The scene of that morning's tragedy can never fade and its story can never grow old. Scientists burrowing in the tomed wisdom of centuries, or down in the earth "faults" and the cleavage of seismic forces, have sought to locate the center of disturbance, and the source and course of the waves of oscillation. However, the Santa Rosan who felt the universe around him rolling up like a scroll and the streets swing under him as the tide flowed and ebbed below, is convinced that the vortex of the jumble, the middle-point of the whirl of trouble was just where he stood. It was a calm April morning when the air hung soft and sweet between the solemn sky and the solid earth,—a California spring-dawn when nature is in the last restful moments of night-slumber and dreams are rounding to their finish. Little shudderings passed through the atmosphere and through the ground as the sensitive, subtle ether became responsive to premonitions of a disturbing element. Then followed the heavy shock, and the grinding crash as the planet crust lifted, buckled and broke—as the opening notes of that hellish dies irae burst on the world.

Twenty-eight seconds is said to have been the duration of that awful act, and this was succeeded by a numbing silence that fell over and around the pitiful wrecks. The tumbled roadway and the shattered walls gave off a thick dust-cloud which for a moment veiled the ruin, but as this passed into the upper airspaces, the perfect work of the earthquake was shown. The business portion of the city—almost every building, not constructed of wood—lay a melancholy heap on the ground, and the few not completely destroyed, were more or less damaged. One structure, formerly built and occupied as a Hall of County Records, now the Savings Bank of Santa Rosa, stood fast within that storm-center while its neighbors fell against it. The second Hall, then occupied by the County Recorder, dropped like a card-house. There was a general falling of chimneys and cracking of plaster throughout the city and in the residence portion many old frame buildings were shattered. The deaths—and the cases of serious injury, occurred in the hotels and rooming-houses of the brick section, where the victims were crushed in their beds. That early hour—5:13—found the stores, offices and other public places empty, else the death roll would have

gone high up in the hundreds. The exterior of a new stone Masonic Temple had been completed and when the wrecking wave had passed an imposing pile of ruins lay on its dedicated corner-stone. The big brick Athenaeum Building—theater above, postoffice below—was scattered around the block. Tragedy indeed would have been staged there had Death found another hour for his appearance. But he faced an empty house. The three floors of the new St. Rose Hotel flattened down into one like an accordion after its melody and life has departed. The fire did not reach the wreck and the sleepers who never awoke were removed for burial. The large Occidental hotel mingled its remains with those of the adjoining buildings. Ex-Councilman Michael McDonough, the landlord of the Grand Hotel, was shaken out of his apartments in the hotel on that eventful morning. His piano went with him, the two survivors landing on the sidewalk very much damaged—very much jangled and out of tune. After the dust had blown away Mike was revealed, patriotically and modestly draped with the national ensign, sitting on the wreck of the instrument—like the Roman, Marius, on the ruins of Carthage. The Grand did not arise phoenix-wise as did its charred neighbors. That piano when it came tumbling down to the basement, its breaking harp-strings discordant in the agony of dissolution, twanged its own dirge.

THE RECALL OF THEMIS COMPLETE.

The great dome of the county courthouse rolled from its high estate shattering every floor and apartment of the building in its downward path. Themis, goddess of justice, dropped from her roof-pedestal and lay prone on the pavement, her sword and scale broken beyond repair. Her recall had been complete. The county jail was slightly damaged, and the prisoners in their steel cells were the only inhabitants in the city who were immune during that dangerous half-minute. When the Odd Fellows' brick hall fell it stopped that issue of the *Press Democrat* which was on the press in the basement, also the pressman who was operating it. He was found on the sidewalk, with one of the small boy-carriers, where the wrecked walls had crushed them. After the fire had gone through the plants of the *Press Democrat* and *Evening Republican*, turning them into picturesque piles of scorched iron, the editors of these journals, E. L. Finley and A. B. Lemmon, pooled their respective issues—not their papers, nor their capital. These assets were in the junk and ashes of the "once were." Sweet's Business College, a wooden building out of the swath of fire, escaped, and in its equipment is a small printing outfit. Professor James S. Sweet immediately placed this at the service of the printers and the stranded news men went to work. The morning journal force used the night for operation, and the evening paper the day—each publication about the dimensions of an infantile pocket-handkerchief. Having a rich harvest of real, live news at hand, and a small square of space in which to print it, "brevity," perforce, was the office-motto, consequently the daily issues were gems of the journalistic art. Shortly a small house was erected, press and type borrowed from members of the craft in neighboring towns, and the dual publication began to grow. The first to recover, re-stock and resume business from new permanent locations were these newspaper people. They now occupy large buildings on Fifth street, directly opposite each other, from which their dailies are issued. They have furnished their quarters with expensive, modern machinery, and have the most

complete printing plants in this portion of the State. These purchases came exceedingly "high" to the burned-out printers, but they had to have them—and they have them.

By a dispensation of the powers that govern earthquakes or the construction of strong buildings, the walls of the fire engine house were not much damaged nor the horses within injured. The two fine steamers were dragged out over the piles of bricks before the flames reached and consumed the building, and there machines were soon working on the burning blocks. Sebastopol had lately purchased a steamer, and on a flatcar this was rushed to Santa Rosa, where it received its first baptism of fire in the flame-swept streets of that stricken city. For days the two departments under the direction of Fire Chief Frank Muther worked among the wrecked buildings saving much damaged and undamaged property. A man caught under a fallen wall—finally rescued before the wreckage was burned—said that as he lay cramped and bound, choking with the plaster-dust that filled his dark place, he "did not lose heart," for he heard the engines playing on the flames that were drawing near him, and he knew "the boys" would win. And when the cool, refreshing water began to trickle down through the heated mass that enclosed him, he knew they were winning. In the steady throb of the machine was the pulse of life beating, beating, and the rhythm of the stroke sang of hope that lives even in the presence of death.

LABOR THE ONLY CAPITAL.

The local guard, Company E, and Company C, of Petaluma, Fifth Infantry Regiment, N. G. C., joined forces, and patrolling the streets, gave the desolate scene a warlike appearance. By order of Mayor John P. Overton, the saloons were closed and for several weeks the town went "dry." It is said, in consequence of this, many workmen saved more money than ever before. A squad of sailors with their officers, one of whom was a surgeon, sent from Mare Island Navy Yard, did good work clearing away the ruins and recovering the bodies of the dead. All the stores being destroyed, the question of food early menaced even those who were not homeless. Measures were immediately taken to relieve the destitute, from the carloads of food and clothing sent to the stricken city. Out of the mighty flood of dollars that rolled into California from a generous world, Santa Rosa received approximately \$40,000, all of which were judiciously and freely distributed. Even medical treatment was provided for many persons injured. About ninety persons were killed in the falling buildings. The debris was raked off the rails of the electric road on Fourth street, and this "hooked" on to the track of the Northwestern Pacific, both systems being of same gauge, and trains of flatcars of the two lines were run among the ruins. Then everybody worked—even "father." Labor and its logical supply were inexhaustible. All hands, virtually, were out of a job, and broke. It was more practical and more philosophical to shovel brickbats and ashes on to a platform car, than to stand around sadly contemplating the ruin of office and shop. The storekeeper with no store to keep kept his soft hands blistered dragging metal beams, plates and gaspipes out of piles of wreckage. Machinists with no machine in sight except the engine that was hauling the dirt-train, picked and shoveled to the manner born. Youthful attorneys with no cases before the court until the insurance companies began to "welch" on the fire losses, took a summer-school course in railroad construction and the method of filling in

grade-cuts with train-loads of debris from burnt cities. Manual labor was the only recognized profession, and by this Santa Rosa was preparing to rise phoenix-like to another life. But in that day of gloom there was heard no complaint. There was no responsive audience for a complaint.

THE BUILDERS BEGAN BUILDING.

"We are all 'busted' together," cheerily called the erstwhile business man over the ashes of his "business," to his neighbor and brother in misfortune. The wizard, Fashion, will drape a malformation into lines of exquisite beauty. It was the fashion here to be "broke," but philosophy, not vanity, made it so. The man who comforted in the knowledge that he was just as hard-up as the other fellow, was a philosopher. And, the earth was still there—a little worse for the wear and tear of that April A. M. when the clocks struck the hour of disaster—and the builder commenced to build anew. Building began when the Creator laid the corner-stone of the Universe, set the foundations of the land and stayed the proud waves of the sea. From star-dust the stellar-systems build themselves, and with its dead-body the coral rears from the dark ocean-floor to the sunlit surface, where the small architect of a continent rests from his labors. Then man takes up the work of his late fellow-insect, and builds on. No one can tell how long the coral was on the job, but man is staying with his lap of it, and his end is not yet. Foundations of cities so old that they do not seem to have had a youth, and so dead that they do not seem to have lived, exhumed, uncover successive foundations below. Pavement under pavement marking the building planes of each municipality, the architectural record goes down to the primal substructure, to the handiwork of the pioneer builder toiling in the purple dawn of time. It takes one's breath away to think how long ago that was, but evidently he was there piling up stones for a house to live in. True, Babel was not a success in the building line; the Tower which was to be a step-ladder to the sky, grew into the clouds and the workmen on the upper story could not communicate with those at the base. Forty centuries later they could have used the telephone or wireless, and saved the world the labor of learning more than one language.

Soon as the burnt district was cool enough to handle, the indefatigable merchant was digging among the ruins for property perchance not in ashes, stock for a new store. These stores were pitifully primitive. 'Twas harking back to earlier times. Old buildings long relegated to vacancy and back-streets, were rejuvenated and reoccupied, and again became part of the commercial world. Lumber from the yards, which were without the fire-zone, went into small frame houses—mere shacks—and into business. The indomitable desire to "put up a good front," and be cheerful about it, was abroad. The old spirit of "Let brotherly love continue," permeated every nook and corner of the jumbled-up town. The two or three dealers whose stocks-in-trade had not been lifted into the great smoke cloud, sold down to the last ounce of food commodity on their shelves, at the old prices and on any terms suiting the sufferer, and never an advantage was taken of the purchaser. There has been recorded no act of selfishness, no act of lawlessness, and not an act discrediting Santa Rosa during those trying days. Her people stood together.

A CITY RIVETED TO THE PLANET.

Then another Santa Rosa grew—sprang up in the night of the former city's desolation. The master builders—Industry and Energy—wrought in the darkness and the morning saw the new rising far above the place of the old. Concrete walls, that will crystalize into the density of granite, through which runs a warp of steel, have been molded into graceful form. Within these is woven a fabric of metal, reinforcing and binding the mural structures into solid mass. Steel columns, beams and girders tie the entire building to itself, and to its concrete foundations. Nothing has gone into the construction of these houses that is not riveted down—down to the planet below them. Their builders built for the future—and the earthquake, and so, in the limestone, clay and iron, this old globe is made to provide against her own disastrous vagaries. Behind the metal-mesh of these walls was another metal that came at the call of the master-builders, and it gathered, and amalgamated, and reassembled its kindred elements into one, and this combination created the New Santa Rosa. As a substitute for the three or four millions lost in that dreadful day, as many new millions of dollars have been poured into the empty sites. The supervisors of Sonoma county solved their problem of restoration, in the splendid new edifice that stands on the place of the old. Their first session was held under a tree in the plaza shortly after the ground was still enough to stand on, and no time was lost at that meeting. A rough board structure for immediate occupancy and a bond issue of \$280,000 were ordered as a starter. The courthouse, restored, including its rich furnishings, will go over the half million dollar mark, but it is built for all time and the earthquake. From solid concrete foundation reinforced with metal, so firm that every square inch of that bed will support two tons of dead weight, to walls of same concrete riveted to their base and bound in bands of triple steel, this house will stand, and when it falls there will be none here to rebuild it. Even the artistic finish of the interior was placed there to stay. The marble stairways panelled with rare Mexican onyx, corridor and chamber lined with marble and scagliola, are not to be shaken from their settings. And the dome—crowning glory of that noble temple—lifts its mass of glass and bronze ninety feet above the pavement, and its rectangular body sixty-five feet long and forty-four feet wide, is so arranged that waves of sunshine—the pure gold of Sonoma's long summertime—will flow into her incomparable capitol all day long. Under this, laid in the stone floor is the **Banner of the Bear**—red lone star in right dexter point, grizzly pedant at fesse, legend "Republic of California" at nombril, and red flannel band along the base. This in heraldry is the State Flag, a knightly ensign with no bar sinister across its argent field. It waved over the plaza of Sonoma from June 14 to July 9, 1846—the briefest life of any flag known, but during that period, and under its folds a Commonwealth was born. On the marble wall of the entrance to the great building are the names of the supervisors, the builders,—Chairman Herbert Austin, Blair Hart, G. J. Armstrong, Lyman Green, J. A. McMinn, C. J. Patterson, I. J. Button, Wm. King, Fred L. Wright, clerk of the Board, and J. W. Dolliver, architect.

On the night of April 17 the lately-elected mayor and council were ushered into office, taking the usual official oath to labor for common good and for the advancement of the municipality. Like all inaugural occasions it was rather a



COURT HOUSE, SANTA ROSA

period of relaxation after the labor of their late campaign, and of self-congratulation on their political and civic advancement. Official duties would begin on the tomorrow—only seven hours away—let it bring its own cares. It did. When the tomorrow came it landed with a jar that turned the new officials out of their beds to find their city on the crest of a tidal wave that arose and fell in its gigantic heave, rocking the old hills on their bases, and the dust-foam of its violence was mantling the sky. It turned them out to face ruin and death and the attendant ills of these twin-agents of desolation, for many weary months. And well they kept their oath of office. While San Francisco was yet sadly contemplating her piles of brick and stone, Santa Rosa was building anew. Carefully and skilfully has she been raised from the wreck of April 18, 1906, and Sonoma's county-seat stands today—April 18, 1911—physically and civicly as secure as human ingenuity can make her.

CHAPTER XLII.

LUTHER BURBANK—TRAVELER IN PLANTLAND.

To pass from Sonoma, her wondrous fertility and her plant-life, to Luther Burbank is only a step, the mere advancing of a thought. Each humble vegetable growth, each brilliant, queenly flower of this soil is of the kingdom of Santa Rosa's famous planter. It may be that the plant is growing as God bade it grow far back in the Third Day of Creation, but another day Burbank may stretch forth his hand, touch its life and bid it grow into another form, its petals glow in another tint. They call him "wizard"—which title he resents, calling himself only a student who has gone to school in a flower-garden. Luther Burbank will have no reference to magic, no association to wand-waving or the exorcism of genii applied to his work. As a common laborer in the field he has sought and found the secret of herb-life. There is nothing mystical in these fruit and flower achievements of which the world has heard, but after all, "Wizard" may not be an unfitting title for the man who has formed a new fruit for the tree and tinted the flower anew. "I only strive to intelligently follow natural laws and learn the secrets of the growing plant," says Mr. Burbank, and thus he has won for himself, and the world shares in his victory. Nothing that can be written here of this man may be offered as news. All lands know of him, and for years all civilized nations have hastened to do him honor. Naturally seedmen, florists, nurserymen, botanists and biologists were the first to see and appreciate the importance of the work that Burbank was doing. It soon came to be no unusual thing for a noted botanist from Sweden or France to arrive one day to see Mr. Burbank, followed next day by a representative of the Emperor of Japan, then by a commissioner from the Czar of Russia, and the next day by a company of distinguished German savants. The late Cecil Rhodes was thoroughly familiar with Mr. Burbank's work, and gave standing orders to the superintendent of his immense South African farms that he should procure each and every new creation that Mr. Burbank should offer, no matter what the cost.

Unique as well as wonderful are the things this man frequently does among his plant-plots. It is an old (color) gag that a blackberry is green when it is red—red when it is green—green and red when it is black, but Burbank has made the blackberry white. It took years and sixty-five thousand hybrid vines to dim the jetty tintings of nearly fifty-five centuries, but one at last produced the white berry. The pineapple—exotic of the tropic jungle—he has crossed the zones into the northern quince, and now the new pineapple-quince gives promise of being the chief jelly-fruit of the orchard. One would imagine that the rose—the empress of flowers, Flora in all her royal grandeur—is incapable of change or re-creation, but the young Burbank Rose rivals her older sisters born when Eden burst into bloom. She will blossom when the plant is in tiny infancy, and if the days are not too cold will flower all the year around. She



James Burr Bank

is the first out of winter-quarters, is rose-pink in color shading from the center, is three inches in diameter, and was hardly out of her nursery till she won a gold medal—St. Louis Fair, 1904. He has given our dahlia the only feature long required to complete her list of perfections—a perfume, and the verbena under his tutelage exhales the odor of the trailing arbutus; while the scentless calla lily gives off the rare fragrance of the Parma violet. In the mountains of Bulgaria about two-and-one-half acres of red roses will yield each season an average of 6,600 pounds of petals from which is extracted 2.2 pounds of rose attar. This sells in the English market for a price equal to \$7 or \$8 an ounce. The United States consumes about \$8,000,000 worth of perfumes yearly, and when our florists are breeding and harvesting the native flowers for the volatile oils in which they hold their rare, sweet fragrance, we will have no further use for the odors of Araby the Blest.

A CHILD AMID THE FLOWERS.

Luther Burbank was born in the year 1849 at Lancaster, Mass., and from earliest childhood evinced a passionate love for flowers and all forms of plant-life—the beginning of an occupation that was to make him world-known. If poverty be the nurse and incentive of genius, this boy was well equipped for after-fame, for all his earlier years his was the soul-wearing struggle to make both ends meet. Even after he had added the Burbank potato to the food-supply of the world, adding to the wealth of this nation an estimated increase of twenty millions of dollars (Burbank received \$150 for the new plant), and had left Massachusetts, the home of culture and poverty, he found existence still a difficult problem. Among the Marin county hills he landed, an argonaut of 1875, but there was no golden fleece awaiting him. As a laborer for his daily wage he sought among the dairies and small ranches for employment. Thirty-five years ago in California the fruit trees were not covering the land as now and this twenty-five-year old stranger, not physically strong, a nurseryman, found it hard to get a job. But industry and economy—a pair of winners in any game—brought him a patch of Sonoma county soil under a patch of Sonoma climate, and a new force entered the plant world, and a new name was seen in the realm of science. Not the name of a discoverer of a new luxury, as a new life-destroying compound advertised to make war more speedy and deadly, not the name of one who has made it possible for the human voice to be heard across a continent, nor the name of one who has made it possible to fly in the air or swim under the sea; but of the man who has learned how the fruits of the earth blossom and ripen for humanity. And not only is that man repairing the deterioration of time, but he is leading the plant into greater and higher results. It is no wonder the savants journey far to see the one they call the “Master of Horticulture” in his own kingdom, nor is it any wonder that national senates arise to their feet when his name is spoken. And yet, working among his flowers and committing no other offense than disturbing some honey-hunting bee that has its own ancient ideas and methods of pollenization, Burbank has stirred up a swarm of hybrid critics,—wasps to buzz viciously around the experimental grounds. Occasionally a United States government agricultural expert from behind his roller-top desk fires an “opinion” on the work of this quiet laborer toiling among his millions of plants in Santa Rosa; and to vary the class of criticism, occasionally an American citizen publishes adverse views to those held

by the eminent horticulturist, as instanced by the report several years ago of a number of Pasadena truck-gardeners, who probably could not see that Mr. Burbank was improving the market-value of carrots and cabbages. Let it be remembered that it is only in his own country that Luther Burbank's fame is less; foreign government officials have never dishonored him. But it is the unanimous verdict of horticulturists and biologists all the world over that he has added more to the number of useful plants than any other man who has lived, and that his experiments will benefit the world in all years to come, more than those of any other student of plant life. He has already added many millions of dollars to the wealth of the country in the increased value of its fruit and its vegetable and floral products. This benefit is of course increasing as his plants are more widely known. It takes a long time to produce, mature, test, propagate and introduce the increase of a single plant until people near and far can share its benefits. So the harvest of the good that Luther Burbank has done may be said scarcely to have begun, but even now it is amazing.

HOW HE MAKES HIS PLANTS GROW.

The work of plant hybridization is a mystery to many people. This brief statement of how it is accomplished may therefore be of interest: Mr. Burbank gathers a supply of anthers from the desired parent plant the day before the work of hybridization is to be done, and carefully dries them. When the anthers are dried he secures from them the fructifying pollen powder by shaking the anthers over a watch-crystal until it is covered. The blossoms of the seed parent that is to receive the pollen have previously been prepared by removing the anthers, leaving the pistils exposed but uninjured by the operation. Then the pollen is applied to these pistils, and the fructifying agency begins at once its journey to the ovule.

The seeds resulting from this hybridized flower are of course gathered with great care, and the closest watch kept upon them after they are planted. The little seedling may give signs of its combined parentage, or may disclose the fact that it has drawn up something from the profound depths of the converging streams of remote ancestry. These cross-bred plants are again cross-bred, and the result noted carefully, and the same process repeated until the desired success is obtained. Sometimes thousands of specimens have to be destroyed, yielding no results. It is estimated that within the past fifteen years Mr. Burbank has conducted fully one million experiments. The result of these is about one hundred and fifty new creations which he has deemed worthy of preservation—each of them better in some way than anything of its kind that had previously existed. All the rest have been destroyed.

GIVING GOLDEN POPPY A NEW GOWN.

It is not the purpose to give here a list of the new plant changes, the new fruits and flowers Luther Burbank has created and given to mankind. The list is known, not only to the students in the science of which he is recognized as its greatest living exponent, but to the world at large. He has crossed the small dewberry and raspberry and the result is a new berry three and four inches in circumference, growing in clusters of a round dozen, sugared to a high jam and jelly sweetness and will fruit in a high latitude. The small, hard-shell English walnut has been changed to a soft-shell, large as a hen-

egg, and even the wood of the tree has been improved for fine cabinet work, as well as its growth shortened to ten years, fully half of the time required for other walnut trees. Prunes and plums and vegetables have been changed and recreated, like the flowers, and these hundreds of new-forms have been given to the public. Sometimes Mr. Burbank takes a little recreation—a little recreation in a re-creation, and does a—well, funny things. As every Californian knows, the yellow poppy, the flower of the state, whose coming in early summer covers the California hills and valleys in a mantle of gold, resents handling or domestication. Blonde *Eschscholtzia*, born of the western plains, with the western showers in her green leaves, and the western suns in her golden chalice, boldly flaunts her vivid color in the face of "culture." However, Burbank—the only human being she has any reason to respect or fear—one day caught her showing a faint trace of crimson on one of her yellow petals. "Let us see if we can vary the color of Miss Poppy's gown," soliloquized the Flower Wizard. "I think she would look well in red." Then, instantly he removed the subject from her companions—he didn't want any sisterly interference from other poppies—and he watched that transplanted flower with jealous care. Its seeds were planted, and here and there on the petals of the new flowers was the red stain slightly widened. Poppy was getting a new dress. The newer seeds were planted and the Wizard watched. Nothing intruded there—no trespassers allowed—keep off the grass. Even a bee, perchance with foreign pollen on his legs, was told that he was not wanted there. When the new flowers took their places in the "show" many thousands of the great exhibition were as golden as when Mother Nature first bade them grow, and they nodded their yellow heads in saucy defiance to the Wizard who was trying to change the old, old fashion of flowers, especially of poppies, which had ever been true to ancestral life. But they noted among the blonde poppies many whose dresses were more red than yellow, and that startled and angered them. Some of the floral sisterhood were growing frivolous and changeable. Professor Eschscholtz had not interfered with their color or habits, but had only given them a name; and this Mr. Burbank was changing their very looks so that when they returned to their native hills their own family wouldn't know them. But the reddening process went on for eight years. Poppy fought hard for her old habits, old colors, old clothes, but she was only matter, and mind was bending her to its purpose. In every succeeding generation she appeared redder and redder. Poor Poppy. Whenever a flower showed yellow—the loyal yellow, the Wizard instantly removed her, and only poppies with the hybrid tint were permitted to grow there. She was thrown in contact with other poppies—"Papavers"—one the Wizard called "*Papaver Somniferum*" (the opium poppy), and the odor from this white cousin made her sleepy. The Wizard was working year by year with these other poppies, too, and changing them to a variety of forms and colors. In fact it seemed to Poppy that he could do anything he pleased with a flower; could enlarge it as the Shasta Daisy; tint it at will as with a prism one resolves the solar white light into its seven primary colors. So Poppy shed her gold and became a bloom of deep lustrous red. Then the wrathful Californians protested against the act that lost the golden state her golden flower. What next would this indefatigable man of magic do? Dim the golden California sunshine and change the long golden summers to the

leaden hue of an eastern season,—and ruin the stock-argument of the railroad transportation agent; or turn twenty dollar pieces into base-metal and wreck the financial-foundation of the commonwealth. But Mr. Burbank smiled and looked out on the hillsides where the yellow floral mantle yet waves like the mighty oriflamme of a marching host, and said, "Peace! I have left them there, just as Eschscholtz left them." And the enchanted Poppy, her cup emptied of its native gold and filled with the red blood of wizardry, is fated to be an exile, a pampered pet in the gardens of culture. Nevermore will she race a floral-hoiden with the wild, yellow-sisterhood in mad flight over the California plains, when Flora calls her maidens into flower.

THE THORNLESS OPUNTIA.

Burbank's most astounding achievement and the one most fraught with importance, is his spineless cactus. It is the estimate of eminent scientific authorities that the waste places of the world—the great deserts of Sahara and Obi, and the lesser ones of Nevada, Southern California and Arizona—may be planted to this cactus, and made to yield sufficient food to sustain four times the present population of the world. This statement will have little meaning to the reader who has not seen a desert; and the reader who knows what a desert is will have to think several minutes to grasp the immensity of the statement. The world's waste places, that now produce nothing, made to yield four times enough food for all the world's population!

Burbank made this cactus by crossing the giant prickly pear of the American desert with a small, spineless cactus sent to him from Central America. The little cactus bore a very small fruit of fine flavor; the large one bristled with spines long and sharp as needles. The cross has no thorns, but bears a delicious fruit larger than an apple. Not only the fruit is edible, but the stems and leaves. One robust plant produces more than a quarter of a ton of food for either man or beast. The desert land of the globe is estimated to be 2,700,000,000 acres, an area larger than the United States including the insular possessions by 6,000 miles. The semi-arable lands of the globe are estimated at 9,000,000,000 square miles additional. Practically, all of this, as well as the desert lands, save with little exception, may, with the spineless cactus, be reclaimed for food. The fertile acres of this planet—16,000,000,000 of them—will of course produce more and with greater rapidity than the desert lands. The population of the globe is estimated at something like 1,500,000,000, and Mr. Burbank holds that this "may be doubled and yet, in the immediate food of the cactus plant itself and in the food animals which may be raised upon it, there would still be enough food for all."

In several countries there are certain kinds of cactus having few or no thorns, and these when considered edible are used for food. Even where there are no thorns, the woody fibrous skeletons of the leaves make them more or less indigestible. These overcome, the development of the fruit and leaves for food for man and beast must be accomplished. Mr. Burbank has worked among these lines, and breeding in the good and out the bad, rather than seeking to create a wholly new plant. In one sense, the cactus he has produced is new because it possesses excellencies, devoid of obnoxious elements, found in no other cactus. From the five genera of the plant common in this country he went to work, seeding and crossing for years to break up for all time the habits

of millions of years. It was discouraging. The "prickly pear" is not a modest little violet ready for floral-matrimony, nor a "primrose on the river-brim." It is a tough proposition wherever found, and Mr. Burbank's subjects for civilization not only refused to be improved and made nice, gentle, stickerless plants, but in many cases grew more thorny and more worthless than before. When Mr. Burbank thought he had a fine, promising young cactus well on the road to a spineless career, and he planted its seeds for further culture, up would sprout a new plant that fairly bristled with spines and thorns—reverting to an original type resembling a mad porcupine. But those showing change and improvement were selected and the fight went on. The systematic hybridization and selection began to win and after ten years' struggle a great cactus eight feet in height, its big fruit-bearing thalli or leaves without a thorn or spicule showing, was growing in the grounds—the heretofore invincible plant of the lifeless desert won by science to the uses of its conqueror, man.

HE HAS MADE THE CACTUS SHED ITS THORNS.

The fruit of the new cactus is about two and a quarter inches wide by three and a half inches long. Color is yellow, and it is delicious to the taste. Like any food first eaten, its flavor is different. To some it tastes like a peach, to others a melon, a pineapple, a blackberry. It may be eaten fresh, cooked or preserved. The leaves have an attractive flavor when cooked, and may be cooked in many ways, or may be preserved as melon or ginger rinds are so handled. The new cactus, when it is finished and ready for its life-work—the work it will do all down the coming countless ages—will not be raised to sell. It will be free for the billions of acres lying waste and useless on the surface of the globe. So this tireless man seeking subjects for his life-labor has gone down into the desert where nothing grows but the cactus, the pariah of the vegetable kingdom; the plant that covers its leaves with deadly barbs fearing that some starving creature will find a morsel of food thereon; a tree preserving an eternal hostility to all living things except to the rattlesnake or scorpion within its shade—if it ever casts a shade in its hellish habitat. There he has attacked this stubborn, irreconcilable thing,—stripped the coat of spikes from its body, taught it to produce edible fruit for beast,—in fact he has broken up the habits of billions of seasons and set it in the ways of usefulness. Any man with a few feet of earth in some village-home, or with a garden in the country, or with farms which have lost their fertility, or with large areas of desert or mountain lands, may become a sharer in the fruits of this act. For here, as in all he has ever done, the supreme purpose of his life looms up, colossal in its contrast with the mean selfishness of man. All his work is for humanity. If he can produce or improve a fruit or flower that will benefit or brighten the life of his fellow, he is satisfied. He only wants the world to be better for his having lived in it. Yet to many of his own countrymen Burbank is unknown,—though this may not be to his injury. In a distant part of this state, the progressive real estate dealers proclaim that he lives in their neighborhood, and not a few accept the statement. In Europe, Asia, Africa, and in the Antipodes, whence they send scientists to learn of this man his wonderful methods, they know. In the far empires where shotted guns frown across the frontiers and where the genius of man is bent to the preparation of more direct means of destruction, they know. In the famine-blighted plains where human-

ity starves and dies till the only product of their fields is a harvest of the dead, they know. In the new places newly mapped for immigration and civilization, they know of the laborer among his plants on the rim of the western hemisphere striving to assist the weary, old world to provide food for its fifteen hundred millions inhabitants. When the industrious explorers of the United States Government were scouring the desert places of the earth in search of a thornless cactus which they thought might be introduced into the arid regions of America, and finding at last in Algeria a prickly pear almost spineless, Burbank had been for years cultivating tens of thousands of cacti upon his grounds in Santa Rosa, U. S.; thousands of them at that very time practically thornless and spiculeless, and all moving forward under his direction to produce a plant that should have for all time only the things desired. Hugo de Vries, the eminent Dutch botanist, who visited Burbank in 1904, said of him:

"The flowers and fruits of California are less wonderful than the flowers and fruits that Mr. Burbank has made. He is a great and unique genius. The desire to see what he has done was the chief motive of my coming to America. He has carried on the breeding and selection of plants to definite ends. Such a knowledge of Nature and such ability to handle plant-life would be possible only to one possessing genius of a high order."

HAS WORKED ALONE—AND MISUNDERSTOOD.

David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, adds this tribute to the laurels that have come to Santa Rosa's honored citizen: "In his field of the application of our knowledge of heredity, selection and crossing to the development of plants, he stands unique in the world. No one else, whatever his appliances, has done as much as Burbank, or disclosed as much of the laws governing these phenomena. He has worked for years alone, not understood and not appreciated, at a constant financial loss, and for this reason,—that his instincts and purposes are essentially those of a scientific man, not of a nurseryman, nor even of a horticulturist. To have tried fewer experiments and all of a kind likely to prove economically valuable, and finally to have exploited these as a nurseryman, would have brought him more money. In his own way, Luther Burbank belongs in the class of Faraday and the long array of self-taught great men who lived while the universities were spending their strength in fine points of grammar and hazy conceptions of philosophy. His work is already an inspiration to botanists as well as horticulturists, and his methods are yielding rich results in the hands of others. Scientific men belong to many classes; some observe, some compare, some think, and some carry knowledge into action. There is need for all kinds and a place for all. With a broader opportunity, Burbank could have done a greater variety of things and touched life at more points; but at the same time, he would have lost something of his simple intensity and fine delicacy to touch,—things which the schools do not always give and which too much contact with men sometimes take away.

"Great men are usually men of simple, direct sincerity of character. These marks are found in Burbank. As sweet, straightforward, and as unspoiled as a child, always interested in the Phenomena of Nature, and never seeking fame or money or anything else for himself. If his place is outside the temple of science, there are not many who will be found fit to enter.

"All that Luther Burbank has received,—observation of the keenest type, unsurpassed intuition, knowledge, understanding, scientific attainment, in a word, genius of the highest order for the interpretation of the work to which he has devoted his life,—he has accepted as a sacred trust, not to be dissipated but to be administered with unswerving fidelity to the common interests of mankind."

Elbert Hubbard in his inimical way thus gives his impression of Luther Burbank at close range:

"I saw Burbank in his garden there at Santa Rosa. A man with iron gray hair, furrowed face of tan, blue eyes, that would be weary and sad were it not for the smiling mouth, whose corners do not turn down. A gentle gentleman, low voiced, quiet, kindly, with a willing heart of love. On Broadway no one would see him, and on Fifth avenue no one would turn and look. His form is slender, and smart folks, sudden and quick at conclusion, might glance at the slender form and say the man is sickly. But the discerning behold that he is the type that lives long, because he lives well. His is the strength of the silken cord that bound the god Thor when all the chains broke. He is always at work, always busy, always thinking, planning, doing, dissatisfied with the past, facing the East with eager hope. He is curious as a child, sensitive as a girl in love, strong as a man, persistent as gravitation and gifted like a god.

"His hands are sinewy and strong—the hands of a sculptor. His clothes are easy and inexpensive. Children would go to him instinctively. Women would trust him.

"Luther Burbank was born in Massachusetts, and those prime virtues of New England, industry and economy, are his in rare degree.

"Henry Thoreau said: 'The character of Jesus was essentially feminine.' That is to say, the love that could embrace a world was mother-love, carried one step further. The same could truthfully be said of Luther Burbank.

"Much has been written in an exaggerated way of Burbank's achievements, but the fact is his genius is of a kind in which we can all share, and is not difficult to comprehend.

"Genius in his case is a great capacity for hard work. Fused with this capacity is great love, great delicacy, great persistency. Among scientists there is almost as much bigotry and dogmatism as there is among theologians. There is canned science as well as canned religion. In truth, most so-called scientists are teachers of text-books—purveyors in canned goods.

"The most beautiful words I heard him utter were these: 'I do not know.' He makes no effort to explain things he does not understand. He lives out his life in the light.

"'The land that produces beautiful flowers and luscious fruits will also produce noble men and women,' said Aristotle. Also in producing beautiful flowers and luscious fruits, men and women become noble.

"The finest product of the life-work of Luther Burbank is the man himself."

BUILDING THE GREAT SHASTA DAISY.

The great Shasta Daisy, white as the noble California mountain that gave it name, was born of home-memory. When Luther Burbank was a boy wooing with child-love the wild flowers of his native hills, there was one bloom in which

he took a particular interest, possibly because every man's hand was against it. This was the little wild field daisy, to many a farmer an unmitigated evil, a pest to be fought at every possible point. When he had begun his seed-raising for market, years after, he frequently went to the hills for wild flower seeds, planting them in his garden and noting with curious interest how the plants varied from the parent-plants. A certain chivalry, it may have been, a desire to reclaim the daisy from the company of the outcast weeds, caused him to include it in his experiments. There came a day in after years when he was to demonstrate again his tenderness for his flower-sweetheart, the little waif he loved through pity, and to become its champion in a still larger way. For he had laid out in his mind a scheme for the ennoblement of this wild-wood flower;—he would lift it from its low-estate among the serfs and make it a queen.

In England there grows the daisy beloved of the English poets, "Flora's page—with silver crest and golden eye," larger and coarser of stem than its American cousin; in Japan is another of the family, not so large as the other two, but with petals like the dazzling snow-peak of sacred Fusi-yama. From three continents Burbank would select his new daisy—America for the strong constitution that would bring life to the hybrid; Europe for a liberal circumference of blossom, and Asia for the virgin snowy whiteness that is now the marvel of the new creation. The choicest seeds were sent him from over the two seas, and from the wild daisies of New England he personally selected those of the third subject. He planted in his grounds at Santa Rosa and planned for his new flower as he always plans, with systematic care. It should have grace, beauty and strength; a slender but firm stem at least two feet in length, free from branches; a big, big blossom, and petals of the purest white. In the rich Sonoma soil and under a Sonoma sun the three exotic cousins soon flowered and he crossed them, joining them in a union that was to bloom above the grave of their old selves—a new resurrection. So completely was the pollenating done that after the merging was ended the strain of blood, so to call it, of each plant now flowed in the veins of one. And yet this act of fertilization or new birth was but an early incident in the creation. The real struggle was ahead. The seeds from the first united-flower were six or eight in number, and from their plants only the few approaching the ideal were selected. From the third crop about fifty seeds of the union-plants were chosen, and the fourth in the progression produced a selection of a hundred thousand seeds. These took their burial to come anew into life, to seed, to be selected, to be planted and go the round, season after season, year after year.

DOWN IN THE LIFE-CRYPT OF THE PLANT.

People passing the Burbank grounds note the great beds of flowers, some old acquaintances, others strangers, all in vivid color, and wonder at the prodigality of bloom—the waste of work and plant. They do not know that among those thousands and thousands of blooms massed in one grand bouquet there may be only one flower bearing the seed long sought. One day Mr. Burbank said to his men engaged in planting twenty thousand seeds in a plot of ground—"if I knew which one of these was the one wanted, how much time and work that knowledge would save us." Neither do they know that over the thousands and thousands of blossoms almost daily during the "selecting" season there is a supervision, a scrutiny that marks the most minute detail of growing

change in leaf or stalk or petal. As he makes his way among the rare plants his genius has called into flower, he measures and records the individual growth, the variation of the young plant from the parent stock, and sets aside the candidate chosen to carry ahead the creative work. Somebody has said that so strong is Mr. Burbank's perceptiveness, and his constant supervision over the grounds, that not a stranger-bee can come buzzing among those floral nurslings without its presence being known to the master. Even his workmen are trained in this labor where the utmost care is necessary and where an awkward move or step may ruin the result of ten years' work or destroy a tiny plant worth ten thousand dollars. Not only does he demand care, sobriety, nerve, but SYMPATHY. The man who works for Burbank must labor with him—must follow him down into the life-crypt of the plant, and be near when the Master touches the key that bursts the new bloom or swells the new fruit in the kingdom of vegetation. The countless companies of visitors who seek Burbank,—many scientists like himself, equipped in mind and purpose to understand and appreciate and gather information concerning the sublime character and colossal magnitude of his work, and others who come through childish curiosity and whose only purpose is a nosegay or an autograph, do not always understand that Luther Burbank's minutes are worth more to humanity than the days of any other man on earth. Conventions have come demanding to be entertained by this rare-minded analyst and explorer in the unknown, and have gone away dissatisfied because they did not have freedom to tramp and pluck at will among plants that had used up a decade of Luther Burbank's life, and whose commercial value is the ransom of a king.

Returning to the new daisy, the re-creating work went on for seven years, the salient characteristics of the three originals, blended, slowly producing the flower sought. In the process of development often strange things would happen. Hybrids will sometimes show a tendency to double like the chrysanthemum, and with petals strangely convoluted. The new daisy occasionally developed unusually large flowers, almost two feet in circumference—too large. They had grown to their great size under peculiarly favorable conditions, and this unfitted them for use for all sorts of soil, climate and people. Such blooms, however beautiful, are rejected, and Mr. Burbank never permits himself to be deceived by a show of surpassing excellence, which under ordinary conditions would not again manifest itself. "If I deceive myself," said Mr. Burbank, "I deceive the public, too." Deception has no part in the soul of Luther Burbank. Finally he was satisfied, and the great Shasta Daisy was born to brighten the surface of the earth. It is a beautiful flower, a rare brilliant white, the center a pure yellow, with long, graceful stem,—and in every detail the flower Mr. Burbank planned years ago. The little, humble daisy of the Massachusetts hillside grown into the queenly Shasta Daisy of the golden west.

AS THE PLANT—SO THE CHILD.

This story is a page of the history of Luther Burbank and his mission. Volumes would be required for the full story of his life-work, much of which has never been told. Hundreds of new creations in fruit and flower, tree and plant, have gone out from his grounds and are growing in distant places, producing for the men who have forgotten the creator. The writer of this brief account acknowledges his obligation to Mr. W. S. Harwood, whose "New

Creations in Plant Life" is an excellent and just tribute to Luther Burbank. But all who come to Burbank must honor that grand, simple character, molded by extreme poverty and toil, and hopes and fears, and striving after ideals that were almost too high, too rare for human reach. Grand, simple character—grand as nature and simple as the child whose purity of soul he can appreciate, as shown in the following from a recent public address:

"I love sunshine, the blue sky, trees, flowers, mountains, green meadows, running brooks, the ocean when its waves softly ripple along the beach, or when pounding the rocky cliffs with its thunder and roar, the birds of the field, waterfalls, the rainbow, the dawn, the noonday, the evening sunset—but children above them all. Trees, plants, flowers, they are always educators in the right direction, they always make us happier and better, and, if well grown, they speak of loving care and respond to it as far as is in their power; but in all this world there is nothing so appreciative as children,—those sensitive, quivering creatures of sunshine, smiles, showers and tears."

Whence in all the world of melody e'er came a sweeter strain to vibrate along the pure, deep reaches of the soul,—sensitive tones of sunshine, smiles, showers, tears.

Recently at a banquet given by the California Board of Trade in his honor, Mr. Burbank likened child-culture to plant-culture, and from his remarks the following is taken:

"I was brought up in a family like most of you and my eyes have always been wide open when something appeared which promised to be useful to myself or others. Among other things flowers and children never escape my notice, but children respond to ten thousand subtle influences which leave no more impression on a plant than they would on a sphinx. You may say, 'well, what do you know about children?' Anything we love, we study, and I have observed that in searching for good teachers you do not choose parents of large families on account of their superior knowledge of children. You generally select those who have no families of their own, do you not? Therefore, as one of the latter class, I claim the privilege of saying a word for the helpless little victims. * * *

"We in America form a nation with the bloods of half the peoples of the world within our veins. We are more crossed than any other nation in the history of the world, and here we meet exactly the same results that are always seen in a much crossed race of plants; all the worst as well as all the best qualities of each are brought out in their fullest intensities, and right here is where selective environment counts. All the necessary crossing has been done, and now comes the work of elimination, the work of refining, until we shall get an ultimate product that will be the finest human race which has ever been known. It is perhaps this country which will produce that race. Many years will pass before the finished work is attained, but it is sure to come. The characteristics of the many peoples that make up this nation will show in the composite with many of the evil characteristics removed and the finished product will be the race of the future.

"In my work with plants and flowers I introduce color here, shape there, size or perfume, according to the product desired. In such processes the teachings of nature are always followed. Its great forces only are employed. All

that has been done for plants and flowers by crossing, nature has already accomplished for the American people. By the crossing of bloods strength has in one instance been secured, in another intellectuality, in still another moral force. * * *

"And now, what will hasten this development most of all? The proper rearing of children. Don't feed children on maudlin sentimentalism or dogmatic religion; give them nature. Let their souls drink in all that is pure and sweet. Rear them, if possible, amid pleasant surroundings. If they come into the world with souls groping in darkness, let them see and feel the light. Don't terrify them in early life with the fear of an after world. There never was a child that was made more noble and good by the fear of a hell. Let nature teach them the lessons of good and proper living combined with an abundance of well-balanced nourishment. Those children will grow to be the best men and women. Put the best in them by contact with the best outside. They will absorb it as a plant does the sunshine and the dew."

CHAPTER XLIII.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS OF SONOMA COUNTY.

By G. N. Whitaker.

In writing the origin of Pomona Grange and other farmers' organizations of Sonoma county, I do not claim any literary or historical talent. I shall only give the facts and instances as my memory serves me, with the dates and figures as far as they can be obtained. To do this I must go back to July 6, 1872, at the court house in Santa Rosa, when the Sonoma County Farmers' Club was organized with the late H. P. Holmes as president, G. N. Whitaker vice president, and the late A. W. Middleton secretary.

At that time wheat was "King" in the productions of Sonoma county, and in the state, for that matter. Farmers' clubs were being organized in all the wheat producing counties of the state to fight Friedlander, the "wheat king," as he was called by the grain farmers of the state. He controlled the foreign shipping, had a monopoly in grain dealing and practically controlled the grain markets of the entire Pacific coast. Hence the organization of the grain growers to procure better prices for their product and to buy grain bags at a lower rate. Sonoma county farmers were among the first to organize for their own protection.

The wheat crop of the county in 1884 was 2,160,000 bushels, and that year the wheat crop of the state was estimated at 60,000,000 bushels, the largest wheat crop ever produced in any state of the Union. After deducting for seed and home use it left 50,000,000 bushels for export. Sonoma county's estimate for export was 2,000,000 bushels.

The farmers' club was foremost in advocating direct railroad connection from Sacramento to Santa Rosa for the purpose of having eastern connection for their fruit crops. At that time, 1872, it took three days to go from Santa Rosa to the Capitol city, now it takes three hours. The subject of a jute factory was first introduced by the late W. H. Rector, a sturdy Scotchman who had been trained in the linen factories in Scotland. He followed the subject through all the farmers' organizations from the Farmers' Club to the Grange, and it was through his influence that the jute bag factory was established at San Quentin. Mr. Rector was also the inventor of the Turbin water wheel; the first one for use was at his Mark West flour mill, situated where Burke's Sanitarium is now located.

The Farmers' Club demonstrated by actual growth that sugar beets could be grown in the county at a profit. We quote from the report of the committee: "To the president and members of Sonoma County Farmers' Club: Your committee, to whom was assigned the duty of testing sugar beets grown in this county, beg leave to report that we have tested four separate lots of beets grown on different varieties of soil from which, with very imperfect appliances, we have obtained from four to seven per cent sugar. The best obtained

was from beets grown in Bennett Valley by G. N. Whitaker, but we are of the opinion that we would have obtained more satisfactory results from the others but for the fact that owing to some delay in getting the machinery in operation, the beets were allowed to remain in the ground until they had taken a second growth after the rains set in. From the result of the experiments made we are satisfied that beets grown in the vicinity of Santa Rosa are as rich in saccharine and are as free from deleterious salts as those grown in any other locality. For the foregoing reasons and others too numerous for explanation in this report, your committee most earnestly recommend the enterprise to your favorable consideration. For a detailed account of the experiment we refer to the report of Mr. Veling, who made the test. The seed was procured from France, the best variety, by our secretary, E. W. Maslin.

"S. T. COULTER,
"R. A. THOMPSON,
"THEODORE STALEY,
"H. P. HOLMES,
"JOHN ADAMS,
"Committee."

Mr. Veling wrote his report, which is too long for publication here. On motion, the thanks of the club were tendered Mr. Veling for his interesting report. A committee was appointed to confer with our citizens on the subject of the establishment of a beet sugar factory and straw-paper mill. The president named upon the committee S. T. Coulter, George Hood and George W. Davis.

July 5, 1873, Judge T. Hart Hyatt, a farmer of Solano county, addressed the club upon the interests of agriculture. Again, at a subsequent meeting, the club was entertained by a paper read by Dr. A. S. Heath on "The composition of soils, plants and animals." The club was always very well attended and there were many quotations copied in the eastern agricultural journals from its meetings. There were many local questions of importance discussed and brought to the attention of the farmers and stock growers of the county. At a meeting W. H. Rector was invited to address the club on the subject of a jute grain-bag factory, to be located at San Quentin and operated by the prisoners of the state. The thanks of the club were tendered Mr. Rector on his very interesting address. I cannot leave this subject without giving the names of the charter members of the club, so far as my memory serves me, who pioneered the farmers' organizations in Sonoma county, viz.: H. P. Holmes, G. N. Whitaker, A. W. Middleton, R. A. Thompson, John Underhill, Robert Forsyth, A. Hagan, F. J. Drennan, G. W. Wilkes, A. J. Mills, John Hendly, Sr., Dr. J. D. Stockton, R. Fulkerson, W. S. M. Wright, J. Harris, J. Hughes, A. Lacque, J. Farmer, G. W. Davis, H. Witzer, P. Maddox, R. Maddox, Robert Crane, A. J. Peterson, James Fulton, George Hood, I. De Turk, T. J. Drennan, S. T. Coulter, and E. W. Maslin. Judge Ross and others addressed the club and predicted good results from the organization. We regret that we did not have the names of all those farmers that pioneered the organization in the county. The club ceased to do business, apparently for the want of interest, but went down with all honors as being the pioneer of all farmers' organizations in Imperial Sonoma.

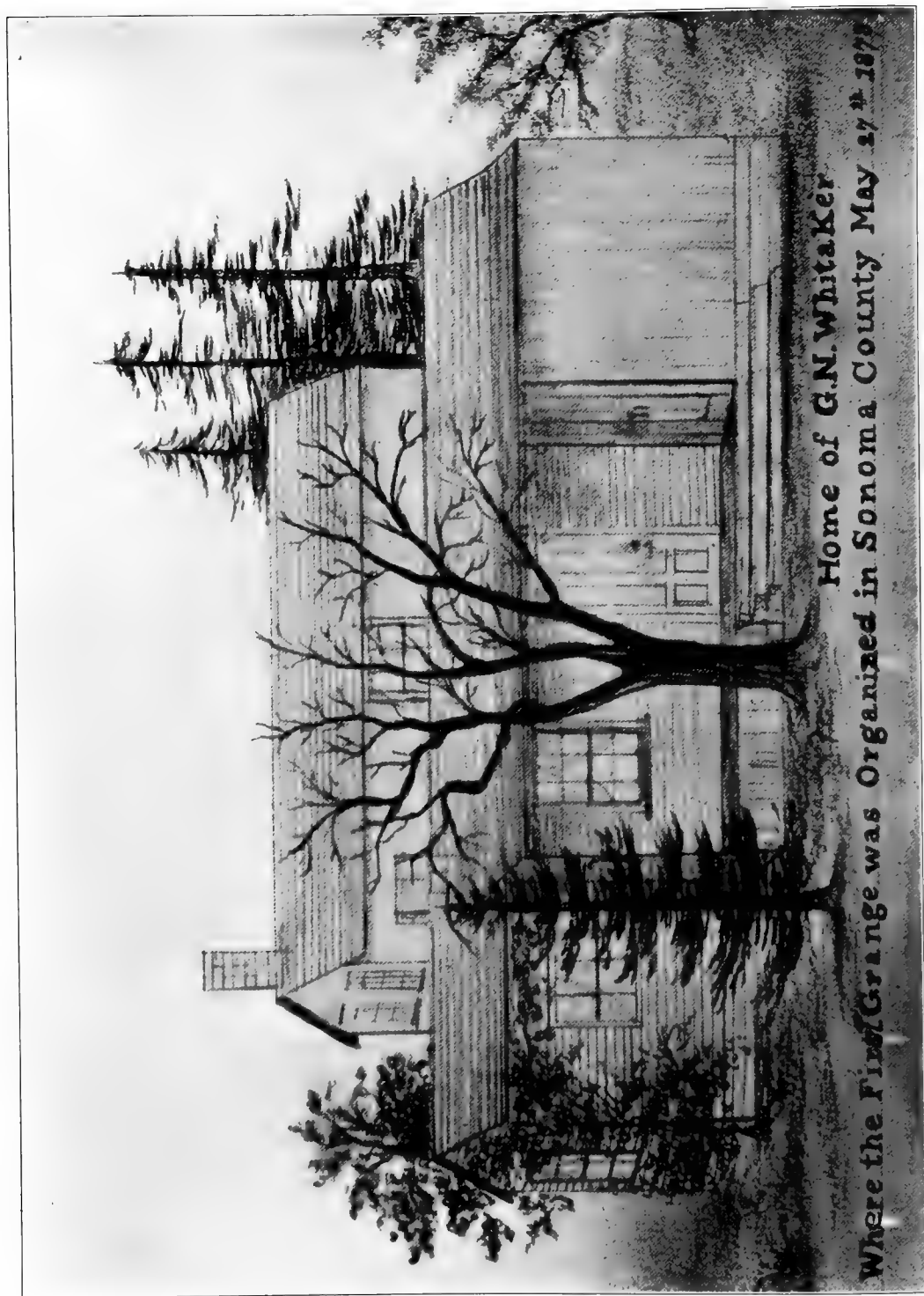
Much credit is due them for the notice they brought to the outside world of the wonderful climate, the varied products of the county, their advocacy of the farmers' interests and rights, and for the firm stand they always took for the best interests of the county.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SONOMA COUNTY.

On February 20, 1886, the Sonoma County Horticultural and Viticultural Association was organized. Those present at the organization of the Horticultural and Viticultural association of Sonoma county, which was called to order by W. C. Pridham, chairman pro-tem, were N. Carr, E. A. Rogers, J. C. Forbs, J. H. Hornbeck, L. H. Chinn, E. G. Light, G. T. Trowbridge, F. D. Munz, N. G. Finley, S. M. Martin, A. J. Mills, G. N. Whitaker, I. De Turk, Captain G. E. Grosse. Each member was urged to interest himself in the movement to enlarge their market, which was too small, and work together as a unit for the betterment of all. G. T. Trowbridge was appointed secretary pro-tem; on motion of E. A. Rogers and seconded by G. N. Whitaker the meeting was made a permanent organization under the name of Sonoma County Horticultural and Viticultural Association with its officers W. C. Pridham, president; John Markley, vice president; G. T. Trowbridge, secretary. A committee of five was appointed to draw up by-laws and a constitution. The meeting then adjourned until February 29th to meet again at the Grand hotel in Santa Rosa.

This society continued to hold regular monthly meetings until the earthquake, April 18, 1906. Its aim was the betterment of the interests of the fruit growers of the county. There were many questions of much interest discussed and it was the means of inducing the growing of better fruits, how and when to combat the insect pests, to seek better markets and many other matters of interest to growers. During the life of this society it maintained an exhibit in the court house with much credit to the fruit growers and the county as a fruit-growing section of the state. In 1887-88 the society collected an exhibit of the various fruits grown in the county and exhibited them in Sacramento during the annual meeting of the American Pomological Society of Boston, Mass. This exhibit was in charge of Martin Braugher. The *Santa Rosa Press Democrat* had this article: "Another Trophy!" "Sonoma, as usual, gets away with the honors." "It will be remembered that the American Pomological Society, whose headquarters are in Boston, Mass., visited Santa Rosa two years ago after an annual meeting held in Sacramento. At the Sacramento meeting an exhibit was made by the Sonoma County Horticultural Society of the products of this county in competition with other counties of the state. Nothing was heard of this critical test until a few days ago when G. N. Whitaker, who was then president of the society, received a registered package without a letter of explanation. The ex-president opened the package and, to his surprise, found it was a bronze medal of the American Pomological Society, awarded to Sonoma county for the best display of nuts, seeds and fruit. It was a surprise to Mr. Whitaker as well as a great satisfaction to him and Sonoma now has another decoration to add to many other triumphs along similar lines. No man has done more to win these honors than G. N. Whitaker, the eminent horticulturist, to whom this medal was forwarded."

At the time of the disaster of April 18, 1906, the horticultural society was weak and its exhibit was destroyed. There never has been another meeting



Home of G.N. Whitaker

Where the First Grange was Organized in Sonoma County May 27th 1873

that I know of, and the organization has gone the way of the Farmers' Club, but the people of the county owe to this pioneer society a debt of gratitude for the work it did.

In the year 1889 another farmers' organization sprung up called the Farmers' Alliance, and some twelve lodges were formed with one central lodge, but it being somewhat of a political nature, it never added anything to the resources of the county and after the first general political campaign in the county, after its organization, it died from the effects of too much "hot air." Thus it will be seen that the farmers have never adopted any co-operative organization that has had the staying qualities of the Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST GRANGE.

May 27, 1873, the first Grange in Sonoma county was organized, by W. H. Baxter, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Whitaker, who furnished the harvest feast in Bennett Valley with twenty-six charter members and with the late N. Carr master, G. N. Whitaker overseer, and the late Heber Plank secretary. It was christened Bennett Valley Grange No. 16, Patrons of Husbandry. Santa Rosa Grange was organized May 28, 1873, with the late G. W. Davis master and J. A. O'Brien secretary. Healdsburg Grange was organized May 29, 1873, with the late F. H. Merry master, and N. L. Holt secretary. Petaluma Grange organized June 14, 1873; L. W. Walker master and G. Heald secretary. Windsor Grange organized July 8, 1873, with A. B. Nally master and J. H. McClelland secretary. Bodega Grange organized July 9, 1873, John H. Hegler master, W. Smith secretary. Sebastopol Grange organized August 15, 1873, with J. M. Hudspeth master, Joseph Purrington secretary. Sonoma Grange organized August 26, 1873, with Leonard Goss master, Alfred V. Lamont secretary. Cloverdale Grange organized September 2, 1873, Charles H. Cooley master, D. M. Wambold secretary. Geyserville Grange organized September 11, 1873, C. M. Bosworth master, R. R. Leigh secretary. Bloomfield Grange organized September 25, 1873, William H. White master, D. Bruner secretary. Two Rock Grange organized December 16, 1873, John R. Doss master, John H. Freeman secretary. The Grange being strictly a farmers' organization non-partisan, non-sectarian and having state and national calling, also all the elements in it to complete a perfect organization, it absorbed all the farmers' societies previously organized in the county. At the time of its organization the other farmers' societies were weak and the farmers being anxious to co-operate for mutual protection was the reason for such rapid organization of the various Granges. From August 10, 1870, to May 25, 1875, there were two hundred and forty-eight subordinate Granges and four county councils organized in California.

Bennett Valley Grange built their hall in the fall of 1873 and it was dedicated to the use of the Patrons of Husbandry, December 4th, with appropriate services by the late Professor E. S. Carr. The hall is built in a beautiful grove of trees and has become one of the fixed places for the people of the valley to meet for business and social enjoyment. Not only this Grange, but all the Granges of the county have contributed their share along these lines.

Sonoma county had twelve subordinate Granges. At that time there was need of a central organization in the county but the State Grange had not provided, in their organic laws, for a central body, hence the subordinate Granges of Sonoma county sought to organize a County Council. There was a call is-

sued by the several Granges, and I regret that I have been unable to get an account of that meeting. It was convened at Santa Rosa, J. N. Bailhache was elected chairman and S. T. Coulter secretary. When the convention adjourned it was to meet on the Monday or Tuesday after the close of the State Grange, or at the call of the chairman. This call was never issued. On May 14, 1874, the Granges of the county issued a call for a convention to form a County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry. At that convention a constitution was submitted to the several Granges for ratification and August 3, 1874, delegates from the subordinate Granges of the county met in Santa Rosa and organized a County Council, it being found that two thirds of the Granges had ratified the constitution submitted May 14, 1874. These resolutions were passed at that convention by the subordinate Granges of the county:

"Resolved that the action of the meeting heretofore held for the purpose of organizing a Sonoma County Council be annulled, and that we now proceed to organize a County Council under the constitution that has been ratified by the subordinate Granges in this county."

After much discussion the resolution was returned to a selected committee and a recess declared for thirty minutes, during which time a lunch was served by the ladies in attendance. After the recess the committee presented their report, viz.: "Whereas, in times past a convention was held to form a County Council in Sonoma county and a resolution was adopted organizing a County Council, Brother J. N. Bailhache was elected president, and Brother S. T. Coulter secretary of said Council. Said convention, or Council, was adjourned to meet in Santa Rosa on the Monday or Tuesday after the close of the State Grange, or at the call of its president; and whereas, said convention, or Council, has not met since its first adjournment; and whereas, a meeting was held in Santa Rosa on May 14th, last, pursuant to a call issued by members of the several Granges in Sonoma county, at which a constitution was submitted for their ratification and whereas, said constitution has been ratified by three fourths of the subordinate Granges in Sonoma county. Now, therefore, be it resolved that the action of the first named convention be, and the same is hereby, annulled."

S. T. Coulter,
W. W. Chapman,
A. B. Nally,

Committee."

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted. The minutes of the meeting of May 14th were then read, after which S. T. Coulter offered the following resolution and moved its adoption,

FEAST OF POMONA.

"Whereas, the election of officers by the convention of May 14th was premature, unauthorized and void. Now, therefore, resolved that we proceed to the election of officers for this Council, under the constitution which has been adopted." Motion carried. The chair appointed A. B. Nally and G. N. Whitaker tellers. A vote being taken, the following were elected: William M. P. Hill, of Sonoma Grange, master; G. W. Davis, of Santa Rosa Grange, overseer; W. W. Chapman, of Petaluma Grange, lecturer; A. S. Edwards, of Sonoma Grange, steward; C. H. Cooley, of Cloverdale Grange, assistant steward; N. Carr, of Bennett Valley Grange, chaplain; S. T. Coulter, of Santa Rosa Grange,

secretary; B. B. Berry, of Sebastopol Grange, treasurer; W. W. White of Bloomfield Grange, gate keeper; Mrs. E. R. Davis, of Santa Rosa Grange, Ceres; Mrs. H. S. Carr, of Bennett Valley Grange, Pomona; Mrs. R. N. Coulter, of Santa Rosa Grange, Flora; Mrs. C. H. Cooley, of Cloverdale Grange, assistant lady steward. During the recess the ladies present served an excellent harvest feast. This completed the formation of the County Council with the exception of an announcement made in reference to some changes in the by-laws and fixing the time for holding meetings. There was a rising vote of thanks given the ladies for the fine repast served. This was the first Pomona feast held by the County Council.

The offices of the County Council were for the disseminating of information on crops and of statistical matter for the benefit of the members. The Council held five meetings from August 3, 1874, to May 9, 1875. In April, 1875, delegates from the various subordinate Granges in the county attended a state convention for the purpose of establishing a grangers' bank. These delegates were Hill, Goss, Coulter, Whitaker, Carr, and Chapman, Davis, Cooley, and others. On their way home by boat, they held an informal meeting in reference to disbanding the County Council and forming a county, or district, Grange; their object, as stated by Coulter, Whitaker and Cooley, was that the County Council had no calling further than the County Granges. By forming a County Grange it would have county, state and national standing. At a meeting on May 9th, of the County Council at Sonoma, Master W. Mc. P. Hill stated that a change in the constitution of the state and national Granges made it apparent that the County Council might reorganize into a District Grange. We submit the minutes of the meeting for a more detailed account.

"Sonoma, May 9, 1875. Sonoma County Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the chairman, William Mc. P. Hill. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, the roll was called and a quorum was present. Worthy Master Hill stated, that by the amendment of the constitution and arrangements of the state executive committee, made it apparent that we might disband and take the necessary steps for the organization of a County, or District Grange. A motion to adjourn was offered and after some discussion, it was withdrawn by permission and the consideration of the proposed organization of a County Grange was debated upon at some length. A motion was offered by S. T. Coulter and seconded by G. N. Whitaker; moved: that it is the sense of this Council that it is in favor of the organization of a District Grange, in accordance with the provisions of the state constitution and that the five masters present be requested to prepare a petition and present it to the several subordinate Granges; motion carried. It was moved and carried that boundaries be confined to Sonoma county for a County Grange.

"Resolved, that the secretary of this Council be instructed to call the attention of the several Granges of the county to the provisions of the amended constitution of the National Grange, and ask them to pass upon the advisability of a County Grange, and present their decision to the district deputy, George W. Davis, with authority to call a meeting for the purpose of instituting such a County Grange; resolution adopted. Members were called upon and spoke on the good of the order. It was moved and carried that this County Council now disband and turn over all books and papers to the County Grange, when organ-

ized. The County Council then closed with singing and toasts for all, especially for Sonoma Grange for their general entertainment. Congratulations were exchanged on all sides and a happy goodby, and Sonoma County Council ceased to do business. S. T. Coulter, secretary."

This was one of the most enjoyable meetings that the Council ever held and many thanks are due the Sonoma Grange for their hospitality on that occasion. Such a harvest feast has never been excelled by the subordinate Granges in the county. It is well that such a change should take place in the historic town of old Sonoma. It was only following the critical times of earlier days.

William Mc. P. Hill spoke that day and made one of the most masterful addresses of his life in advocacy of the Patrons of Husbandry. During his address he said, "I would rather be master of the State Grange than to be governor of the state of California." Such was the close of the County Council and the initiatory steps to organize the Sonoma County Pomona Grange, and history will point to Sonoma as being the place of one more historic event in the county.

I submit the names of those who pioneered the organization of the County Council, viz.: N. Carr, G. N. Whitaker, of Bennett Valley Grange; P. Warner, W. H. Rector, G. W. Davis and S. T. Coulter, of Santa Rosa Grange; C. H. Cooley and D. M. Wambold, of Cloverdale Grange; James Gregson, B. B. Berry, John Gallagher, James Gannon, of Sebastopol Grange; C. H. Cheney and J. Wilkinson, of Bodega Grange; W. H. White, D. M. Parks and W. P. Hall, of Bloomfield Grange; A. Wilsey, John Doss and J. V. Wilson, of Two Rock Grange; L. W. Walker, W. W. Chapman, A. Caldwell, J. L. Mock and George D. Green, of Petaluma Grange; William Mc. P. Hill, L. Goss and A. S. Edwards, of Sonoma Grange; A. B. Nally, E. H. Barnes and J. H. McClelland, of Windsor Grange. Healdsburg and Geyserville Granges were not represented. There were a number of the ladies present but I do not have the names of any except those who were elected to office. I regret not having all of the names of those present and who took part in the deliberations of that eventful day. The call was issued by the masters of the five Granges, represented as per resolution passed and after the district deputy received a reply from the several subordinate Granges he issued a call for a meeting of delegates in Santa Rosa September 21, 1875, for the purpose of completing the organization of a District, or County Grange. The minutes of that meeting are as follows: "Santa Rosa, September 21, 1875." "Pursuant to call, a meeting of masters, their wives, and delegates from the subordinate Granges of the county met at Grange Hall, Santa Rosa, for the organizing of a County Pomona Grange. W. H. Baxter, state deputy and secretary of the State Grange called the meeting to order, and appointed the following committee on credentials: N. Carr, C. H. Cooley, W. W. Chapman. C. H. Cooley was requested to act as temporary secretary. The committee reported the following entitled to seats: Sonoma Grange, Hill, Goss, Harding, and the Mesdames Harding and Goss; Cloverdale Grange, C. H. Cooley; Healdsburg Grange, B. Capell, and Charles Alexander; Bennett Valley Grange, Mr. and Mrs. N. Carr and G. N. Whitaker; Petaluma Grange, W. W. Chapman; Bloomfield Grange, La Coste, and W. H. White; Bodega Grange, Mr. and Mrs. Purrine. After reading instructions and regulations the convention elected the following officers for a Pomona Grange: master, L. Goss, of Sonoma; overseer, W. H. White, of Bloomfield; lecturer, W. W. Chapman, of Petaluma; steward, C. H.

Cooley, of Cloverdale; assistant steward, B. B. Capell, of Healdsburg; chaplain, N. Carr, of Bennett Valley; treasurer, G. N. Whitaker; secretary, William Mc. P. Hill; ceres, Mrs. L. Goss; pomona, Mrs. N. Carr; flora, Mrs. Harding; lady assistant steward, Mrs. C. H. Cooley, was elected but not present; gatekeeper, Purrine of Bodega Grange. Fifteen paid membership fees amounting to \$63. By motion the secretary was instructed to draw a warrant on the treasurer for \$25 in favor of W. H. Baxter, \$10 for expenses as deputy and \$15 to procure a charter for the Pomona Grange. The lecturer was instructed to submit a code of by-laws at the next meeting, also to prepare a circular to the several Granges of the county and invite their co-operation. A vote of thanks was given Santa Rosa and Bennett Valley Granges for the dinner served. The Grange was closed to meet at the call of the master.

This completed the organization of Ponoma Grange that was begun with so much hope for the future prosperity of the Patrons of Husbandry. This organization has never missed holding a quarterly meeting except in exceptionally stormy weather or for some other good cause, and has made history for all time. William Mc. P. Hill never qualified as secretary; he had been nominated and was elected to the joint senatorship of his district and his time was occupied making his campaign. The treasurer, G. N. Whitaker, acted as secretary and treasurer during the year and at the next annual election he was re-elected secretary and served in that capacity nine successive years. At the last mentioned meeting the masters and their wives were required to pay only \$3 each and the delegates \$5 each as a charter fee. At a subsequent meeting the law was changed to make the fee \$3 for each member.

Pomona Grange is a fifth degree Grange, with authority to confer that degree upon its members. Its officers are to look after the educational features of the subordinate Granges, and also everything pertaining to the good of the order. It is made up of masters of subordinate granges, their wives, and such fourth degree members as delegates. Its quarterly meetings are held in Santa Rosa, and it holds special meetings with the subordinate granges when invited to do so by them. Many important subjects are brought out for the welfare of the farmers of the county. Such subjects are discussed in their sessions and, if found advisable, are brought before the public through the newspapers or by a committee. The grange committee often come before the board of supervisors on subjects of importance and generally with good results. Thus their influence results in co-operation which could not be secured in any other way. "How long will it take a farmer to become a granger?" This can be answered by first identifying himself with one of these organizations, and by so doing meeting the co-operation of others and in exchanging ideas reap a mutual benefit as well as surrounding himself and family with uplifting influences.

Although the Grange is non-sectarian and non-political, yet the work of the ritual and teachings are of the highest moral character, such as cannot be found in any other farmers' organization. The wisdom of the members of the subordinate, Pomona, State and National Granges being combined it will readily be seen with what force any measure that is just can be presented to the county, state and national congress, wherein one individual or one grange could accomplish but little even in a local manner.

SONOMA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PARK ASSOCIATION.

In 1878 a number of farmers and stockmen of Sonoma county organized an association for the purpose of improving their stock. On December 30th of that year the following persons signed articles of incorporation for the Sonoma County Agricultural Park Association: Dr. W. Finlaw, J. P. Clark, James Adams, H. W. Byington, Baker & Ross, Joseph Wright, W. G. Atkinson, Murphy Bros., E. Latapie, V. Quackenbush, G. W. Savage, John Taylor, Ragdale Bros., and E. T. Niles. This association held several successful fairs and stock shows. In 1884 it increased its capital stock to \$50,000, and changed its name to the Sonoma County Stockbreeders Association with its object the breeding of draft and driving horses, fine sheep, cattle and hogs. This association paid its own expenses without any outside assistance, except in premiums and stock entries. The fairs from 1882 to '85, inclusive, were very successful and would have done credit to any district fairs of the state. They built a race track in Santa Rosa which is still maintained for harness racing and training purposes and is said to be one of the finest in northern California.

On April 18, 1882, Pomona Grange took up the subject of making a collective county exhibit. It was canvassed by individual members and at the quarterly meeting of April 18th, of that year, the subject was discussed at some length. G. N. Whitaker offered this resolution, which was seconded by I. De Turk, "Resolved: that a committee of three be appointed by the master to collect samples of the products of Sonoma county and make a collective exhibit and display them at the Sonoma County Fair, Sonoma and Marin District Fair and at the State Fair." The resolution carried and a committee composed of John Adams, E. A. Rogers and G. N. Whitaker was appointed. This manner of exhibiting farm products originated from an account given by I. De Turk of a mineral state display he had seen in Denver, Colo. This committee was given full power to act and to appoint a sub-committee if necessary. Among their aids appointed were: I. De Turk, J. Hockins, W. Church and wife, N. Carr and wife, S. T. Coulter and wife, Mrs. G. N. Whitaker, and others. The committee at once took up their task and the first difficulty confronting them was the lack of means to prepare the samples for exhibition. Many of the farmers contributed liberally of their products and the first exhibit was made at the Santa Rosa Fair. This being a new method of displaying a county's resources there were no awards in the premium list and the committee had difficulty in getting any awards for their first exhibit; however, one gold medal, valued at five dollars, for best general display of farm products, was awarded them. At the Petaluma District Fair they received a ten dollar cash premium which did not begin to pay expenses, but notwithstanding these discouragements they kept adding to their display all the grains, grasses and other products until it had assumed large proportions. In transferring this display to the State Fair the railroads and boats carried it free of charge. G. N. Whitaker was in charge of the display and for the first few days it was looked upon as something curious and a joke. On the afternoon of the second day a reporter of the *Record Union* looked over the exhibit and was asked by Mr. Whitaker "if he would give his exhibit a notice in the next issue"? He was told that there did not seem to be much to write about, and when it was explained that this was a new way of exhibiting the resources of a county and that it con-

tained more than had been displayed heretofore, and was an enterprise well worth the notice of the papers, and in a joking way told the reporter he would give him a "half dozen big, red apples if he would give his display a notice in his next issue." There appeared a short article in reference to the exhibit as follows: "In the southeast corner of the east room is a large exhibit of the resources of Sonoma county, made by Pomona Grange. It embraces a large number of all kinds of cereals, grass and grass seeds, hops, wine, wool, and dried fruits—the latter both sun and factory dried—a few samples of green fruit, also tan bark and charcoal. This is the only display of the kind in the building and is very creditable to the county and Grange. It is in charge of G. N. Whitaker, secretary of the Grange. This is a class of exhibits that ought to appear from every county in the state at each annual fair. We expect that the placards Mr. Whitaker had printed, 'Raised in Old Sonoma, Without Irrigation,' attracts no little comment."

Early the next day the reporter returned, smiling, and was asked if he had come for his apples. He said he wanted to take a more careful look over the display. Mr. Whitaker then spent an hour going over the exhibit and explaining fully its merits and when the reporter left he was offered the apples, but refused all but one to show, as he said, to the boys at the printing office. The next issue of the *Record Union* had the following: "A successful exhibit—the Pomona Grange exhibit of the resources of Sonoma county—is attracting much attention. The display of cereals, vegetables and seeds is made in regular sized bottles arranged in terraces, each sample is labeled showing the grower's name, the particular part of the county in which it is grown and the number of bushels of yield per acre. There are sixty-two samples of No. 1. wheat, twenty-five samples of barley, twenty-four of corn in bottles, fifteen in the ear, twenty-six samples of oats, eight of wool, nine of grass seeds, four of charcoal, four of tanbark, one of English walnuts, one of oranges, one of chestnuts, two of hops, nine of grasses, fourteen of grain in sheaf, two of woolen goods from the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Woolen Mills, twelve samples of wine from Hood's Geyser Vineyard, twelve of wine from I. De Turk's vineyard of Santa Rosa, twelve samples of sun-dried fruits from Sunny Knoll, six varieties of factory dried fruit from G. N. Whitaker. The latter is in charge of this exhibit and is very attentive to visitors and apparently takes much pride in showing the resources of his county."

Pomona Grange is indebted to Messrs. John Markely, E. W. Maslin and the late T. L. Thompson for favors shown Mr. Whitaker during this critical trial of the display of the agricultural resources of the county. It was through their influence, to a great extent, that the Grange was awarded the gold medal, valued at \$100, and it was also through the notice that the *Record Union* gave the display that brought Sonoma's exhibit so prominently before the public. The *Breeder and Sportsman* had this mention of the exhibit while it was on display at Santa Rosa, in 1883: "While at Santa Rosa we noticed and commented on the splendid collection of cereal samples of Sonoma county, gathered together by Pomona Grange. The local press took a pardonable pride in the display and suggested that it be moved bodily to Petaluma and from there to the State Fair. This was done and at Sacramento Pomona Grange was voted a special gold medal worth \$100 for the collection. We thought from the first that this display was destined to be a missionary messenger sent to tell the

world the glorious advantages of Old Sonoma's soil and climate and so it proves, for like John Brown's soul, the show has gone marching on and today is in Chicago on exhibition."

SONOMA EXHIBIT SENT TO EUROPE.

John Markely at that time was a member of the State Board of Equalization and E. W. Maslin was secretary, and the late T. L. Thompson was secretary of state under Governor Stoneman. These three gentlemen were former residents of Sonoma county. Mr. Whitaker stopped at the same hotel with them and had a good opportunity to solicit their favor, as well as the governor's. The committee were determined that their enterprise should receive the favor from the State Agricultural Society that they thought it deserved. There was no premium for a collective exhibit from counties, hence the directors were at a loss to know what kind of a premium to award. At the close of the fair the display was given to the Central Pacific Railway, to be exhibited at the Illinois State Fair and to be placed in Chicago. The railway gave Mr. Whitaker a guarantee that they would exhibit it in the name of "The Resources of Sonoma County, California," and they carried out their agreement to the letter. Part of the exhibit was eventually sent to London, England, and was displayed there in the company's office. The commissioner of the Illinois State Fair in his report, which was published in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, October 1, 1883, said. "The Golden State exhibit at the Illinois State Fair, closing on September 29, 1883." "California with her products has almost created a stampede for the southern end of the huge building. California made an exhibition of some of her various and magnificent productions, including grapes, apples, pears, peaches, canned and preserved fruits, big squashes, potatoes and vegetables generally; of this exhibit the superintendent of fruits and general farm products department made a most flattering report, which was published in full in the daily *Inter-Ocean* on October 1st. Among other things the committee said one of the greatest attractions of the present fair is the exhibition of California products in the fruit and vegetable hall. The tables on which this exhibition was made have been thronged early and late every day from the beginning of the fair and all who have had the good luck to see the exhibition have been struck with wonder and astonishment at the extraordinary size of the vegetables and fruits and wonderful profusion of the grains. The exhibition was removed from the State Fair to the Inter-State Exhibition in the exposition building of Chicago on the Tuesday following the closing of the fair and from that day to this has been one of the most attractive exhibitions in the building. On Saturday afternoon a very large addition of wheat, barley and oats from Sonoma county and from Butte county, California, was made to the said exhibition. The Sonoma exhibit was contributed by Pomona Grange in Sonoma county and the exhibition from Butte county came from the magnificent farm of General John Bidwell, generally known in California as "Rancho Chico." In the display of cereals among the curious and exceedingly attractive features of the cereal addition are noticed some very fine samples of macaroni wheat from Butte county by General Bidwell, also some beautiful specimens of native grasses, among the various kinds are some specimens of the true California wild oats that are said to grow so high in the valleys and hills of Sonoma county that a man on horseback can tie the standing grain in knots in front of his saddle."

General Bidwell's exhibit, spoken of above, was one of the most complete displays from one ranch that was ever made in any state in the Union. It was on exhibition at the California State Fair in 1883-84. There was one sheaf of Scheivelere barley in Sonoma's display by Mr. C. S. Gibson, of Petaluma, that showed a wonderful growth of five feet, with heads of six and seven inches. It grew south of Petaluma on sediment land. This sheaf was sent to London.

From the showing that Pomona Grange, and the notice that was given of the exhibit throughout the state and in the east by the papers, the directors of the state fair became at once interested in county exhibits and offered special premiums to encourage them. The notice of this and other exhibits Pomona Grange made for five years proves the wisdom of Mr. Whitaker in securing the first two notices he solicited in the *Sacramento Record Union*. He was determined his display should not be ridiculed, as was being done the first two days of the State Fair, even if he had to pay for some write-up in the papers. He wrote the other two members of the committee how the display was being received and his determination to bring it to the front, and they heartily agreed with him and told him to go ahead, as he and the exhibit would come out winners.

SONOMA LEADS—AS USUAL.

At the State Fair, in 1883, but for the exhibit of General Bidwell and Pomona Grange the agricultural display of farm products would have had the smallest showing it had had for years. The committee in charge of Sonoma's exhibit declared that, leaving out his and General Bidwell's display, he could have wheeled all other grain exhibits all over his county in a wheelbarrow, but the display of Pomona Grange awakened an interest in other counties and from that time for four years, the entire north wing of the immense pavilion was filled to overflowing with agricultural and horticultural products of the state. Pomona Grange never received the credit from the directors of the State Fair that it should have been accorded, outside of the premiums they received. The only recognition was from the secretary when he forwarded the gold medal won in 1883, which was as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Nov. 7, 1883.

MR. G. N. WHITAKER, Secretary Pomona Grange, of Sonoma County.

Sir: On November 2nd I had the pleasure of forwarding to your address the gold medal especially awarded your enterprising county for the unequalled display of cereals and other products of your prosperous county. The notice "Old Sonoma" received from this display in the east is worth more to California than the labor of many able writers upon the subject of agriculture. Practical exemplification is what the people want, seeing is believing, and I am pleased that Sonoma Pomona Grange was the first to recognize this long-felt want. The proper way to show your productions is to produce them for inspection, people then can be their own judges. It is our desire next year to have a representation from each county. Wishing the medal comes safe to hand and hoping to see you in the lead next year, I remain Very truly,

EDWIN F. SMITH, Sec. of the State Agricultural Society.

In 1884 Pomona Grange had the most complete display they ever had, and after exhibiting at Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Sacramento, where they took the first prize at each fair, as well as numerous other premiums. At the close of

the State Fair the exhibit was given over to the Southern Pacific Railway to be displayed at the New Orleans exposition. On the second day of the fair, in 1884, the *Record Union* reporter stated he wanted to give the exhibit credit for all there was in it, viz.: "There is no exhibit in the pavilion at the present State Fair more striking and suggestive than made by Pomona Grange in behalf of Sonoma county. In a large space there is shown by samples all the products of that fertile and prosperous county, from corn to millet, from wool to wheat, from fruits to woods, from roots to raisins, from nuts to oranges. Each sample is labeled with the product, yield per acre, name of locality in which it is grown, name of the producer, etc. Let us suppose that the other fifty-one counties of the state had made each an exhibit by samples of their products, what a splendid exposition of the resources of California the State Fair would be. The example of Sonoma county should be followed next year by all the counties and it may be easily done. The matter is one full of suggestion and profit. Pomona Grange of Sonoma county is one of the few live Granges in this state, we have watched its progress since its organization with a good deal of interest and it has always been practical and wide awake to the interests of the farmers and fruit growers of the county. It is well managed by level-headed farmers and, I believe, today exercises more and better influences than any other organization of the kind in the state. Its exhibition at Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Sacramento was a credit to it, the county and the state and the managers deserve the thanks of the entire county for their splendid exhibit. Every resident of "Old Sonoma" is proud of her and well they may be. In the recent exhibition of the resources of the various counties at the State Fair she brought away the palm. Notwithstanding such rich and productive counties as Alameda, Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Sacramento competed with her and the diversified resources of Butte representing the grain fields and orchards of General Bidwell and the splendid semi-tropical resources of the foot hills stretching away from Oroville northwest, were endeavoring to gain the prize. It is a marked and honorable acknowledgment to that glorious empire." Thousands who thronged the new exposition building saw what "Imperial Sonoma" could produce without irrigation. This exhibit was given to the Southern Pacific Railway to be taken to New Orleans with the agreement that they were to exhibit it as Sonoma county's products by Pomona Grange. The display was placed in the possession of Charles B. Terrill, the railroad's agent, who signed the agreement and Sonoma county received several premiums and diplomas. Mr. Terrill carried out the agreement in full and at the close of the New Orleans exposition it was taken to the Louisville, Kentucky, exposition, where it was awarded a diploma, which follows:

Pomona Grange of Sonoma County, Santa Rosa, California.

Gentlemen: The Southern Exposition, by resolution of its Board of Directors, hereby conveys to you its thanks for your interesting exhibit made under the auspices of the Southern Pacific Company.

The exhibition was a valuable addition to the attractiveness of the exposition of 1885, and the board has ordered that this testimonial be made of your display of productions of Sonoma county.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. WRIGHT, President.

M. C. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

Mr. Whitaker was awarded a diploma for the best display of farm products from Bennett Valley, in acknowledgment of meritorious display of productions of Bennett Valley, in a collective exhibit.

Pomona's exhibit at New Orleans exposition was the center of attraction of all California's agricultural displays and the exhibit did more to advertise the resources of this county than any other method that had been used. In 1885 the Grange made an exhibit at the State Fair, also at the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, and at the close of those fairs the exhibits were brought to Santa Rosa and a display made in a theatre building and maintained by the Grange. In 1886 it was arranged to display at the Santa Rosa, Petaluma, State and Mechanics' Fairs. In 1887-8 it was only displayed at the Santa Rosa, Petaluma and Mechanics' Fairs. At that time the Grange offered to set the exhibit up in Santa Rosa for a permanent display and keep it renewed if the city would furnish a suitable room, but the city was indifferent and the state board of trade offered to take the exhibit and place it in San Francisco with other county exhibits. Pomona Grange kept it renewed until it was destroyed by fire when the Grange and the county lost a most valuable display, which could not be replaced for less than \$2,000. The report of the committee on exhibits, of their work in 1884, follows: "To the officers and members of Sonoma County Pomona Grange: Your committee appointed at the January meeting report that we collected the various products of the county, prepared and labeled them in as neat and attractive manner as means would permit and exhibited them at the various fairs, for which we received the following premiums: At Sonoma County Fair, first premium on best general display of farm products; at Sonoma and Marin District Fair, the first premium on best general display of grains and farm products, first premium on best and largest variety of wine grapes (from Cloverdale); and four other premiums on minor products and at the State Fair, first premium on most varied and complete exhibit of farm products; first premium on largest and best display of apples and a premium for the best and most extensive display of grapes and woods and on crochet work made by Georgia E. Darwin, a six year old girl. The committee takes this opportunity to return thanks to the members of the Grange and to fruit-growers, farmers and different wine makers and to all others who were liberal in contributing articles and products for this enterprise. We found it impossible to collect samples of the entire products of the county for lack of sufficient means and time to reach the remote sections of the county, it being impossible to get the aid of anyone by letter to take an active interest in collecting samples of the different products of their sections that can only be collected in their proper season."

"Respectfully submitted,

"G. N. WHITAKER,

"JOHN ADAMS,

"E. A. ROGERS,

"Committee."

In 1885 the exhibit won numerous premiums. During these years Pomona Grange was awarded three gold medals, fourteen silver medals, besides a number of diplomas and certificates, five of the latter were won in 1885. What the Grange has done for the farming interests of Sonoma county cannot be com-

puted in dollars and cents. During the five years that Pomona Grange was exhibiting at the various fairs the committee worked without pay, they managed to get enough out of the premiums to pay expenses. What they got from the board of supervisors, \$100, and \$15 from each subordinate Grange, they paid back at the close of the fair of 1884. T. L. Thompson contributed \$5 for the first exhibit of 1883 and some smaller amounts came from others. Messrs. Rogers and Whitaker borrowed \$100 of the Santa Rosa Savings Bank, giving their joint note, and with this amount often purchased deserving articles they could not get otherwise.

A POWER AMONG THE FARMERS.

The Grange has become an acknowledged power in the land and that it will be for good, past results are a sufficient answer. The results of exhibits along the line of co-operation ought to prove to the farmers of the county what good results can be obtained along other lines if put to a practical test. The Grange is the only secret order that gives women equal standing with the men; they are eligible to any of the offices and it has been proven that they do more to keep up the order than any other agency, for where the women do not take an active interest you find the Grange lagging.

The women of the county owe Carrie Hall a debt of gratitude, for it was through her influence with her uncle, O. H. Kelly, one of the founders of the order, that women were allowed full membership. While he was traveling in the south in the interests of the agricultural department, he was in correspondence with her about his plans of the order and when he returned to Washington and made his report to the department he visited her in Boston and explained his plans for the organization to her. She told him that unless he gave women full membership powers his order would never succeed and from that time there was never any other thought than to accord them equal standing with the men. In many of her letters to her uncle suggestions were made that were of value, one in particular when he wrote her about fixing the membership fee at ten dollars for men and five dollars for women. She answered him not to get the fee too high, as dollars were not over plenty among farmers and ten dollars was not found on every bush; she also said that five dollars was enough for men and half that for women, as they could get but half the wages paid men. From her suggestions the fees were placed at five dollars for men and three dollars for women. Miss Hall wrote out the degree of "Maid," submitted it and it was adopted and at this time is in full force in every subordinate Grange in the United States and Canada. She was the first lady assistant steward elected to that office in the National Grange.

Had it not been for the subordinate granges co-operating with the Pomona Grange and its members, Pomona never could have achieved the results, and the manner of exhibiting by the county in a collective exhibit proves what can be accomplished by co-operation. Had it not been that Mr. Whitaker grouped the farm products from Bennett Valley together in a co-operative way, he could not have secured the diploma from the New Orleans Exposition in favor of Bennett Valley. There were many other worthy articles from California, but this valley's exhibit was a collective display of many exhibits grouped as one, hence it won the prize.

In writing this brief résumé of Sonoma county I do not claim it to be free from errors, as a record of the very early incidents in the history of the county was never kept or has been lost. The early settlers kept but few records, they little thought how they were laying the foundation of Imperial Sonoma, as it has grown to be in the past sixty-four years. They lived, surrounded by the most bountiful resources of any county on the Pacific coast, in peace and plenty.

Sonoma county once comprised all the territory west of the Sacramento river and north of San Francisco bay to the Oregon line, hence the early name of "Northwest California" (how true it was we will not vouch for). At one time General Vallejo applied to the Mexican government for a grant covering that vast area, but he and Governor Alvarado were not on good terms or he might have been successful in having his grant allowed. There is no doubt but that Vallejo would have made a better Governor than Micheltorena or Alvarado, as he was much more liberal in his views of what was best for his country. He was progressive, quick to see danger or good, and often warned his government of the danger of losing California and the defenseless condition his settlement was in, and predicted what did happen June 14, 1846, when Sonoma town was invaded and no doubt if he had been in a position to have spoken his sentiments, would have welcomed the "Bear Flag Men."

Vallejo once had a meeting with several thousand of the Indians, but for what purpose that council was held has never been accounted for with the exception of some remarks he himself made, at the laying of the corner stone of the Sonoma county courthouse May 7, 1884, viz: "———but this is the first county to come to this laying of corner stones in California and I am glad to hear it, because this very month, fifty years ago, in 1835, I was not on this spot but in the neighborhood here with General Figueroa, governor of the state. Then we had six hundred troops, we met here the tribes of Cainemeros, Guillicos, Sotomelos, and all the tribes were collected here to meet the great general. Very well, and what did we meet? About 20,000 people, all naked, no hats, no shirts, no pants, no anything, well dressed, but all naked." The general spoke of the Bear Flag party as his friends that came to this county and in his own Sonoma home raised the Bear Flag.

At the time of the raising of the Bear Flag those pioneers took their lives in their own hands. They were a band of Americans that knew no fear, but this the Mexican governor did not know when he ordered them out of the country after having promised them homes and titles to land. They had been a peaceable people, had recognized the government, what little there was of it, but when ordered out of California without cause was not the way that a pioneer went. "Father" James Gregson was once asked if they did not feel a little shakey when this order was made; "No," he said, "but we looked well to our guns and ammunition." Such expressions tell more of the character of those Bear Flag men than can be written in many pages of history.

ALWAYS WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

The land produced heavy crops of any product planted; potato raising, which was confined mostly to the coast range valleys and hills became profitable, and there was always a ready market in supplying the mines. Grain was in demand and as soon as there was an opportunity to export, then it became an industry followed extensively throughout the county and wheat, oats and barley

were the staple exports. Vegetables of all kinds brought top-notch prices; beef steers sold at from \$80 to \$100 a head, cows \$75 for dairy purposes; hens, when sold at all, brought from \$15 to \$25 per dozen, and eggs from \$1 to \$1.50 per dozen. The soil produced wonderful crops, wheat often running as high as fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre, barley and oats from fifty to eighty bushels. We knew of one eighty-acre field of oats that yielded 121 bushels to the acre and we could have picked out several acres of that same field that would have threshed 150 bushels. Grain farming was followed extensively until 1885, since then fruit raising, dairying and poultry-raising have been the leading industries.

From 1865 to 1885 Sonoma county produced—wheat, 33,746,850 bushels; oats, 27,217,125 bushels; barley, 37,650,017 bushels; corn, 1,985,350 bushels; rye, 138,225 bushels; buckwheat, 4,800 bushels. The latter is not grown as a commercial crop. Corn is grown principally on Russian river, Dry creek and Mark West creek. In an early day there was not much market for his crop and the Russian river farmers fed it to their hogs, then they had a hard time to create a market for their bacon, on account of there being so much eastern bacon shipped from the east to the mines, but by the time it arrived in the mining camps it was almost unfit for use and large quantities of California bacon was sold as the eastern product and was delivered fresh and sweet. The ranchers then devised a plan to dispose of their stock on hand, several were selected to visit the different markets and call for Russian river bacon. Santa Rosa, Petaluma and San Francisco were visited in turn and a call at all the stores was made for the article, but none could be found and they would say they “wanted that or none.” They finally found one market in San Francisco where their query was met with a demand to know “where that bacon could be secured, if there was much of it, and where it was made;” the merchant was given the names of the very men who were his visitors but was not told that they were some of those that had the bacon for sale. It was not long after that until the product of the enterprising Russian river farmers could be purchased at almost every store in these cities. The wine makers of the county found much the same trouble in establishing a market as had the Russian river farmers with their bacon. After they had visited the various cities with the demand for Sonoma county wine, that or none, it was not long until the product of the Sonoma county vineyards could be found in nearly every wholesale and retail liquor establishment in all the cities visited.

Dairying and stock raising has been carried on at a profit. The methods of the dairymen are much different now than they were in the early days. Then each dairyman made his own butter, but now they have their dairy equipped with a separator, the cream being extracted and taken to a creamery and the milk retained and fed to hogs. The results are much more profitable. Dairying, fruit raising and the poultry business are followed so extensively that the county does not produce its own food supply except hay. Instead of being an exporter of grain it imports large quantities of cereals and ground feed.

While fruits are grown all over the county, likewise every other product, even to semi-tropical fruits, yet there are some sections where they will grow to perfection. The time will come when each section of the county will be devoted to growing the fruits best adapted to the local conditions as has been shown by the oranges about Cloverdale and the Gravenstein apple of the Analy

district. Apple growing has been followed for many years, for home use and market. The Russians planted an orchard at Ft. Ross in 1811, and apples were planted by General Vallejo very early at Old Sonoma. In the '60s one good apple tree was worth more than any acre of good grain land. Olives are grown but not to any commercial extent; peaches, prunes and apples are now becoming some of the staple products of the county and the prune, like the apple, will thrive over a wider range than most fruits.

RAIN AND TEMPERATURE.

The following tables are taken from the *Sonoma Democrat*; comparative temperatures. "We have frequently referred to the fact that there is a warm belt on the slopes of the hills which surround the valleys of Sonoma county. Within this belt frost seldom falls, and when the soil is suitable, the most sensitive tropical plants can be successfully cultivated. During the winter months the range of the thermometer at sunrise is at least ten degrees higher in the warm belt than it is in the valleys, while during the heat of the day it is several degrees lower. We give herewith a table of the range of the thermometer within this belt and at Santa Rosa, for every day during November and December, 1878. The observations were taken three times a day, in the hills, by G. N. Whitaker, whose fruit farm is situated on top of the divide separating Santa Rosa from Bennett valley, between six and seven hundred feet above the sea level; in Santa Rosa the observations were taken by the late R. A. Thompson. The thermometers were of the same make and were previously compared. It will be observed from the table that the average mean temperature for the month of November at sunrise, is ten degrees higher in the warm belt than at Santa Rosa, while the mean temperature is higher by several degrees at noon in the valley than at Whitaker's. At sunset the mean temperature of both places is nearly equal. On the mornings of the 28th and 29th of November, when it registered as low as 29 degrees and there was a heavy black frost, it marked but 39 and 40 degrees at Whitaker's and there was just the color of frost in very low, moist places on the farm. These figures are worthy of the careful attention of those engaged in or those who propose to engage in agricultural pursuits in any of its branches in this locality."

Day of month.	Santa Rosa—November.			Remarks.	Whitaker's.			Remarks.
	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.		Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.	
Nov. 1	44	59	53	fog	45	56	52	
2	48	60	50	"	44	55	49	
3	54	59	57		46	61	50	
4	40	60	54	rain	54	58	56	rain
5	30	66	61	N.W.	46	55	52	N.W.
6	47	71	60	clear	43	60	60	clear
7	51	62	54	"	57	57	61	"
8	42	61	57	"	50	61	53	"
9	56	64	60	"	44	63	53	"
10	48	68	58	"	45	62	55	"
11	40	66	58	"	51	62	54	"
12	49	66	58	"	50	60	54	"
13	48	60	59	rain	46	61	56	rain
14	40	60	58	clear	52	60	54	clear
15	42	66	58		46	60	54	"
16	46	66	68		50	60	58	"
17	46	57	54	fog	56	57	56	clear
18	42	63	68	clear	46	62	58	"
19	40	67	61	"	51	64	60	"
20	45	67	61	"	51	64	60	"
21	38	66	57	"	50	65	55	"
22	46	65	55	"	50	58	55	"
23	42	57	52		49	65	56	
24	30	60	50		45	56	54	
25	35	60	50		41	58	54	
26	38	55	46		47	53	50	
27	32	60	47		40	52	52	
28	32	60	45		39	55	52	
29	33	65	43		41	54	50	
30								
Mean	41	62 5/6	55		55 1/2	59	54	

The observations for December are of peculiar interest and value for it was a phenomenon in the climatic history of the state as far as my experience runs. Old residents claim that it was as cold in the winter of '50-'51, but no one remembers and the records do not show any night when the mercury went below the mark set in 1878, of 18 degrees above zero in Santa Rosa. By a comparison of the tables it will be seen that on the 29th, it was 13 degrees higher at Whitaker's at sunrise than in Santa Rosa. During the warm nights the difference is not as great as during the coldest. It will be seen that the thermometer did not fall below the freezing point but twice during the month of December at Whitaker's. The table shows a remarkable difference and demonstrates to a mathematical certainty the existence of a warm belt on the hills. It is believed that the soil on the hills is as rich in many places and often richer than that of the plain, which gives an additional interest to this development of a warm belt of the hill lands because sensitive plants which will not stand the frosts of the valley would be certain of growth on the hills.

Santa Rosa—December, 1878.					Whitaker's.			
Day of month.	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.	Remarks.	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.	Remarks.
Dec. 1	38	62	52	clear	41	60	53	clear
2	40	58	58		46	59	58	
3	41	58	57		50	60	50	
4	40	62	60		45	60	60	
5	40	61	56		49	58	54	
6	47	60	64	rain	02	62	55	rain
7	44	60	55		44	55	53	
8	32	60	56		43	55	55	
9	51	58	52	rain	51	57	51	rain
10	39	55	53		39	50	46	
11	43	58	50		46	53	51	cloudy
12	43	57	54		43	51	58	
13	34	56	46	gale	39	48	49	high wind
14	23	52	46		38	50	45	
15	25	55	43		36	47	45	
16	27	51	49		38	51	47	
17	24	53	43		34	47	48	
18	24	54	45		42	50	52	
19	24	53	46		38	50	52	
20	25	53	48		45	54	50	
21	25	52	49		41	52	50	
22	23	53	48		41	58	50	
23	26	58	48		38	55	48	
24	28	56	47		35	58	49	
25	24	57	49		40	52	45	
26	20	58	46		40	51	44	
27	18	48	47		31	48	43	
28	28	47	42		40	50	44	
29	18	50	42		30	45	42	
30	43	53	43		43	52	46	
31	41	50	50		42	46	45	
Mean	32½	55½	50		52	52	49	

From the memorandum kept by Mr. Whitaker it shows that the temperature was taken three times a day from October 1, 1878, to October 1, 1879. During that year there were forty-one rainy days, March taking the lead with thirteen and October the least. There were seventy foggy days: October, 2; November, 5; December, 3; February, 2; March, 1; July, 16, August 16; September, 25. As a general thing the fogs did not last but a few hours, coming in early in the evening or during the night and spreading over the land causing all vegetation to put on bright colors. It disappeared by ten o'clock with the exception of five days when it remained all day. Many days during the winter the valleys are enveloped in fog, while the sun is shining brightly upon the mountain homes. On the night of December 22, 1879, the wind blew almost a gale and at sunrise the thermometer registered 23 degrees, the lowest it was ever known to be in the hill section. The warmest day in '79 was August 1st, when the mercury stood at 102 at noon; August 2nd it was 101; and on the third it was 99 degrees.

The heaviest rainfall for a period of thirty-six years was in 1890, when it registered 65.75 inches, and the lightest was in '63-'64, when only 12.06 inches fell, also in '67-'68 there was only 13.15 inches. The rainfall from 1889 to 1901 was: 1889, 25.99; 1890, 65.75; 1891, 21.55; 1892, 28.83; 1893, 33.45; 1894, 27.16; 1895, 45.81; 1896, 31.48; 1897, 31.41; 1898, 18.74; 1899, 23.04; 1900, 28.83; 1901, 28.71. In Petaluma the record for ten years was as follows—1876-7, 13.15; 1877-8, 39.24; 1878-9, 20.83; 1879-80, 26.83; 1880-1, 24.55; 1881-2, 17.04; 1882-3, 19.15; 1883-4, 24.55; 1884-5, 14.96; 1885-6, 28.89. In the ten years the average rainfall for the southern part of the county was 23.14 inches. From the observations taken by Robert Hall in the Sonoma valley for three years, 1886, 34.74; 1887, 20.75; 1888, 20. From these observations a good idea can be obtained of the average rainfall in the county. 1863-4 were dry years in the state and the stock throughout the southern part died from starvation; in Sonoma county there were enormous crops. There is only one other record known of a dry year in the state and that was in 1828, at which time the Spaniards lost all their stock except some young animals that were driven to Tulare lake and there lived on the tules.

SONOMA ASSESSED VALUATION.

The following tables will give the comparison of the assessed valuations of real and personal property as taken from the assessor's books in 1873 and 1910.

Total assessments for 1910, \$33,829,645, a gain over 1909 of \$636,355, and gain of \$17,653,085 over 1873. Incorporated cities: Santa Rosa, \$4,942,730; Petaluma, \$3,111,640; Healdsburg, \$948,650; Sebastopol, \$624,735; Sonoma, \$463,615; Cloverdale, \$361,485. Road Districts: Glen Ellen, \$468,616; Agua Caliente, \$656,570; San Luis, \$1,099,185; Penn Grove, \$1,348,805; Lakeville, \$1,066,800; Magnolia, \$1,548,140; Marin, \$859,815; Bloomfield, \$980,195; Gold Ridge, \$1,384,460; Forestville, \$867,930; Russian River, \$1,205,250; Fulton, \$2,136,510; Bellevue, \$2,136,510; Geyser, \$865,565; Washington, \$872,585; Knights Valley, \$484,820; Mendocino, \$2,098,250; Bodega, \$1,216,665; Ocean, \$685,765; Redwood, \$1,216,665; Salt Point, \$815,050. Number of acres sown to grains in 1910, wheat, 2,200 acres; oats, 4,060; barley, 1,200; corn, 780; hay, 57,760; potatoes, 1,120; alfalfa, 340. The list from the assessor's books for 1873 was as follows: Money on hand or deposit, \$146,466; goods, wares and merchandise, \$502,093; ships, vessels and other water craft, \$2,706; wagons, implements, harness, machinery, robes, \$415,303; live stock, all kinds, \$1,394,824; household goods, fixtures, etc., \$243,960; libraries, jewelry, musical instruments, firearms, \$104,694; toll road, \$5,000; telegraph lines, \$2,000; wood, lumber, \$58,408; bees, poultry, wool, butter, \$34,250; hay, \$1,598; wines, brandies, \$130,688, making a total of \$2,939,578. The total cash value of real estate in the four grades No. 1—185,129 acres, \$368,618; No. 2—90,819, \$664,033; No. 3—168,869, \$2,388,894; No. 4—601,862, \$4,796,096; total recapitulation, real estate and improvements, \$12,551,317. Personal property, \$2,939,578; railroad tracks and rolling stock, \$685,665, making a grand total of all property assessed, \$16,176,560, for 1873.

A GREAT ORCHARD.

Statistics of the fruit producing sections secured from the books of the assessor for 1910:

		495 acres bearing—	12 acres non-bearing.
Grapes—Table	16,440	“ “	460
Wine	229,120	bearing	—85,860 trees “ “
Apple trees	22,540	“	—19,350 “ “
Apricots	45,720	“	—10,810 “ “
Cherry	4,510	“	—550 “ “
Fig	740	“	—72 “ “
Nectarines	67,080	“	—25,410 “ “
Olives	81,270	“	—59,750 “ “
Peaches	82,270	“	—13,810 “ “
Pears	6,740	“	—510 “ “
Plums	540,820	“	—64,170 “ “
Prunes—French	47,220	“	—27,760 “ “
Others	2,760	“	—
Hops	1,310	“	—100 “ “
Quince	792	“	—65 “ “
Lemon	9,760	“	—810 “ “
Oranges	7,085	“	—1,680 “ “
Almonds	4,890	“	—570 “ “
Walnuts			

This is a very creditable increase over former years, yet fruit culture may be said to be only in its infancy.

In 1905-6 I take from my inspector's book the following stock imported into the county for propagation: 266,000 trees consisting of apples, cherries, plums, pears, and in addition 139,000 budded and grafted trees; apples, pears, peaches, plums, lemons, oranges, nectarines, prunes, apricots, nut bearing trees besides a vast number of ornamental trees, plants and shrubs. This does not include the stock raised by the nurserymen.

In 1884 the county assessor classified the lands of the country into four grades, first and least valuable was the mountain land amounting to 300,000 acres; second, timber and hillside pasture land, 200,000 acres; third, rolling lands denuded of timber lying along or near the sea coast and used for dairy purposes estimated at 200,000 acres; and fourth, the rich bottom lands of about 150,000 acres. This estimate was given twenty-seven years ago, and I will not vouch for its accuracy at this time. It was the best classification that could be made at that date. No mention was made of the tule and overflowed lands of which there must be about 100,000 acres.

Sonoma mountains occupy the central portion of the county and in them the old Indian chieftain left a record of his name that will never die, as Sonoma valley and mountain were named after him. The highest peak is Sonoma of about 2,306 feet elevation. The chain is about thirty miles long and eight to ten miles wide and ninety per cent of the land is tillable even though of a volcanic formation. There is hardly a forty acre tract of land scattered throughout these mountains that is not supplied with a spring of fine water or upon which water cannot be developed from shallow wells. Soil thrown out of wells from a depth of 10 to 20 feet along this range, produces better than the surface soil. Gas has been found in many places and only awaits capital to develop it in paying quantities. It is of very fine quality and burns equal to that found in the eastern fields. The base of Sonoma peak is the ending of Bennett valley, the peak which looms high and lofty as if to say to the valley "thus far shalt thou go and no farther, for I am lord of all southern Sonoma county and my height there is none to dispute."

The *Evening Bulletin* in 1884 said and this will apply more forcibly today for Sonoma county than at that time: "Is there any probability that fruit is to be over-done in California?" The answer may be furnished in part by such statistics as those furnished a short time ago by the leading house in the dried-fruit trade in San Francisco. The product of dried fruits for 1883 is here shown; sun-dried raisins, 125,000 pounds; apples, 800,000; peaches, 500,000; pears, 75,000:

apricots, 300,000; nectarines, 20,000; figs, 60,000; evaporated apples, 250,000; apricots, 90,000; sun dried French prunes, 250,000; grapes, 150,000; pitted plums, 100,000; comb honey, 125,000; extracted, 835,000; almonds, 700,000. Suppose the products here noted had been ten times as large, would there have been any difficulty in finding a market?

The firm that furnished these statistics also furnished an answer that will apply as well today as it did then. "Out of a population of over 80,000,000 people east, it is quite safe to say that not to exceed 20,000,000 have ever yet tasted California dried fruits."

So the question of over-doing the fruit industry in California is one that is not likely to arise for several generations if it ever does arise. This is as true for Sonoma county as it is for the state and we make the assertion without fear of contradiction that Sonoma county today produces more dried fruits than was reported for the whole state in 1883. French prunes alone in Sonoma county amounted to 15,560 tons in 1910, while in 1883 the whole state produced 250,000 pounds. I have been unable to get the correct tonnage of the dried fruit shipments from the county on account of the unwillingness of some of the shippers to give this data.

THE HARVEST GATHERED—REST.

In reviewing the incidents of my connection with the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry I am too sensible of my defects not to think it impossible to have at times differed with my fellow Patrons of the order, but I shall always indulge in the hope that what errors I may have made will be considered errors of the mind and not of the heart, and after forty-one years of active service in the order with earnestness and zeal, the faults, whatever they may be, will be consigned to the pages of oblivion as I must soon be, to the mansions of rest.

G. N. WHITAKER.

NOTICE.

Shortly after writing the foregoing pages of Sonoma county farm history, and before the publication of this work, Mr. Whitaker died at his beautiful home in Bennett Valley near Santa Rosa. He went to his bed and to sleep at the close of day, and never awoke. A long, a useful, a noble life ended during the still watches of a soft summer night. How true was his prediction, noted at the close of his article—"I must soon be consigned to the mansions of rest."

TOM GREGORY.

CHAPTER XLIV.

SONOMA COUNTY STATISTICS.

In this work there has been little or no attempt to make a county finance "exhibit," but only to show the grand, unfailing sources of wealth in this territory. From Petaluma, with her treasure-producing factories placing their output on tidewater, passing along through the hop and poultry yards, prune and apple orchards, grape and berry vineyards, grain and hay fields up to the citrus groves of Cloverdale, the golden dollars are harvested every season—Without Irrigation. In all these flourishing centers are the banks,—those institutions of trade, testamentary of the local commerce. Geyserville—Bank of Geyserville; Cloverdale—Bank of Cloverdale; Healdsburg—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Healdsburg, The Sotoyome Bank of Healdsburg; Sebastopol—Analy Savings Bank of Sebastopol, First National Bank of Sebastopol; Santa Rosa—Exchange Bank, First National Bank, Savings Bank of Santa Rosa, Union Trust-Savings Bank, Santa Rosa Bank; Petaluma—Bank of Sonoma County, Swiss-American Bank of Petaluma, California Savings Bank, Petaluma National Bank; Valley Ford—Dairymens' Bank; Guerneville—Bank of Guerneville; Sonoma—Sonoma Valley Bank. All crops this year (1911) are at hightide—grapes, apples, eggs, oranges, hops—hops recently jumped from ten to forty cents per lb., because of the scarcity in foreign countries. "Without Irrigation," is one of the boom texts of Sonoma. There is not a water ditch in the county. When the first settlers looked around they found Mother Nature attending to the irrigating, and she has been holding down the job ever since. And doing it well. With Burbank to invent new agricultural things, and Nature to make them grow, Sonoma harvests will come through just as sure as the seasons roll around.

PROPERTY VALUATION OF 1911.

The property valuation as shown by the assessment rolls for this year, 1911, show the financial advancement of the county. The total assessment is \$36,047,925, a gain of \$2,226,000 over the year 1910. But deducting certain properties which are exempt from county taxation, the present real assessed valuation of Sonoma is \$35,025,680, divided as follows:

Real estate other than city and town lots \$16,250,175; improvements of same, \$5,066,000. City and town lots, \$4,332,250; improvements on same, \$4,859,725. Value of improvements on real estate, assessed to persons other than owners of real estate, \$154,945. Total value of real estate and improvements, \$30,663,095. Personal property, \$4,301,485; money, \$36,700; solvent credits, \$24,440.

Property in cities: Cloverdale—real estate, \$108,235; improvements, \$188,945; personal property, \$48,380; total, \$345,560.

Healdsburg—real estate, \$323,240; improvements, \$461,245; personal property, \$186,245; total, \$970,730.

Sonoma—real estate, \$168,970; improvements, \$232,585; personal property, \$76,675; money, \$1,200; solvent credits, \$800; total, \$480,220.

Santa Rosa—real estate, \$2,102,410; improvements, \$2,136,365; personal property, \$635,060; money, \$5,800; solvent credits, \$2,200; total, \$4,881,835.

Petaluma—real estate, \$1,240,395; improvements, \$1,355,365; personal property, \$591,140; money, \$6,200; solvent credits, \$2,210; total, \$3,195,310.

Sebastopol—real estate, \$194,415; improvements, \$304,975; personal property, \$116,195; money, \$5,490; solvent credits, \$2,400; total, \$621,475.

Total value of property in cities, \$10,495,130.

On the new assessment rolls of the county the acreage of table grape vines is given at 500, and the acreage of wine vines at about 17,000.

Number of growing fruit trees: Apple 234,410 bearing, and 61,740 non-bearing; apricot 23,640, and 16,410; cherry 45,980, and 10,120; fig 4,670, and 470; olive 68,110, and 24,160; peach 24, 830, and 58,730; pear 82,190, and 12,710; plum 6,870, and 530; prune 598,230, and 97,150; lemon 805, and 45; orange, 9,790, and 720; almond 8,020, and 1,310; walnut 5,050, and 430.

Acres sown for crop of 1911: Wheat 2,310; oats 3,070; barley 1,370; corn 480; hay 54,310; hops 2,850; potatoes 1,070; standing alfalfa 345.

POPULATION.

According to the census of 1911, the population of the Republic—without Alaska and insular possessions, the state, the county and its cities and towns, is as follows:

United States 91,972,299; California 2,377,549; Sonoma county 48,394. Cities—Santa Rosa 7,817; Petaluma 5,880; Healdsburg 2,011; Sebastopol 1,265; Sonoma 957; Cloverdale 823. The populations accredited to Santa Rosa and Petaluma are the residents within the respective limits of those places which were established years ago. In each city there are probably 3,000 people living without the municipal lines. Towns—some of these places are mere post office stations or small hamlets with nominal population, the figures of which are not given: Agua Caliente 33; Annadel; Asti 110; Bay; Bellevue; Black Point; Bloomfield 359; Bodega 283; Burke 44; Camp Meeker 40; Cazadero 110; Cloverdale 830; Cotati 45; Cozzens 233; Duncans Mills 185; Eldridge (State Hospital) 1,100; El Verano 75; Fort Ross 63; Freestone 122; Fulton 215; Glen Ellen 350; Geyserville 400; Guerneville 695; Hilton 21; Jenner; Kellogg 20; Kenwood 220; Lakeville 67; Lytton 26 (Salvation Army Industrial Home contains probably 200 additional); Markham; Mark West 25; Monte Rio 20; Occidental 640; Penn Grove 330; Pine Flat; Plantation 110; Preston 70; Rio Nido; Sears Point; Sea View 55; Shellville 143; Skaggs 22; Stewarts Point 120; Stony Point 60; Geysers 22; Valley Ford 220; Wilfred; Windsor 532; Forestville, 300.

SONOMA COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Every acre of Sonoma county is covered by a school district, in the center of which is a school house and in which is a school. No Sonoma child can live far enough back or high enough up in the mountain sections to be out of touch with his or her district school, and no established country school ever closes its doors during the session-period. In the most populized centers, Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, Petaluma and Sonoma, are the High Schools, occupying splendid buildings, ranking well up as educational institu-

tions, and according to the grade of work done, on the State University accredited list. The number of districts is 49—a talismanic term in California.

From the office of Miss Florence Barnes, County Superintendent of Schools, is given the following information:

Elementary schools:

Number of census children 1910-1911.....	10,659
Average daily attendance 1909-10.....	5,980
Number of teachers employed.....	252

The sources of revenue for these expenditures are as follows:

Amount received from State taxes.....	\$117,342.10
Amount received from County taxes.....	93,656.40
Amount received from District taxes.....	5,119.45

The valuation of Elementary School property in Sonoma County is as follows:

Value of lots, buildings, furniture, etc.....	\$497,395.00
Value of school libraries.....	32,285.00
Values of apparatus	15,060.00
Total value of school property	<u>\$544,740.00</u>

High Schools:

Number of schools, 6.	
Average daily attendance 1909-1910	706
Number of teachers employed	35
Amount paid for teachers' salaries 1909-10.....	\$42,663.00
Amount paid for current expenses, supplies, etc.....	16,188.74
Amount for buildings	20,533.37
Amount paid for books 1909-10.....	1,259.22
Total expenses for the year 1909-10.....	<u>\$80,644.33</u>

Sources of revenue for the support of high schools are as follows:

State taxes	\$ 9,103.09
Special taxes	50,758.69

Value of High School property in Sonoma County:

Lots, buildings and furniture	\$ 98,450.00
Laboratories	6,025.00
Libraries	4,510.00
Total Value	<u>\$108,985.00</u>

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The official salaries of the California counties of the tenth class—of which is Sonoma—are as follows: Superior judges (two) \$4,000 a year each; supervisors (five) \$1,000 each and fifteen cents a mile going to and from residence to county seat, also same mileage traveling as road commissioners; clerk \$2,000, chief deputy \$1,500, three deputies \$1,200 each, also several additional deputies for registration purposes between June and November in general election years, \$4 a day each; sheriff \$2,000 and fees, undersheriff \$1,500, four deputies \$1,200 each; recorder \$2,000, deputy \$1,200, four copyists \$900 each; auditor \$2,400, deputy \$900; treasurer \$2,000 and fees, deputy \$900; tax collector \$3,000 and fees; revenue and taxation deputy \$1,200, with the fees additional clerks are

employed when needed; assessor \$4,200, chief deputy \$1,500, revenue and taxation deputy \$1,500, with the fees additional deputies are employed when needed; district attorney \$2,400, assistant \$1,800, deputy assistant \$1,200, stenographer \$750; coroner fees and mileage; public administrator fees and mileage, school superintendent \$2,000 and fees, deputy \$1,200; surveyor \$1,800, deputy \$900. When not employed in public service the surveyor may engage in private work.

Tables Showing the State and County Officers from the year 1849 to 1911, inclusive.

NAME OF OFFICE.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
State Senator.....	M. G. Vallejo.....	M. E. Cook.....	M. E. Cook.....	J. M. Hudspeth.....	J. M. Hudspeth.
Assemblymen.....	J. E. Brackett.....	A. Stearns.....	J. M. Hudspeth.....	H. P. Ewing.....	J. N. Burnett..
".....	J. S. Bradford.....	J. S. Bradford.....	L. W. Boggs.....	James W. McKamey.....	W. B. Hagans..
County Judge.....	H. A. Green.....	C. P. Wilkins.....	P. R. Thompson.....	Frank Shattuck..	
Sheriff.....	I. Brockman.....	I. Brockman.....	I. Brockman.....	I. Brockman.....	I. Brockman..
Clerk.....	John Hendley.....	John Hendley.....	John Hendley.....	N. McC. Menefee	
Treasurer.....	A. C. McDonald.....	A. C. McDonald.....	G. W. Miller.....	G. W. Miller.....	
District Attorney.....	J. E. McNair.....	J. E. McNair.....	J. E. McNair.....	Asheal Clark...	
Assessor.....	J. A. Reynolds.....	J. A. Reynolds.....	J. A. Reynolds.....	R. F. Box.....	
Administrator.....	J. A. Brewster.....	J. A. Brewster.....	J. A. Brewster.....	Coleman Talbot..	
Coroner.....	Elisha Ely, M.D.				
Supervisor.....	D. O. Shattuck, Sr.	H. G. Heald.....			
".....	James Singley.....	James Singley.....			
".....	W. A. Hereford.....	S. L. Fowler.....			
".....	L. P. Hanson.....	Alex. Copeland..			
".....	W. O. King.....				

NAME OF OFFICE.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
State Senator.....	H. P. Heintzleman..	H. P. Heintzleman..	A. W. Taliaferro..	A. W. Taliaferro..	Jasper O'Farrell
Assemblymen.....	James Stewart.....	H. G. Heald.....	Uriah Edwards.....	Uriah Edwards.....	J. B. Lamar...
".....	James Singley.....	J. S. Rathburn.....	Richard Harrison..	J. S. Ormsby.....	J. S. Robertson.
County Judge.....	J. E. McNair.....	Wm. Churchman.....	Wm. Churchman.....	Wm. Churchman.....	Wm. Churchman.
Sheriff.....	I. Brockman.....	A. C. Bledsoe.....	A. C. Bledsoe.....	E. L. Green.....	E. L. Green.....
Clerk.....	N. McC. Menefee.....	N. McC. Menefee.....	N. McC. Menefee.....	W. H. Crowell.....	W. H. Crowell..
Treasurer.....	D. W. Miller.....	W. B. Buster.....	John Hendley.....	John Hendley.....	John Hendley..
District Attorney.....	E. McNair.....	I. G. Wickersham.....	I. G. Wickersham.....	W. S. Gordon.....	W. G. Gordon..
Surveyor.....			J. B. Woods.....	J. B. Woods.....	J. B. Woods.....
Recorder.....			Joel Miller.....	Joel Miller.....	Joel Miller.....
Assessor.....	S. D. Towne.....	W. G. Lee.....	W. G. Lee.....	Nath. Nuckols.....	Nath. Nuckols..
Superintendent Schools.....	B. B. Bonham.....	E. A. Fisher.....	W. G. Lee.....	W. G. Lee.....	W. G. Lee.....
Administrator.....	Josiah Moran.....	W. B. Atterbury.....	W. B. Atterbury.....	F. G. Hahman.....	F. G. Hahman..
Coroner.....	S. Cheeseman.....	J. S. Williams.....	J. S. Williams.....	J. S. Williams.....	J. S. Williams..
Supervisor.....	Robert Smith.....	D. McDonald.....	James Prewitt.....	W. B. Hagans.....	Alex. Copeland.
".....	R. Harrison.....	Stephen Akers.....	D. B. Berry.....	R. Smith.....	J. Morin.....
".....	S. L. Fowler.....	Wm. T. Allen.....	C. J. Robinson.....	Josiah Morin.....	J. Estis.....
".....	Alex. Copeland.....				Jos. Knowles..

NAME OF OFFICE.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
State Senator.....	Jasper O'Farrell.....	John H. Hill.....	John H. Hill.....	J. H. McNabb.....	George Pearce..
Assemblymen.....	C. P. Wilkins.....	W. M. Ross.....	G. W. Reed.....	Wm. Rider.....	Jacob Smith...
".....			J. G. Dow.....	J. B. Beeson.....	O. H. Hoag.....
".....			W. A. Eliason.....	E. T. Dunne.....	Murray Whallon.
County Judge.....	Wm. Churchman.....	Wm. Churchman.....	Wm. Churchman.....	Wm. Churchman.....	C. W. Langdon..
Sheriff.....	J. J. Ellis.....	J. J. Ellis.....	J. M. Bowles.....	J. M. Bowles.....	J. P. Clark.....
Clerk.....	Frank Shattuck.....	Frank Shattuck.....	W. L. Anderson.....	W. L. Anderson.....	W. L. Anderson..
Treasurer.....	John Hendley.....	John Hendley.....	F. G. Hahman.....	F. G. Hahman.....	H. P. Holmes.....
District Attorney.....	R. C. Flournoy.....	R. C. Flournoy.....	Wm. H. Jones.....	Wm. H. Jones.....	Wm. Ross.....
Surveyor.....	J. B. Woods.....	J. B. Woods.....	H. B. Martin.....	H. B. Martin.....	N. Grey.....
Recorder.....	T. H. Pyatt.....	T. H. Pyatt.....	T. H. Pyatt.....	T. H. Pyatt.....	T. H. Pyatt.....
Assessor.....	Chas. C. Snider.....	Chas. C. Snider.....	James M. Henry.....	James M. Henry.....	Wm. R. Morris..
Superintendent Schools.....	Frank Shattuck.....	E. D. Harris.....	C. G. Ames.....	C. G. Ames.....	C. G. Ames.....
Administrator.....	J. H. Holman.....	J. H. Holman.....	W. S. Canan.....	W. S. Canan.....	L. C. Reyburn..
Coroner.....	Stephen Payran.....	Stephen Payran.....	L. C. Lewis.....	L. C. Lewis.....	R. G. Baker.....
Supervisor.....	Josiah Morin.....	H. M. Willson.....	Wm. McPherson Hill	Josiah Morin.....	N. Fike.....
".....	Wm. McPherson Hill	Josiah Morin.....	N. Fike.....	N. Fike.....	T. F. Baylis...
".....	H. M. Willson.....	Wm. McPherson Hill	Josiah Morin.....	T. F. Baylis.....	A. S. Patterson.

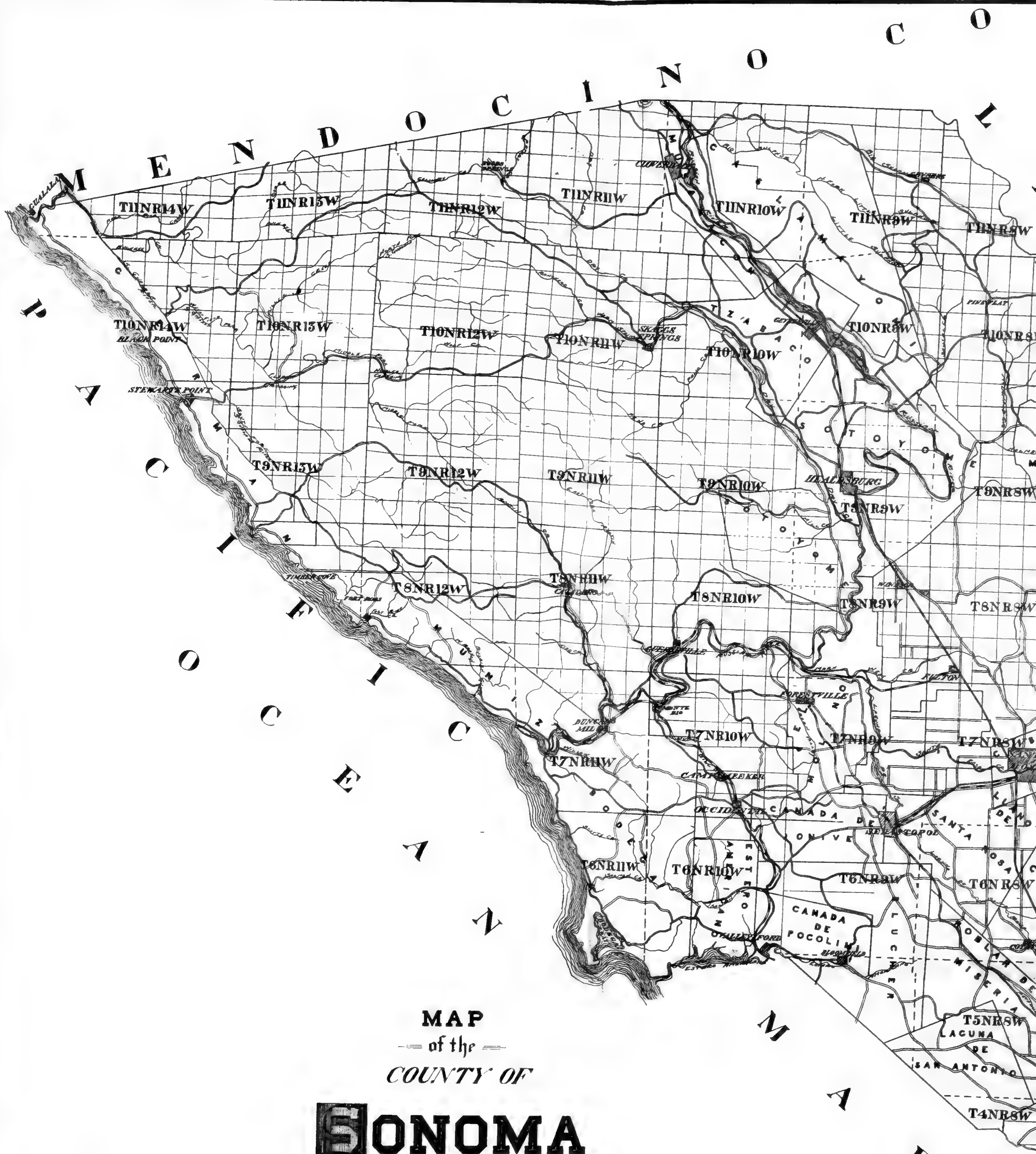
NAME OF OFFICE.	1864.	1865.	1867.	1869.	1871.
State Senator.....	Geo. Pearce.....	Geo. Pearce.....	Geo. Pearce.....	Wm. Burnett.....	B. F. Tuttle...
Assemblymen.....	Jacob Smith.....	A. C. Bledsoe.....	S. Martin.....	Barclay Henley..	E. C. Hinshaw..
".....	O. H. Hoag.....	O. H. Hoag.....	Wm. Caldwell.....	B. B. Munday.....	B. B. Munday..
".....	Murray Whallon.....	J. L. Downing.....	J. B. Warfield.....	Wm. Caldwell.....	Wm. Caldwell..
County Judge.....	C. W. Langdon.....	C. W. Langdon.....	C. W. Langdon.....	C. W. Langdon.....	A. P. Overton.....
Sheriff.....	J. P. Clark.....	J. P. Clark.....	Sam Potter.....	Sam Potter.....	E. Latapie.....
Clerk.....	W. L. Anderson.....	W. L. Anderson.....	W. L. Anderson.....	W. R. Morris.....	W. R. Morris..
Treasurer.....	H. P. Holmes.....	E. T. Farmer.....	E. T. Farmer.....	G. T. Pauli.....	G. T. Pauli.....
District Attorney.....	Wm. Ross.....	Wm. Ross.....	A. P. Overton.....	A. P. Overton.....	Barclay Hendley.
Surveyor.....	N. Gray.....	J. B. Woods.....	J. B. Woods.....	J. B. Woods.....	J. B. Woods.....
Recorder.....	T. H. Pyatt.....	Murray Whallon..	W. H. Bond.....	W. H. Bond.....	W. H. Bond.....
Assessor.....	W. R. Morris.....	C. W. Huie.....	A. J. Gordon.....	A. J. Gordon.....	W. C. Gaines.....
Superintendent Schools.....	C. G. Ames.....	C. G. Ames.....	C. G. Ames.....	G. W. Jones.....	G. W. Jones.....
Administrator.....	L. C. Reyburn.....	R. G. Baber.....	L. D. Cockrill.....	G. P. Noonan.....	L. B. Hall.....
Coroner.....	R. G. Baker.....	L. D. Cockrill.....	Wm. Mead.....	S. Larrison.....	Chas. Humphries
Road Commissioner.....			Zadock Jackson..	Head.....	R. Head.....
Supervisor.....	T. F. Baylis.....	J. K. Smith.....	G. W. Frick.....	J. D. Grant.....	J. H. Griggs.....
".....	J. R. Smith.....	A. B. Aull.....	J. K. Smith.....	J. H. Griggs.....	J. M. Palmer.....
".....	A. B. Aull.....	Zadock Jackson..	John D. Grant.....	J. M. Palmer.....	D. D. Phillips..

HISTORY OF SONOMA COUNTY

NAME OF OFFICE.	1873.	1875.	1877.	1879.
Senator.	B. F. Tuttle.	B. F. Tuttle.	A. P. Whitney.	W. W. Moreland.
Assemblymen.	W. S. M. Wright.	James Samuels.	B. F. Tuttle.	James Hynes.
"	James Dixon.	E. C. Hinshaw.	E. C. Hinshaw.	H. K. Brown.
"	W. H. Northcutt.	Walter Ferral.	C. H. Cooley.	James Adams.
County Judge.	A. P. Overton.	J. G. Pressley.	J. G. Pressley.	J. G. Pressley.
Superior Judges.				Jackson Temple.
Sheriff.	E. Latapie.	Joseph Wright.	J. L. Dinwiddie.	J. L. Dinwiddie.
Clerk.	J. T. Fortson.	J. T. Fortson.	R. A. Thompson.	R. A. Thompson.
Treasurer.	G. F. Pauli.	T. N. Willis.	Mathew Aiken.	Mathew Aiken.
District Attorney.	W. E. McConnell.	Barclay Henley.	Wm. E. McConnell.	A. B. Ware.
Surveyor.	David Scott.	J. B. Woods.	A. L. Cox.	A. L. Cox.
Recorder.	Ben. S. Wood.	O. H. Hoag.	Ben. S. Wood.	Ben. S. Wood.
Assessor.	W. C. Gains.	Geo. W. Sparks.	Geo. W. Sparks.	Geo. W. Lewis.
Superintendent Schools.	Alex. McMeans.	Alex. McMeans.	E. W. Davis.	Chas. S. Smyth.
Coroner & Adm'r.	J. H. Holman.	Kelly Tighe.	Kelly Tighe.	F. Kelly Tighe.
Supervisor.	J. M. Palmer.	W. K. Rogers.	J. M. Charles.	John Tivnen.
"	G. A. Tupper.	Thos. Beacom.	R. W. Acker.	A. Averell.
"	D. D. Phillips.	J. D. Hassett.	John Field.	Robert Crane.
"	W. K. Rogers.	Gus Warner.	H. Weatherington.	R. W. Acker.
"	Thos. Beacom.	H. Weatherington.	John Tivnen.	John Field.
NAME OF OFFICE.	1882.	1884.	1886.	
Congressman.	Barclay Henley.	Barclay Henley.	T. L. Thompson.	
State Senator.	G. A. Johnson.	G. A. Johnson.	E. C. Hinshaw.	
Assemblyman.	J. T. Campbell.	S. I. Allen.	J. W. Ragsdale.	
"	S. S. Martin.	M. E. C. Munday.	Robert Howe.	
"	John Field.	W. T. Mears.	F. B. Mulgrew.	
Superior Judge.	Jackson Temple.	Jackson Temple.	Jackson Temple.	
"	J. G. Pressley.	J. G. Pressley.	J. G. Pressley.	
Sheriff.	T. C. Bishop.	T. C. Bishop.	E. P. Colgan.	
Clerk.	R. A. Thompson.	J. F. Mulgrew.	J. F. Mulgrew.	
Treasurer.	Matt Aikin.	G. A. Tupper.	G. A. Tupper.	
District Attorney.	Thos. J. Geary.	D. C. Allen.	Geo. Pearce.	
Surveyor.	P. R. Davis.	F. R. Denman.	P. R. Davis.	
Recorder.	A. C. McMeans.	J. F. Naughton.	A. P. Moore.	
Auditor.	A. C. McMeans.	J. F. Naughton.	A. P. Moore.	
Assessor.	G. W. Lewis.	G. W. Lewis.	Wm. Longmore.	
Superintendent Schools.	C. S. Smyth.	C. S. Smyth.	Fannie McG. Martin.	
Coroner & Administrator.	Kelly Tighe.	N. King.	John Tivnen.	
Supervisor.	E. E. Morse.	John O'Hara.	John O'Hara.	
"	Geo. F. Allen.	Geo. F. Allen.	Geo. F. Allen.	
"	T. J. Proctor.	S. T. Coulter.	S. T. Coulter.	
"	John Gannon.	J. D. Connolly.	J. D. Connolly.	
"	H. J. Pool.	S. R. Houser.	G. V. Davis.	
"	S. R. Houser.	L. G. Ellis.		
"	L. G. Ellis.			
NAME OF OFFICE.	1888.	1890.	1892.	
Congressman.	J. J. De Haven.	Thos. J. Geary.	Thos. J. Geary.	
State Senator.	E. C. Hinshaw.	J. W. Ragsdale.	J. W. Ragsdale.	
Assemblyman.	J. W. Ragsdale.	J. D. Barnett.	Jas. C. Sims.	
"	Robert Howe.	H. L. Weston.	E. E. Drees.	
"	F. B. Mulgrew.	F. J. Murphy.		
Superior Judge.	Jackson Temple.	S. K. Dougherty.	S. K. Dougherty.	
"	Thos. Rutledge.			
"	J. G. Pressley.	R. F. Crawford.	R. F. Crawford.	
Sheriff.	E. P. Colgan.	J. F. Mulgrew.	Sam I. Allen.	
Clerk.	L. W. Juilliard.	L. W. Juilliard.	W. F. Wines.	
Treasurer.	P. N. Stofen.	P. N. Stofen.	P. N. Stofen.	
District Attorney.	A. G. Burnett.	A. G. Burnett.	Kmmet Seawell.	
Surveyor.	P. R. Davis.	L. E. Ricksecker.	P. R. Davis.	
Recorder.	A. P. Moore.	G. P. Hall.	G. P. Hall.	
Auditor.	A. P. Moore.	G. P. Hall.	G. P. Hall.	
Assessor.	Wm. Longmore.	Wm. Longmore.	Wm. Longmore.	
Superintendent Schools.	F. McG. Martin.	F. McG. Martin.	E. W. Davis.	
Coroner & Administrator.	John Tivnen.	A. J. Blaney.	H. W. Ungewitter.	
Supervisor.	M. R. Cady.	M. R. Cady.	P. H. Thompson.	
"	Geo. F. Allen.	James Mead.	James Mead.	
"	Benj. Clark.	Benj. Clark.	Jacob Joost.	
"	F. A. Smith.	F. A. Smith.	J. W. Hall.	
"	G. V. Davis.	J. W. Sales.	J. W. Sales.	
NAME OF OFFICE.	1894.	1896.	1898.	
Congressman.	J. A. Barham.	J. A. Barham.	J. A. Barham.	
State Senator.	J. C. Holloway.	J. C. Holloway.	Jas. C. Sims.	
Assemblyman.	W. F. Price.	W. F. Price.	W. F. Cowan.	
"	W. S. Staley.	John Keegan.	H. M. LeBaron.	
Superior Judge.	S. K. Dougherty.	S. K. Dougherty.	S. K. Dougherty.	
"	R. F. Crawford.	A. G. Burnett.	A. G. Burnett.	
Sheriff.	Sam I. Allen.	Sam I. Allen.	Frank P. Grace.	
Clerk.	S. B. Fulton.	S. B. Fulton.	S. B. Fulton.	
Treasurer.	E. F. Woodward.	E. F. Woodward.	E. F. Woodward.	
District Attorney.	Emmet Seawell.	Emmet Seawell.	O. O. Webber.	
Surveyor.	L. E. Ricksecker.	L. E. Ricksecker.	N. V. V. Smyth.	
Recorder.	A. J. Atchinson.	A. J. Atchinson.	Fred L. Wright.	
Auditor.	A. J. Atchinson.	A. J. Atchinson.	Fred L. Wright.	
Assessor.	M. V. Vanderhoof.	M. V. Vanderhoof.	Frank E. Dowd.	
Superintendent Schools.	E. W. Davis.	E. W. Davis.	Minnie Coulter.	
Coroner & Administrator.	T. G. Young.	T. G. Young.	J. G. Pierce.	
Supervisor.	H. W. Austin.	H. W. Austin.	H. W. Austin.	
"	J. W. Hall.	F. B. Glynn.	F. B. Glynn.	
"	E. W. Hayden.	David Walls.	David Walls.	
"	Jacob Joost.	T. C. Putnam.	T. C. Putnam.	
"	E. S. Gray.	E. S. Gray.	J. A. McMinn.	

NAME OF OFFICE.	1900.	1902.	1904.
Congressman.	Frank Combs.	Theodore Bell.	D. E. McKinlay.
State Senator.	Jas. C. Sims.	E. P. Woodward.	E. P. Woodward.
Assemblyman.	F. A. Cromwell.	F. A. Cromwell.	F. A. Cromwell.
"	W. F. Cowan.	C. O. Dunbar.	Hiram Tripp.
Superior Judge.	S. K. Dougherty.	S. K. Dougherty.	S. K. Dougherty.
"	A. G. Burnett.	A. G. Burnett.	A. G. Burnett.
Sheriff.	F. P. Grace.	F. P. Grace.	F. P. Grace.
Clerk.	S. B. Fulton.	Fred L. Wright.	Fred L. Wright.
Treasurer.	E. F. Woodward.	G. E. Murdock.	G. E. Murdock.
District Attorney.	O. O. Webber.	C. H. Pond.	C. H. Pond.
Surveyor.	N. V. V. Smyth.	N. V. V. Smyth.	N. V. V. Smyth.
Recorder.	F. L. Wright.	Fred G. Nagle.	Fred G. Nagle.
Auditor.	F. L. Wright.	C. A. Pool.	C. A. Pool.
Assessor.	Frank E. Dowd.	Frank E. Dowd.	Frank E. Dowd.
Superintendent Schools.	Minnie Coulter.	Minnie Coulter.	Minnie Coulter.
Coroner & Administrator.	J. G. Pierce.	F. L. Blackburn.	F. L. Blackburn.
Supervisor.	H. W. Austin.	H. W. Austin.	H. W. Austin.
"	F. B. Glynn.	Gallant Raines.	C. L. Patteson.
"	Gallant Raines.	Blair Hart.	Blair Hart.
"	Blair Hart.	G. J. Armstrong.	G. J. Armstrong.
"	J. A. McMinn.	J. A. McMinn.	I. J. Button.
NAME OF OFFICE.	1906.	1911.	
Congressman.	D. E. McKinlay.	William Kent.	
State Senator.	W. F. Price.	L. W. Juilliard.	
Assemblyman.	Stanley Collier.	Herbert W. Slater.	
"	H. W. A. Weske.	J. W. Hamilton.	
Superior Judge.	Emmet Seawell.	Emmet Seawell.	
"	A. G. Burnett.	T. C. Denny.	
"	(T. C. Denny)		
Sheriff.	J. K. Smith.	J. K. Smith.	
Clerk.	Fred L. Wright.	W. W. Felt, Jr.	
Treasurer.	G. E. Murdock.	G. E. Murdock.	
District Attorney.	Clarence F. Lea.	Clarence F. Lea.	
Surveyor.	G. H. Winkler.	G. H. Winkler.	
"		(Thos. McNamara)	
Recorder.	Fred G. Nagle.	Fred G. Nagle.	
Auditor.	C. A. Pool.	C. A. Pool.	
Assessor.	Frank E. Dowd.	Frank E. Dowd.	
Superintendent Schools.	DeW. Montgomery.	Florence M. Barnes.	
Coroner & Administrator.	F. L. Blackburn.	F. L. Blackburn.	
Supervisor.	H. W. Austin.	H. W. Austin.	
"	C. L. Patteson.	C. L. Patteson.	
"	Blair Hart.	Blair Hart.	
"	I. J. Button.	Lyman Green.	
"	G. J. Armstrong.	William King.	
"	(Lyman Green)		

Note.—Between 1908 and 1911 L. W. Juilliard and W. B. Whitney were in the State Assembly. The advance of A. G. Burnett to the Appellate bench left a vacancy for T. C. Denny, and the death of Surveyor G. H. Winkler brought about the appointment of Thomas McNamara for the remainder of the official term; Lyman Green was first appointed to the unexpired term of Supervisor G. J. Armstrong.

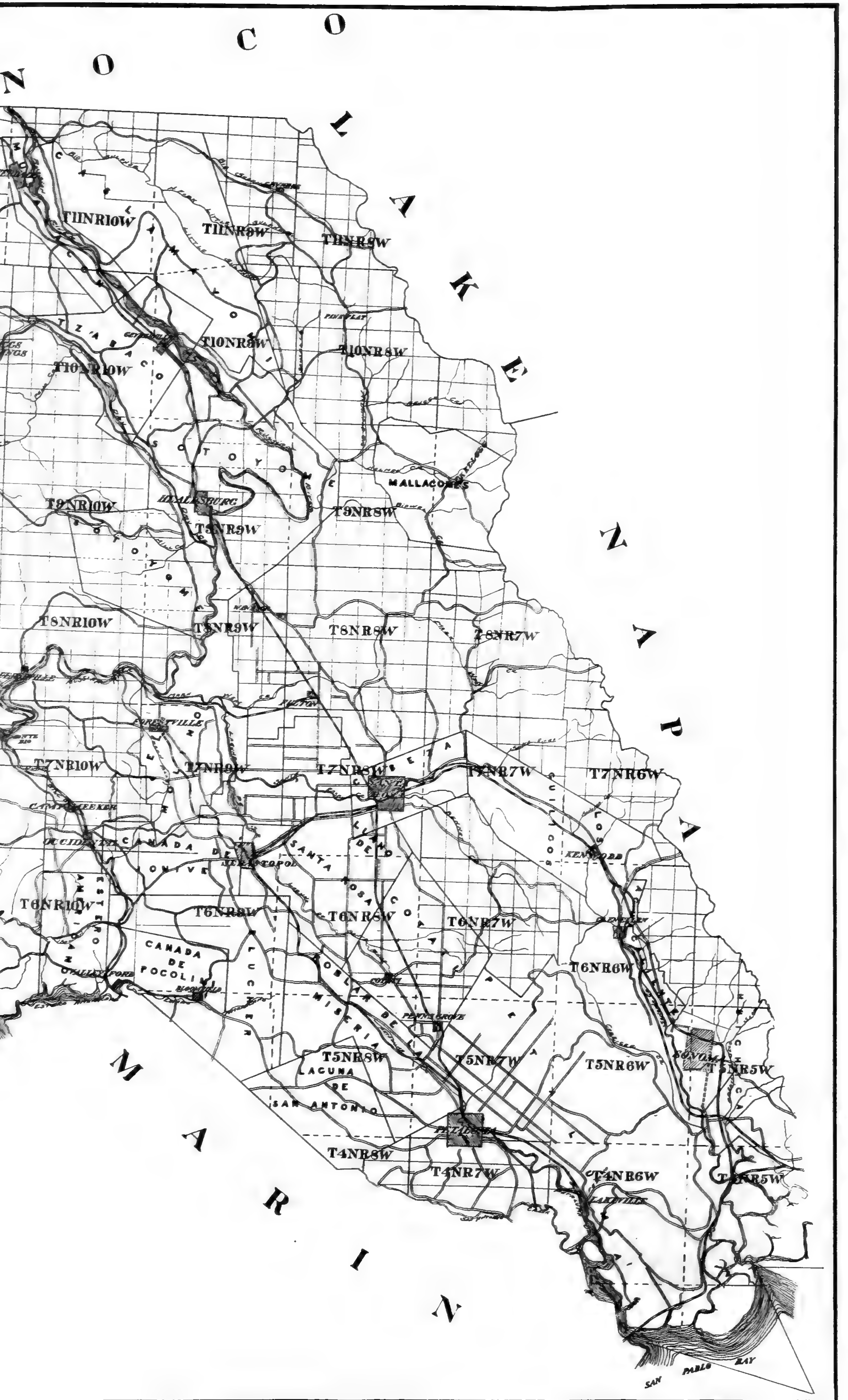


MAP
— of the —
COUNTY OF

SONOMA
CALIFORNIA

COMPILED AND DRAWN

— BY —
T.B. McNAMARA
CO. SURVEYOR.





Mark L. McDonald

BIOGRAPHICAL.

MARK L. McDONALD.

It seems eminently fitting that the names of the early settlers in now progressive localities should be perpetuated in such manner that their labors in the days of trial and hardship may remain an inspiration and encouragement to those who are to come after them. It is sometimes claimed that Republics are ungrateful, but this claim is not true in individual communities, for in all points of the compass are reminders of hero citizens, in the names of streets, towns, rivers, valleys or institutions, this happy method being particularly popular in the west, where heroism and toil have figured so largely in the make-up of the pioneers. Of the early settlers in the town of Santa Rosa few if any have accomplished as much toward its upbuilding and development into the thriving city that it now is as has Mark L. McDonald, whose name is perpetuated in the avenue of that name as a mark of honor.

The son of James and Martha (Peters) McDonald, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, Mark L. McDonald was born in Washington county, Ky., May 5, 1833. He was reared in this southern home until he was about sixteen years of age, in the meantime attending the schools of the locality and gathering as much information therefrom as was possible. It far from satisfied his ambitious nature, however, and in 1849, after a short stay in Missouri, he went to Schenectady, N. Y., and continued his studies in Union College, from which he was subsequently graduated. This was the period of the interest suddenly created in California as a result of the finding of gold, and it was not a matter of any wonder that this ambitious young man should feel that the invitation to come and partake of the benefits therefrom were meant for him as much as for the thousands who flocked to the eldorado. After his graduation from college he returned to Kentucky and made preparation to cross the plains. Arrangements were finally completed, and with his parents he set out on the long march that extended from ocean to ocean. The train was a large one, consisting of sixty wagons, but it did not prove large enough to forestall interference from the Indians; however, had their number been less their trials would undoubtedly have taken a still more formidable aspect. As captain of the company Mr. McDonald was obliged to go ahead and select suitable camping places, and he records experiencing considerable difficulty in crossing the Platte river on account of quicksands.

Two brothers had preceded Mr. McDonald to the west and were located in Sacramento, and arrangements had been made for the comforts of the family when they arrived. In that city the family were ultimately reunited. About this time the mines of Virginia City were attracting considerable attention, on account of recent finds of silver, which later developed into gold. One of the brothers, Capt. James M. McDonald, had had a preliminary survey made by

Mr. Kingsbury for the building of a road into Virginia City, and as soon as Mark L. came he started him back to Virginia City to take entire charge of the building of it. He also did the engineer's work and had charge of the hiring of the men employed, and later, when they charged a toll, he had charge of the toll collections also. The work which this involved was enormous, including besides the responsibility of construction, looking after the men and keeping the books of the business. It proved an invaluable experience in the life of the young man, and he counts it as one of the most enjoyable as well, as it brought him in contact with many men of note, among whom may be mentioned the late Mark Twain, and he later became a close friend of Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada. He also met Senator Hearst while there, and they became life-long friends and business associates. The salary which Mr. McDonald received as constructing engineer was \$80 per month, a small remuneration for such responsible work in the light of present-day conditions, but nevertheless he managed to save \$1,500 from his earnings, and with this he went to San Francisco and later purchased a seat on the stock exchange. In June, 1864, he purchased the seat of H. Camp, on the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, for \$1,400, and put through some of the largest transactions of stock of that time. In the history of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board written by Joseph L. King, the following paragraph is found: "Mark L. McDonald was six feet four inches high, towering over all in the turmoil of the ring. A Kentuckian by birth, with sandy hair and a full beard and blue eyes, he was a handsome man and a power on the Board." During his residence in the metropolis he bought and sold considerable land, and in this, as in whatever he undertook, he was very successful. It was while a resident of that city that he made the acquaintance of Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker, and until the death of both of these men their friendship was close and intimate. While in Virginia City Mr. McDonald had become acquainted with Mr. Hearst, and in living the crude camp life they became great friends. They bunked and ate together, and later were interested in the mines in the Black Hills. After going to San Francisco Mr. McDonald went into the home of Mr. Hearst, and remained there until his own marriage several years later. In the meantime they had become associated in many enterprises and they remained intimately connected in business, Mr. Hearst making many trips to the mines, while Mr. McDonald looked after their interests in San Francisco. After Mr. Hearst's death Mr. McDonald and Mrs. Hearst continued the friendship established, and today Mr. McDonald regards her as the queen of all great and good women, not alone on account of her philanthropic work, but also as one of the few remaining close friends of his pioneer days.

Mr. McDonald's identification with Sonoma county and Santa Rosa dates from the year 1879, at which time he came to this city, and in the northeastern section bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, then a waving wheat field. With prophetic vision he saw the possibilities for the future of the little town, and at once set about subdividing the land and laying out streets and avenues in what was known as McDonald's addition to Santa Rosa. Residents of the town less courageous than he were delighted with the future prospects of their home city, and as a mark of appreciation for their benefactor, voted that the best residence street in the new subdivision should bear his name. This was

done, and today McDonald avenue is pointed out as one of the show places of Santa Rosa. All the trees that now adorn the subdivision were planted by him, as well as shrubs and plants. Expense was not spared in carrying out his plans for the adornment and beautification of the tract, one of his ideas along this line being the representation of each state in the Union by a tree brought from each state, and many foreign countries were also represented. He also built and established the first water works in the city (now known as the Santa Rosa Water Company), laying the pipe lines with the aid of an experienced engineer from the east. An abundance of pure water has since been supplied to the city. He also laid out the first street railway in Santa Rosa, and was instrumental in having the first steam railroad built (now owned by the Southern Pacific), being one of the directors of the company that planned and financed the enterprise. One of his duties in furthering the enterprise was buying up the rights of way from the ranchers through the many miles of country traversed by the road, and as indicative of the esteem and honor in which he was held by his compatriots, Stanford and Croker, in the enterprise, to him was given the honor of driving the last spike in Santa Rosa, thus completing the road. It would have been surprising if Mr. McDonald had not been called upon to help in the administration of the young and growing city. Recognizing the value of his superior judgment and ability his fellow-citizens elected him a member of the city council, and for a number of years he served that body faithfully. As became a man so thoroughly in touch with the upbuilding of the town as he was it was natural that he should take a keen interest in educational affairs and kindred enterprises. This interest was shown in a marked degree through his labors in the establishment of the first free library in the town, of which he was president for a long period. In later years Mr. Carnegie gave a library to the city and the city's free library was finally merged into this.

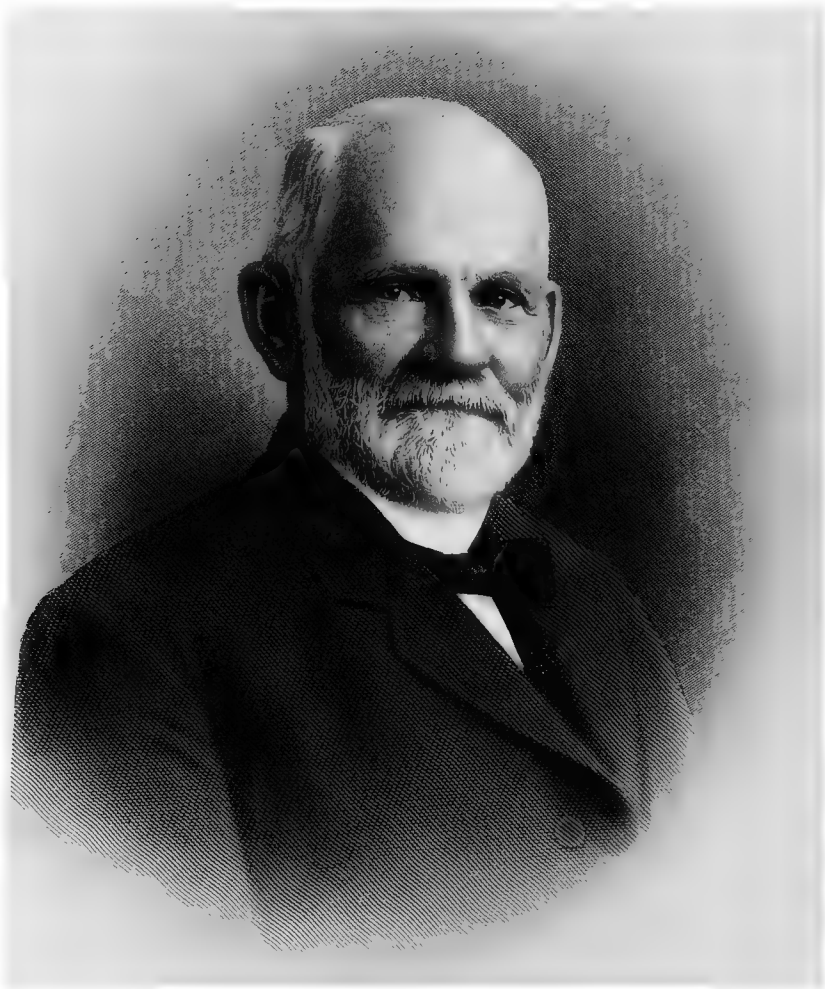
In all of his labors and benefactions Mr. McDonald has had the support and encouragement of his wife, who before her marriage in 1866 was Miss Ralphine North, a native of Natchez, Miss. Seven children were born of this union, and of them we mention the following: Mark L., Jr., was the eldest of the number, and a sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in this volume; Stewart passed away in 1907; Mabel is the wife of William H. Hamilton, of San Francisco, where they make their home; Edith is the wife of Selah Chamberlain, also of that city; Florence became the wife of Maxwell McNutt, of the same city; and two daughters died in childhood. Now in his seventy-eighth year Mr. McDonald can look back over a life well spent, in the conscientiousness that he has intentionally wronged no man, but on the other hand has made it the thought uppermost in his mind to help, support and sustain his fellow men in every way possible. That he has done this long and faithfully, every citizen of Santa Rosa will attest. Mr. McDonald is affiliated with but one fraternal order, being a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree.

EDWIN HARRISON BARNES.

In a country so replete with interesting historical characters as is the region west of the Rocky mountains, it is oft-times a most difficult matter for the historian to choose wisely from the material offered: but it is not an every-day

matter to gather data regarding the life and the character of one of the first settlers in California, who came thither when the country was wild, unsettled and uncultivated. During his sojourn in California Edwin Harrison Barnes has been one of the most interesting spectators of the transformation of Sonoma county from a wilderness to a region embracing thriving towns and splendidly productive farms.

Mr. Barnes came to California in November, 1849; there are only two people in the vicinity of Healdsburg, in which town Mr. Barnes resides, that were here when he came: George Story, who lives six miles below Healdsburg, and Mrs. George Porter, of Windsor. For many years the Barnes' family pursued their various occupations in North Carolina, where it is thought John Barnes, the father of Edwin Harrison, was born. John Barnes married Diana Y. Harrison, a native of the vicinity of Cadiz, Ky., and a representative of a distinguished family of the Bourbon state; they lived on a farm in Livingston county, not far from Smithland, where was born Edwin Harrison Barnes December 26, 1827. A few years later the family removed to Scott County, Mo., and there the parents died. Mr. Barnes was brought up on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of that day and at Ford's Seminary, Cape Girardeau. He became interested in California in talking with Isaac Williams, who had returned from the western state with tales of natural resources and gold which aroused the interest of the ambitious youth. Thus incited, he determined to make the journey and crossed the plains in 1849 with an ox-team train, the party with which he traveled experiencing no especial difficulties on the way. Choosing to accompany that section of the party traveling to California by the Lawson route, Mr. Barnes journeyed with them and after several experiences that tested his courage, he arrived in Sonoma county and located about seven miles below Healdsburg. With a partner Mr. Barnes purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land from Captain Cooper, paying \$5 an acre for the same. This property was not purchased direct, owing to the possibility of Captain Cooper's right being contested in the courts, and so it was agreed that Mr. Barnes should pay half cash and the balance when the title was perfected from the United States government. Mr. Barnes still owns half of this ranch, having sold the other half to T. Boon Miller for \$22,000, the sale taking place five years ago. After engaging in various enterprises, Mr. Barnes decided to return east in January, 1854, and he proceeded thither by the way of Nicaragua and in the spring of 1855, having purchased a herd of cattle, he drove them overland and succeeded in getting them through in fairly good condition. Placing these animals on a ranch, he engaged in the cattle business uninterruptedly until taking up his residence in Healdsburg in 1882. Before this, however, he had started a store on the ranch with Lindsay Carson, brother of the noted scout, Kit Carson, conducting this business from 1852 to 1855, when he sold the store. From 1854 to 1867 Mr. Barnes engaged in the general merchandise business at Windsor in partnership with R. A. Petray. He was one of the principal organizers of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Healdsburg, being elected its president and occupying that position for twenty-five years and also was one of the largest share holders. His duties in this large responsibility were discharged to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and upon his recent retirement from active business he was accompanied by the unbounded goodwill of



John A. McNear

the entire community. Mr. Barnes later organized the Sotoyome Bank, in which he is a very active member of the board of trustees. At present he is engaged in the culture of hops and at the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition he exhibited hops raised on his ranch and secured the first prize and medal. Always a progressive man, he has aided in every public enterprise and has materially assisted in the advancement of the county.

On September 20, 1855, Mr. Barnes married, in Sonoma county, Mary M. Thompson, who came across the plains with her parents from Johnson county, Mo., in 1853, she being a daughter of John D. and Eliza M. (Steele) Thompson, who spent the remainder of their days in Sonoma county. Mr. Barnes was made a Mason, Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., in 1855. Politically he is a Republican, but with the exception of the office of justice of the peace he has never held a public position. He liked California from the start and has made a success of all his undertakings, rounding out a useful and well-spent career.

JOHN A. McNEAR.

There is no name more widely and favorably known throughout Sonoma county than McNear, and in Petaluma, where John A. McNear has made his home for many years, his name stands for progress and development along every line that has made his home city the leader in trade and commerce in the North of Bay counties. Without doubt he has done more to develop the town in which he lives than any other individual, and now in the evening of his years he can look back upon a life well spent and even now is actively superintending his interests with a vigor unusual in one of his years.

John A. McNear was born in Wiscasset, Lincoln county, Me., December 23, 1832, the son and grandson of John McNear, both of whom were natives of the same place. The grandfather was captain of a vessel on which he was lost at sea; he married Elizabeth Erskine, a sister of Colonel Erskine, one of the first settlers of Pemaquid, Me. She became the mother of twelve children, all of whom lived to attain maturity, and she herself lived to reach the venerable age of ninety-six years. The great-grandfather, also John McNear, lived to the ripe age of ninety-seven years, and he, too, followed the sea throughout his lifetime. He was twice captured by the French and Indians during that war, and each time was ransomed. His wife attained the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. The McNear family are of Scotch ancestry and for seven generations, including the subject of this sketch, have been residents of the United States, and nearly all of the male members of the family have followed the sea, as master of ships, and a number of them have found a watery grave, never having been heard from after being reported lost.

Mr. McNear's mother was in maidenhood Sarah Bailey, a native of Maine and the daughter of George Bailey, of English descent, who died at the age of ninety-seven years, and all of his four brothers lived to be over eighty years of age. The mother passed away in Maine. Of the children born to her three grew to maturity, John A. being the eldest and the only one now living; George W. became one of the best known grain men in California and died in Oakland.

in December, 1910, and Mary Eliza Nabors died in Mississippi, November 9, 1860.

John A. McNear was reared in Maine, among its rugged hills and coast country, and receiving his education in the common schools of that day and locality. As the principal business that occupied the men of that place was following the sea, it was but natural that the young and ambitious lad should want to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors, and accordingly he began to study navigation at an early age, and as it had been his ambition to become a captain and have a ship of his own to command, he entered upon the life with all the vigor of youth, making several voyages with his father. After he had attended the public schools he entered and graduated from the West Pittston Academy and was prepared to enter the profession of teaching, but did not do so. In 1852 he shipped before the mast on a new ship, the *Cape Cod*, under the command of Captain Hopkins. The vessel was bound from Boston to St. Johns, New Brunswick, thence to Liverpool and back to New York. On this voyage his salary was \$14 per month and found, which consisted of salt beef and hard tack. During this voyage he lost no opportunity to study navigation and became familiar with "altitudes of the sun" and "lunar observations at night." On his return home from this voyage he completed his education in the academy and received a certificate to teach in the spring of 1853. Although but a few months more than twenty years of age he accepted a position as master of the brig *Tiberius*. He made but one voyage with this vessel, as he sold it at Bangor, Me. His salary was on shares, and by taking unusual sea risks amounted to about \$50 a month at this time, the old sea veterans saying "Not knowing anything, don't fear anything." So well did he negotiate the sale of this vessel that the owners gave him command of the *Catherine*, which he soon exchanged for the *Jasper*, and began freighting along the coast from Maine to Boston and New York. In the fall he went south as supercargo in the new ship *Thalata*, Captain Batchelder, from Bath to New Orleans. This voyage came nearly ending his sea-going experience, for the ship went ashore off the Mississippi river, and with the captain he and three men went to get a tug to pull them off. They were in an open boat all day and liable to be swamped at any time by the breakers rolling over them; that night they got ashore and secured three tugs to pull the ship off the mud. After their arrival at New Orleans the captain gave young McNear \$25 and refused to make a charge for the freight and machinery he was in charge of for a sawmill on the Pascagoula river. This machinery was brought to the millsite by a schooner and Mr. McNear assisted in putting up the mill. During the time of its building, after a hard day's work, he would raft logs at night down the Pascagoula river to the mill boom, a raft containing as many as fifteen hundred logs brought down during the night, and many times he would be on one end of a log and an alligator on the other. For the night's work he would receive \$2. Later on he purchased a vessel for the mill owners and sailed her on the coast between Pascagoula, Miss., and New Orleans, La., receiving \$100 per month as his share of the business during this time. The following year he purchased a one-third interest in the sawmilling business of Plummer, Williams & Co., of Pascagoula, and turned the vessel over to be run by his brother, George W. McNear. Here he had the experience of a center board vessel which was being towed down the canal at New Orleans

by two mules passing over him from bow to stern—being a good swimmer saved him from being drowned.

From this time John A. McNear superintended the work of the mill as well as marketed the lumber in New Orleans. He went through the yellow-fever and cholera epidemics of 1853-54. George B. Williams, his cousin, who was in Petaluma, Cal., sent him a map of Petaluma creek (the head of navigation at Petaluma) and told of the wonderful country of the coast. At that time, 1856, there were but few scattering houses on the site that marks the flourishing city today. This information was interesting, and he made up his mind to see the country for himself, and if he did not find it satisfactory he could return and take up his duties where he had left them. His brother, George W., then nineteen years old, wanted to come also, but he was induced to stay with his work until the country had been prospected, and with the understanding that if John A. decided to remain and enter in business here, he was to send for his brother. This he did in 1860, and took him into full partnership in the grain and real estate business. He considered himself fortunate that he got out of Mississippi before the war, for if he had remained there he would have undoubtedly lost everything he had during that struggle.

In the fall of 1856 an event happened that might be called providential, for having sold his interest in the sawmill and wishing to make a trip back to Maine before starting to California, he was offered at Mobile free passage on a vessel that was ready to sail for Boston, but after putting all of his household effects on board he decided to take a stage (one hundred and sixty miles) for Montgomery, Ala., and then by rail at an extra expense of \$77, which meant a great deal at that time; a storm followed and that vessel and many others were never heard from again. Later in the same year, 1856, he took passage at New York on the steamer Illinois for Aspinwall, landing at Kingston and Jamaica, on the way crossing the Isthmus of Panama. On this side of the Isthmus he took passage on the old Sonora, bound for San Francisco, where he arrived November 3, 1856. He came directly to Sonoma county, arriving in Petaluma November 6 of that year, and here he immediately interested himself with a cash capital of \$3,000 as a dealer in real estate, loaning money and merchandising. There were but few houses in Petaluma and not many improvements. In 1857 he bought the Washington livery stable property and took in P. E. Weeks as a partner and manager, to whom he sold out in January, 1860. Having come to Petaluma after hearing Mr. Williams tell of its advantages as the head of navigation, etc., he realized that there would be thousands just like this Williams to tell of the wonderful future of the state and particularly of this section; as a consequence he believed that it would become rapidly settled and thus insure the prosperity of the country, hence he was not backward in investing his money, and how well he prophesied is now seen from every viewpoint.

In 1860 Mr. McNear began in the grain and produce business, shipping to San Francisco, in which business his brother George W. was interested as a partner. Their first place of business was on Washington street, and in 1864 they erected what was then the largest warehouse in the state. This was a brick building, and is now a part of the Golden Eagle mill. When Mr. McNear built this it was considered a risky undertaking by many, as the war was in

progress and government money less than fifty cents in gold on the dollar, but he had confidence in the good people in the country and in the government's ability to put down the rebellion. About this time another act of Providence intervened to save his life. He was going to San Francisco on the train and as usual rode in the car next to the engine. Happening to look in the cab, he saw a strange engineer at the throttle; he stepped off the train and had not proceeded twenty feet when the boiler exploded and killed the man that was with him, the engineer and many others.

From 1862 to 1865 the company carried on an extensive business in dealing in hardware and machinery in connection with their other business interests. In the last-named year they disposed of that branch of their business and confined their energies to the grain and shipping business until August, 1874, when the firm was dissolved, George W. taking the San Francisco business and John A. remaining in Petaluma. He also engaged in exporting to a great extent, and when that part of the business had expanded to considerable proportions it was turned over to George W. in San Francisco and he confined his attention to Petaluma and Sonoma county. George W. developed the grain business in California as did no other individual, and for years he was known as the "Wheat King" of California.

One of the most valuable properties which Mr. McNear has is McNear's Point (Point Pedro), on the Bay, a natural deep water terminus for all of the railroads of Sonoma county. The original property was purchased in 1868, to which he has since added until it now comprises about twenty-five hundred acres, with a valuable water front of over five miles. This is exceptionally fine grazing land, and here he maintains a large dairy. With his son, Erskine B., he has built a large brick manufacturing plant, as they have the most valuable clay in the state for the manufacture of brick. They make about 80,000 per day, employing seventy-five or eighty men. The brick is shipped by their own barges and tugs to San Francisco, where they have a distributing place on Sixth and Barry streets. On the same ranch Mr. McNear has opened the most valuable bluestone quarries on the Bay, one of which is being operated by the San Francisco Quarries Company. Mr. McNear gave permission to the government to cut through his land to shorten the route of Petaluma creek, although it left him short thousands of feet of water front, but he was desirous of doing anything that would tend to shorten the route, thus keeping down freight rates, making them one-third less than formerly. In order to accomplish daily trips to San Francisco by steamer from Petaluma he built a canal nearly a mile long with a basin 250x500 feet so that steamers could enter at any time. This he did from his private means, as well as keeping it open at an expense of thousands of dollars. It is his belief that some day this canal will be extended to the Bay. He owns the land along the east side of Petaluma creek as far as below the railroad bridge and secured the mahogany mill for the city.

Mr. McNear claims credit for making the first concrete in California, cutting the material into squares after laying the concrete in a plastic state on the floors in his warehouse as early as 1864. This process was twenty years later covered by the Shillinger patent. In building a reservoir at Point McNear he used reinforced concrete over forty years ago, and at the same time made concrete floors and feed boxes in his dairy, the first of the kind on the Bay. He

also was the originator of heating tar and asphaltum by running coils of pipe through the tank, through which circulated steam from the boiler (for dipping pipe when building the Petaluma water works), a process which was afterward patented. Mr. McNear also has credit of setting out the first eucalyptus grove in Sonoma county, in 1866, raising the trees from the seed in open ground and later transplanting the young plants from the seed beds. This process cheapened the plants to one cent apiece, whereas the price had formerly been twenty-five cents. Some years ago he constructed a concrete brick reinforced reservoir forty feet in diameter, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons. This was constructed of concrete and brick, reinforced with galvanized twisted ribbon wire, with a series of coils for each tier of brick. This has withstood the blasting from quarries, as well as the earthquake of 1906.

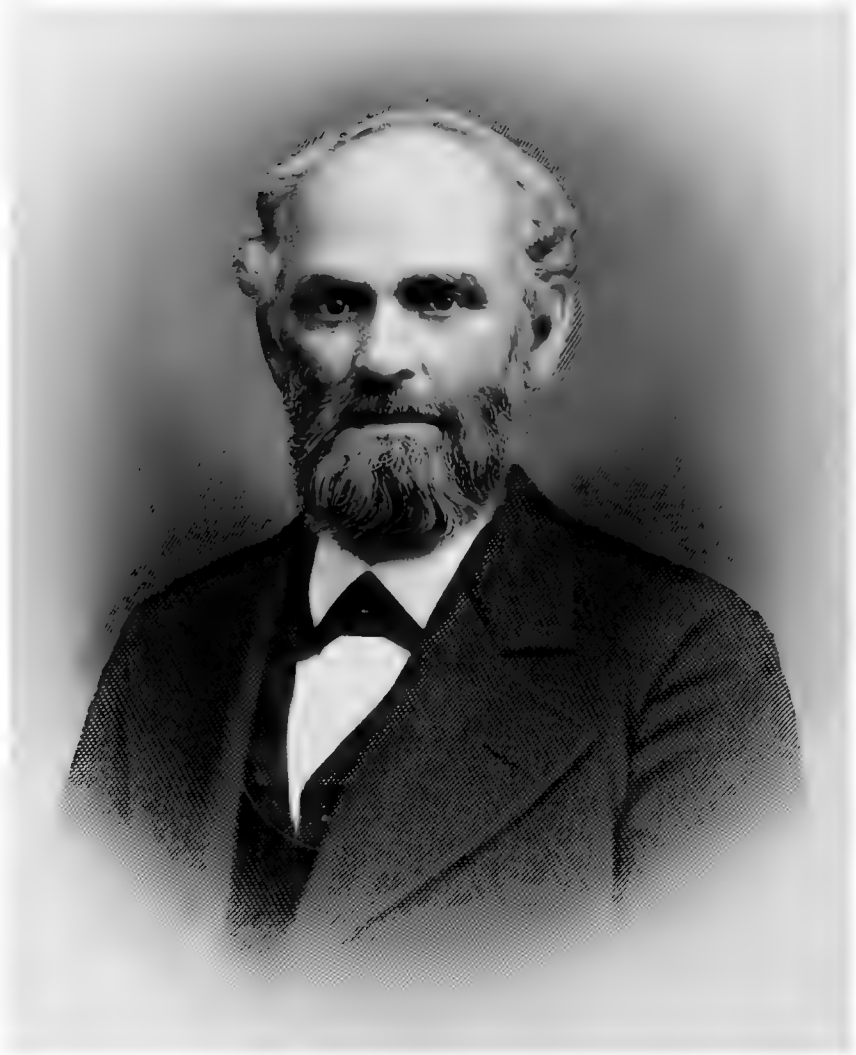
During 1865 Mr. McNear built the handsome and commodious fast passenger and freight steamer *Josie McNear* expressly for the Petaluma trade, taking passengers at fifty cents to San Francisco, the effect of which was the immediate reduction of the fare from \$2.50 to \$1 between Petaluma and San Francisco by the Minton line. Mr. McNear's plan has always been not to see how much he could get out of a customer, but to see how much he could do for him. This same advice he gave to his oldest son, George P., when he entered his business, and in following this policy he has gained the confidence of the people, and is one of the foremost business men of San Francisco and Northern California. For many years Mr. McNear and this son were in partnership, carrying on and building up one of the largest mercantile enterprises of its kind in the state. Of late years the business has been carried on by the son alone, the business transacted amounting to about \$1,500,000 annually. The average pay roll for labor by Mr. McNear and three sons has been \$10,000 per month for many years.

In all matters that have been for the upbuilding of Petaluma Mr. McNear has always been found ready and willing to assist to the best of his ability and it was through his influence that the silk factory, shoe factory, and many other manufacturing interests were secured to Petaluma, he giving the site for the buildings and thousands of dollars and months of time. He also gave the acre of land upon which the shoe factory and East Petaluma school are located, and with his son, George P., promoted the present electric railroad that has done so much to develop the entire country, and plans are now under way to extend the road to the bay (deep water) and San Francisco by ferry, also to Healdsburg. Mr. McNear is one of the largest property owners in the city, and at the same time one of the most prosperous. He is never lacking in enterprise and had all others been as progressive as he, Petaluma would now be many times its present size. Almost every business enterprise in which he has engaged has prospered, and another of the worthy movements started by him was the building of the water works to supply the growing needs of the city, acting as president of the company during its construction. He was also the organizer of the Sonoma County Bank, the first incorporated bank in Sonoma county, and the strongest financial institution of the county; and he is the only living member of the original twenty stock subscribers who were selected—each taking \$5,000—and he has been the designer and builder of many of the best blocks in the city. Perhaps the work best known and for which he is held in the highest esteem has been the

development and beautifying of Cypress Hill Cemetery, upon which he has spent many thousands of dollars. This park is located on the outskirts of Petaluma, on a rise of ground from which one can get a view of the entire surrounding country and it is improved upon a scale that makes it equal to any other public enterprise of its kind in the state, having miles and miles of beautiful drives lined with all the varieties of trees.

In 1867 Mr. McNear erected his present residence (opposite "Walnut Plaza" which he secured for the city at great personal expense) upon a block of ground, which is without doubt one of the most beautiful places in the city. The yard is enclosed with a stone fence, the stones being secured from the hills nearby and set on end with smaller rocks used as filler, giving a unique and substantial appearance with its seven hundred feet of frontage. Beautiful trees and shrubbery embellish the lawn, and make the house appear like a jewel in its setting. It is in the midst of these surroundings that Mr. McNear is seen and can be appreciated, as by the quick yet keen glance from his eyes and his kindly though unassuming manner, his modesty and strength of character and decision of mind are plainly expressed.

On September 3, 1854, in Pascagoula, Miss., John A. McNear and Miss Clara D., daughter of George B. Williams, were united in marriage. She died in San Francisco January 17, 1866. On May 15, 1867, he was married to Miss Hattie S. Miller, in the Church of the Advent, the service being conducted by Rev. George H. Jenks. Mrs. McNear is the daughter of Michael John Miller, who was born in Alsace, France. His father, John Miller, served twenty years in the French army under Napoleon and was in the march to Moscow and present at the burning of that city. He brought his family to New York state, locating in Monroe county, where his death occurred. Michael J. Miller brought his family to California in 1864, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and locating in San Francisco, where he engaged in the commission business and later in the transportation and freight business. In 1870 he located in Petaluma, where he became prominent in business and social circles. His wife, Julia Upton, was born in Rindge, N. H., the daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Colburn) Upton, both natives of New Hampshire. The father died in Petaluma in 1900, and the mother in 1907. In their family besides Mrs. McNear there was a daughter, Mattie A., the wife of Capt. Nathaniel Gould, of Petaluma. Of Mr. McNear's second marriage two children were born, as follows: John A., Jr., who is a graduate of Cooper Medical College, but is aiding his father in his vast business undertakings instead of following his profession, and Erskine Baker, who is manager of the brick-manufacturing plant at McNear's Point. Of Mr. McNear's first marriage there is one son living, George P., who was educated at the Petaluma high school and the Oakland Military Academy and is the most extensive grain and real-estate dealer in Sonoma county, president of the Sonoma County National Bank, and who with his father originated and built the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railroad. The elder Mr. McNear was president of this road from its inception and during the time it was being constructed looked after the details of construction. After the road was completed he acted as president of the company without salary for four years, when by his suggestion the general manager was made president, and he has since served as vice-president and di-



J. G. Wickersham

rector of the road. Plans are now under way to continue the line to deep water at Point McNear, for connection with San Francisco.

Of all the prominent pioneers of the state there is none more deserving of the esteem and good will of the people than John A. McNear, for wherever his name is known it means that he has stamped some indelible action in that locality that has almost made his name a household word. He is typically a Californian by adoption, always of the most loyal kind, honorable, upright, and a man who has forged his way to the front through the exercise of talents given him by nature, and while doing this there has never been a time that he has neglected the duties of a citizen. He is a large property owner in Petaluma and Sonoma county, nor are his interests confined to this one section, for he has confidence in the state and has made judicious investments in other places which have returned him a good profit. It is to such men as John A. McNear that attention is directed and whose example is worthy of emulation.

ISAAC G. WICKERSHAM.

One of the old and prominent residents of the coast, well known through his accomplishments in financial and other activities throughout Sonoma county, was the late Isaac G. Wickersham, whose residence in Petaluma dated from his arrival in November, 1853, until his death, in June, 1899. The youngest of the large family of eleven children included in the parental family, he was born in Newberrytown, York county, Pa., August 26, 1820. The father died in 1825, when Isaac was only five years of age, but the mother did a noble part in endeavoring to supply the loss of this parent to her children. Though handicapped by delicate health and a nervous temperament, Isaac G. Wickersham struck out in the world on his own account at the age of fifteen years, and as testimony of the careful rearing of his mother, as well as to the possession of an inborn refinement and uprightness of character, it may be said that he met hardships and temptations with fortitude. For a number of years he experienced life in the eastern states and Canada, but the year 1840 found him in Indiana, where, in Newcastle, Henry county, he had taken up the study of law in the office of Judge Elliott. In the meantime the slavery question had created two strong factions, and it was to the anti-slavery cause that the young law student gave the weight of his influence, in 1840 acting as secretary of the Indiana State Anti-Slavery Society, and he took an active part in Harrison's presidential campaign. Upon the completion of his law studies, in the spring of 1843, he was admitted to the bar, but before settling down to practice he decided to come further west.

Mr. Wickersham's next move brought him as far west as Keokuk, Iowa, where he established a law office and built up an excellent practice, which gave evidence of his thorough understanding of the intricacies of his profession and the confidence which his clients reposed in his ability. During the decade which he remained in Iowa he accumulated considerable means, but failing health at the end of this time was the means of his making an extended tour through Mexico and California, in the hope of restoring his lost vitality. From New

Orleans he went to Vera Cruz, where he was joined by a company who bought horses, and from there they went to the City of Mexico, and ten days later to Acapulco. During all of this time, with the exception of the time he passed in the City of Mexico, he slept out of doors. By steamer from Acapulco he went to San Francisco, thence on to Sacramento, where he bought a horse and supplies and made an investigation of the mines. Crossing the Sierras he met emigrants coming to California, and it was there, at Carson's sink, that he saw and grasped a good opportunity, which was to buy cattle and cut hay. November, 1853, found him in Petaluma, which was then a very small village, and consequently he did not find the market for his goods that he had anticipated. However, he was not discouraged and decided to hold his cattle and hay for a better market in the spring. In the meantime he showed his faith in the ultimate future of the settlement by erecting a house that was a credit to himself and the town. In the spring of 1854 he cut three hundred tons of hay on the flat directly north of town, thereby putting to use the first mowing machine that had ever been brought to the Sonoma side of the bay.

The young town and its ambitious fathers were not long in recognizing Mr. Wickersham's ability to fill any position which he could be prevailed upon to accept, and in addition to taking care of his private practice he also acted as district attorney, a position to which his fellow-citizens had elected him in 1855. He also acted as notary and did considerable business in lending money. As a development of the last-mentioned industry, in February, 1865, he established the private bank of I. G. Wickersham & Co. on the corner of Main and Washington streets, and so successful had the venture proven, that two years later, in 1867, he erected the first bank building in the town. Business advanced with the passing of years, and in October, 1874, the name of the bank was changed to the First National Bank of Petaluma, and at the same time the capital stock was raised to \$200,000. Business under the new regime began January 1, 1875, with Isaac G. Wickersham president; H. H. Atwater cashier; while the trustees were the president and cashier just mentioned, and Jesse C. Wickersham, P. B. Hewlitt and H. L. Davis. On September 11, 1884, the institution became a state bank under the name of The Wickersham Banking Company.

On May 21, 1857, Mr. Wickersham was united in marriage with Miss Lydia C. Pickett, a native of Fall River, Mass., and six children were born to them, two of the number dying in infancy and two, Frederick A. and Frank P., after becoming prominent in business circles, passed away about the age of forty. One of the daughters, Mae L., became the wife of A. M. Bergevin, and the other daughter, Lizzie C., became the wife of Thomas Maclay, a well-known citizen of Petaluma, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere. Throughout the years of his residence in Petaluma Mr. Wickersham took a leading part in whatever was done for the upbuilding of the town and county, and his death was counted a loss to the entire commonwealth. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, to the forwarding of whose good work he gave liberally of time and means.



John H. Hill

WILLIAM HILL.

It is always interesting to chronicle the life of the pioneer, the man who was not afraid to enter the wilds of a new country, ready to endure whatever privation or hardship he might encounter and always persevere in whatever occupation he undertook until, by his indomitable energy, tact and ability, he rose as a peer among the men of his calling. Such a man was William Hill, agriculturist, horticulturist and banker of Petaluma.

A native of New York state, William Hill was born in the town of Scott, Cortland county, September 8, 1829. His parents, Alexander and Ann (Kenyon) Hill, were natives of Washington county, that state, and died when William was thirteen or fourteen years old, consequently he remembered very little about them. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood up to the age of twelve years, after which he had very little opportunity for schooling, but he had a good home and worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age. He then left New York and went to Wisconsin, where he worked by the day and month during the summer, herding and driving cattle on the plains of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, after which he turned his attention to the cooper's trade and worked at it most of the time up to 1853. Having saved his earnings in the meantime he was able to procure an outfit of horses, mules and other equipment and started across the plains for California. He left Racine, Wis., March 25, and arrived at Hangtown (now Placerville) on the 10th of the following August and, like the majority of early pioneers, he had an uncontrollable desire to visit the mines. Accordingly he went to Mission Flat and Coloma, where he prospected for awhile, until his money was about gone, when he hired out by the day. After he had been there about three months and had earned enough money to come to Sonoma county, he took up a piece of government land which had two Spanish claims against it, although the title was afterward proven to be all right. Here he put up a cabin and went to work chopping wood, which he sold to the San Francisco market. In the fall of the following year he was taken sick and was unable to do anything for over two months, at which time he came to Petaluma and went into the mercantile business, continuing this until 1860. During this time he had bought a farm near Stony Point and after going out of business, moved on it and remained for five years, following agricultural pursuits, at the end of that time returning to Petaluma.

In 1866 the Bank of Sonoma County was organized and Mr. Hill was elected its first president, which position he held for twenty years. It was started with a capital of \$90,000, and during the years that Mr. Hill was at the head of it, there was something like \$375,000 paid in dividends to the stockholders and \$210,000 of its earnings capitalized, which shows an able management of the affairs of the institution. In August of 1886 he severed his connection with the bank and on July 1, 1887, the banking house of William Hill & Son was organized, which was later incorporated, with Mr. Hill as president and Alexander B. Hill as cashier. This position William Hill held until the day of his death. This bank was started with a capital stock of \$100,000, and afterwards increased to \$150,000. Mr. Hill's business career had generally been attended with marked success. He was one of the largest real-estate owners in the county, at one time possessing about six thousand acres in Sonoma and Marin counties,

besides vast holdings in Old Mexico. That in Sonoma and Marin counties was improved land, having a vineyard of two hundred acres situated near Forestville, and he was also largely engaged in fruit-growing, having over one hundred acres in orchard. He was a stock-holder and director in the Sonoma County Water Company, having been identified with the corporation since its organization. He was also identified with the railroad interests of the county, and was president of the subsidy started in building the Donohue Railroad, before the company sold its interests. He was instrumental in starting the woolen mills in this city, was president of the company that managed it at this time, and was more or less connected with the history and growth of Petaluma from its earliest existence, and always willing to assist and encourage any public enterprise that would result in good for the city and county.

Mr. Hill was married in San Francisco, August 12, 1862, to Miss Josephine Pilkington, who was born in Troy, N. Y., the daughter of James and Margaret (Lannon) Pilkington. The former was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, the latter in the north of Ireland, of an old Scotch family, whose mother was a Wallace, traced back to the Jacobites. The father came to the United States when a young man, taking up his residence in New England and later moved to Providence, Bureau county, Ill., where he owned a farm, but his time was principally taken up as a traveling salesman. His demise occurred in Portland in 1864, shortly after coming west. The mother's death occurred at the home of Mrs. Hill. A brother, Dr. John B. Pilkington, was a prominent physician in Portland at the time of his death. Another brother, Thomas J., is a successful horticulturist in Sonoma county.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill were the parents of four children: Alexander B., who after his father's death became the head of William Hill & Co., until its disincorporation, and is one of the able financiers of Petaluma; Raymond P.; William K.; and James V., who died after they had reached young manhood.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Hill has resided at the family home on Seventh street, where she delights to welcome her friends, who love her for her generosity and many acts of helpfulness and charity bestowed on those who have been less fortunate. She is carrying out the wishes of her husband in being active in all movements that will better the conditions of the citizens and is conscientious in all things and all her acts of kindness are done in an unostentatious manner. She has traveled extensively throughout the United States, as well as in Old Mexico and in 1910 and 1911 a much-desired visit to England was fulfilled, which gave her the opportunity of visiting her father's old home in Clitheroe.

Mr. Hill's death occurred suddenly at his home on Seventh street at nine o'clock in the evening of July 30, 1902, having been attending to his business at the bank all day. The news of his death was received with the deepest regret. For years he was a familiar figure on the streets of the city and in business Mr. Hill possessed an abnormal capacity. His interests, though widely diversified, were handled with consummate skill and with due attention to all its smallest duties. In his business dealings with the public he was known as an honest, square-dealing man, and as president of the Hill Bank, Petaluma Power and Water Company and president of the Novato Land Company, esteem for him was unbounded. Fraternally he was much devoted to Masonry, being an active member, and rose to the Knight Templar degree.

LEWIS WEEKS.

Not unlike many others who have succeeded to a position of influence and popularity in Sonoma county Lewis Weeks proved his worth at the beginning of his career by enlisting for service in the Civil war as soon as age would permit. When the smouldering animosity between the north and south came to a crisis in the declaration of hostilities it found him uneventfully passing his days on a farm in Lincoln county, Me., where he was born in 1845. When the call came for men to come to the front to aid in putting down hostilities he would have responded gladly had his age permitted, but as he was then only sixteen years old he did not attempt to join the ranks. However, he followed the events of the war on land and water with an interested eye, and on attaining his eighteenth year he needed no urging to enlist his services. Enlisting in the navy in 1863, he was detailed for duty on the steamer *Lodona*, of the south Atlantic blockading squadron, and was stationed for service on the coast of Georgia. A creditable service of two years was brought to a close by the declaration of peace, after which he returned to his native state and remained until after reaching his majority.

The year 1867 found Mr. Weeks setting out for California by the Panama route, and his journey's end found him in San Francisco a stranger among strangers, with only \$5 in his pocket. His first winter in the west was passed in the mines of Calaveras county, where he had great expectations of gaining sudden wealth, but like many another, he was doomed to disappointment, and he returned from the mines a sadder and wiser man. Going back to San Francisco he applied himself to learning the carpenter's trade, a wise undertaking, in that it provided him with remunerative employment in that city for a number of years, or until 1881. In the meantime he had become interested in agricultural affairs and wished to try his luck in this line of endeavor. Coming to Sonoma county, he bought a ranch in Bennett's valley, near Santa Rosa, comprising one hundred and sixty acres, seventy of which he set out to grapes. Here too his success was indifferent, and after remaining on the ranch for five years he returned to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, a position which he held until returning to Sonoma county in 1893.

Although Mr. Weeks' first experience as a rancher had not met his expectations entirely he was not discouraged and his second venture proved to him that he had not been over sanguine in his hopes. Near Sebastopol he purchased thirty acres of rough, virgin land, which he cleared of timber, and after putting it in condition for crops, planted an orchard of prunes and apples, and a vineyard of seven acres. In the selection of his grapes he chose a variety that would not be affected by an over abundance of rain, a variety known as the *Petitsyrah* grape, which has no parallel as a wine grape. From his comparatively small vineyard of seven acres he gathered twelve tons during the season of 1909, for which he received the highest market price. His prune crop for the same season amounted to twenty-five tons of green fruit, while his apple crop amounted to two tons of fine apples boxed, and five tons of dried fruit. A variety of other fruits as well as berries are raised for home use, in addition to which a hennery of two hundred and seventy-five chickens is maintained. It is Mr. Weeks' intention to increase his flock and carry on the chicken

business on a larger scale, as the small business that he now has, has demonstrated its financial advantages.

A marriage ceremony in 1880 united the destinies of Lewis Weeks and Ida M. Ramsdell, who is also a native of Maine, born in Augusta in 1853. One child has been born of this marriage, Robert L., who is his father's valued assistant in maintaining the varied interests of the home ranch. Fraternally Mr. Weeks is a Mason, and he is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Ellsworth Post, of Santa Rosa.

G. A. STROUT.

The interesting and active career of this well-known citizen of Sebastopol began in his birthplace, Bradford, Me., where he was born in 1846, and was continued in Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota and Oregon before he finally came to Sonoma county, Cal., in 1890. Reared and primarily educated in his birthplace, he subsequently went to Bangor, Me., and became a carpenter's apprentice, learning the trade in all of its details. At the age of twenty-one, with the confidence born of youth, he started out from the home of his parents determined thenceforth to make his own way in the world, a determination which never weakened and which has its reward today in the knowledge that all he has is the result of his own unwearied exertion.

From Maine Mr. Strout went first to Chicago, Ill., where he took an examination for school teacher, and out of twenty-one applicants he was the only one to pass the examination. The school assigned him was in Elk Grove, Cook county, twenty-two miles from Chicago, where he completed one term as teacher, after which he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and there made the first practical use of the trade which he had learned, working at the carpenter's trade for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad for about four years. From there he went to Fargo, N. Dak., where he took charge of a crew of men who were constructing a bridge over the Red River of the North, and when this was completed he became foreman of the buildings on the Northern Pacific Railroad, under the direction of the chief engineer of the road, Thomas L. Rosser, and while so employed, erected a three-story hotel which was the first building of any importance in Fargo. This was used as Mr. Rosser's headquarters while there. Subsequently the building was destroyed by fire. Besides the work which the position of foreman of building involved, Mr. Strout also had charge of the carpenter construction on the road for some years, as well as doing general contracting work in Fargo.

Being offered a good business chance in Oregon in the construction of grain elevators in Round Valley and Pomeroy, he went to that locality from North Dakota and entered upon the work for which his varied experience had so well qualified him. The failing health of his wife, however, was the means of his giving up much of the work which he had expected to do, and upon his return to North Dakota, where his wife had remained during his absence, he made plans to come to California. With his wife and family he came to the west the same year, 1890, and in 1892 located in Sebastopol. This was the year in which the town was incorporated and in the new life which



A. P. Whitney

this honor gave to the town he readily found work at his trade. After working at the carpenter's trade for three years he started the planing mill of which he is now the proprietor, his specialty being the manufacture of step-ladders, fruit-driers and fruit-trays.

Mr. Strout's first marriage was with Miss Mary L. Trott, who was a native of Maine, and who died in California in 1890, soon after coming to the state. Five sons were born of this marriage, as follows: Elmer, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a practicing physician and surgeon in Winthrop, Minn.; Ernest, a graduate of Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal., and now general manager of a mine in Mexico; Archie, who is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and is now associated with his father in the mill in Sebastopol; Gale, a graduate of Stanford University and a civil engineer by profession; and William, a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Strout's second marriage, in 1892, united him with Miss Millie L. Saunders, a native of Oregon, but a resident of California the greater part of her life. At her death in 1908 she left five children, Irmo, Sylver, Hazel, Zeno and Mervin. In whatever community Mr. Strout has made his home he has entered heartily into its welfare and done his part in its upbuilding as any good citizen should do. While in North Dakota he served as city trustee of Lisbon and Fargo, was county commissioner of Cass county, and also served in the capacity of department superintendent of public instruction. His interest in his later home in California has been no less ardent, and for four years he served as one of the trustees of Sebastopol. For many years Mr. Strout has enjoyed membership in the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order in 1873.

HON. ALBION PARIS WHITNEY.

Over a quarter of a century has come and gone since the earthly career of Mr. Whitney came to a close, but so deeply embedded in the hearts of his friends and fellow-workers is the memory of his long and helpful life among them, that time nor circumstance has had no power to dim it. For all that he was able to accomplish in life he took no credit to himself, but gave it rather to his worthy forebears, members of the famous old Whitney family of New England, whose accomplishments in the interests of humanity have made the name a household word all over the world. In direct line his ancestors were William, Samuel, Abner, John, Moses, Richard and John, the last-mentioned being the establisher of the name on American soil. From England he came to the United States in 1636 and settled with his wife and five sons at Watertown, Mass. From this immigrant was descended Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin; William Collins Whitney, secretary of the navy; besides many statesmen, inventors, educators and manufacturers who have been invaluable factors in the progress of the United States.

A native of Maine, Albion P. Whitney was born in Bangor September 15, 1825, on the family homestead, where he was early in life initiated into the duties of a farmer's son. When he was sixteen years old he went with his brother into the wild woods in the northern part of his native state, engaging in the lumber business there until 1855, and becoming an expert sawyer and

millman. The western fever having attacked him, he came west as far as St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., and worked in the lumber camps for one season. Later he penetrated the dense woods in Meeker county, that state, and finding a good mill site, in partnership with two others established a mill on Crow river and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for two years. The undertaking proved very successful, but as immigration seemed to be attracting settlers further west, Mr. Whitney determined to give up his business and make a tour of investigation in the west. Leaving his family in Minnesota, in 1858 he set out for Pike's Peak, Colo., but changed his course after meeting people on the way who were returning from the Peak. Instead, he took the trail leading to California, coming around Puget Sound with an ox-team. At the end of one year's work in a sawmill he sold the wagon in which he had made the journey across the plains for \$55, sending \$50 of this home to his family. Better prospects awaited him, and for the following three years he filled contracts for getting out mining timber in Placer county, Cal. In the fall of 1861 his family joined him, his wife making the trip with four children by the Panama route, landing at San Francisco December 15. From there they came to Petaluma, where Mr. Whitney had located in 1860. In the spring of each year he returned to fill his contracts.

With means which he had accumulated, \$1,600, in 1862 Mr. Whitney purchased the interest of Mr. Cross in the grocery business of Cross & Lamereaux, to which he later added a grain business. A couple of years later he acquired the balance of the business, which grew apace and ultimately assumed large proportions due to the enterprise and far-sightedness of the proprietor, who carried on a large business in freighting grain and produce by water to the coast markets. This he continued up to the time of his death February 10, 1884. When one reflects that he came to California without resources except the endowment which nature gave him, the success which he attained was truly remarkable. For many years he was one of the leading men of the county, taking a keen interest in the well-being of the city and state, and in many public offices of trust and responsibility he rendered efficient service. He was chairman of the board of city trustees for a number of terms, and in 1874 was honored by being the first man elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket. For a number of years he was a member of the school board of Petaluma, and was also an important member of the District Agricultural Association.

Mr. Whitney's marriage, February 1, 1850, united him with Miss Susan D. Eastman, who was born in Jackson, N. H., March 28, 1832, but was brought up and educated in Maine, her parents removing to that state when she was six years old. Otis Eastman lived to reach a very great age, making his home with his daughter in Petaluma for eleven years, but later became a resident of Humboldt county. Eight children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, of whom the four youngest were born after the removal of the parents to California. Named in the order of their birth the children are as follows: Calvin E., who prior to his death at the age of forty years was engaged in the commission business in San Francisco; Cleora, the wife of Frederick Hewlett, a resident of Napa county; Nancy Jane, who became the wife of George P. Morrow, of Oakland; Arthur L., who is engaged in the manufacture of salt in San Mateo, Cal.; Leona Merrill, who died at the age of two years



Mrs. Susan D. Whitney

and six months; Marcella, the wife of C. B. Wheaton, of Alameda; Albion H., who is interested in the salt business with his brother Arthur; and Clara, the wife of Louis E. Spear, of Alameda. Mr. Whitney's name was one well known in Masonic circles, for he believed in and worked for the good of the order as did few others. He was a member of Petaluma Lodge, F. & A. M., which he served for a time as chaplain, besides filling the same office in the commandery. As is well known, Mr. Whitney came to the west empty-handed so far as this world's goods were concerned, but by industry, energy, thrift and good management accumulated a vast wealth, leaving \$160,000 to his family. A portrait of Mr. Whitney accompanies this biography, taken when he was a member of the state senate, at the age of forty-nine years.

MRS. SUSAN DURGIN WHITNEY.

There is no name better known in Petaluma than Whitney, for in all philanthropic movements Mrs. Whitney has ever been found among the leaders. She was born in Jackson, N. H., March 28, 1832, the daughter of Otis Eastman, who was likewise a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Conway, April 15, 1806. His wife was Florella Merrill, a native of the same place and of English ancestry. Her father, Enoch Merrill, was born in Conway and represented a family that came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1636, during the early history of this country. There he married Sarah Merrill, who was born in New Hampshire and died in Minnesota, at Kingston, aged seventy-three years.

On the paternal side Mrs. Whitney comes from Welsh stock; her grandfather, Abiather Eastman, born in Conway, N. H., served in the war of 1812 and died in service. His widow, Susan (Durgin) Eastman, was also a native of New Hampshire. At the death of her husband she was left with six children to rear and with no means at her command. This meant that as soon as each one was old enough he would have to shoulder the burden of life and assist in supporting the younger members of the family. Otis Eastman was bound out to a relative from the age of seven until he was fourteen, at which time he began as a farm hand, working about the neighborhood at from \$8 to \$10 a month. He cleared a farm in Jackson and later went to Aroostook county, Me., where he improved another farm and about 1870 he located in Kingston, Meeker county, Minn. When he was eighty-five years of age he came to California and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Whitney, in Petaluma, and he passed away on November 12, 1905, aged ninety-nine years. He was a Jacksonian Democrat until Fremont's time, and thereafter voted the Republican ticket, and was a Methodist.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Eastman eight children were born, seven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Susan Durgin, of this review; Rufus Merrill, who served in the Civil war in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and is now residing at Hammond, La.; Enoch Merrill, a soldier in a Minnesota regiment and now a resident of Litchfield, Minn.; Flora, who died at the age of twenty-three years; George, who served in the Civil war, enlisting in a Maine regiment at the age of nineteen years and now a resident of Ft. Fairfield, Me.; Eller

who died at the age of fourteen years; and Charles M., residing at Fortuna, Humboldt county, Cal.

Susan Durgin Whitney was reared in Aroostook county, Me., from 1843, and her education was obtained in the subscription schools of that location and period. She was married February 1, 1850, to Albion Paris Whitney, whose sketch appears on another page of this work and whose family is mentioned therein. Mrs. Whitney moved to Minnesota in 1856 and in the fall of 1861 brought her four children via the Isthmus of Panama to California, arriving in San Francisco December 15th and since that date has made her home in Petaluma. Since the death of Mr. Whitney she has continued to look after the business interests that engrossed his time, having been made executrix of the estate and has carried out his wishes to the letter. She resides at the family home, No. 320 Sixth street. She has a substantial income and is able to contribute liberally toward charitable movements and to promote enterprises for the upbuilding of Petaluma, in which her husband and herself have ever been deeply interested. Mrs. Whitney has been active in all movements that would better the condition of the citizens and has been conscientious in all things. She believes in not letting her right hand know what her left hand does and all her acts of kindness are done in an unostentatious manner. She is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter and of the Episcopal Church. She likes to mingle with her many friends and to relieve suffering wherever she may find it. Such characters as Mrs. Whitney's are well worthy of emulation by the rising generations.

GEORGE A. ROSS.

The son and grandson of pioneer settlers in California, George A. Ross is adding lustre to a name already held in high repute, through his accomplishments as a horticulturist on the old paternal homestead near Forestville, Sonoma county. This has been his life-time home, for he was born here January 10, 1866, the son of Losson and Sidney (Meeks) Ross. (For a detailed account of the family history the reader is referred to the sketch of Losson Ross, elsewhere in this volume.) The father had been attracted to the west on account of the gold find in California, but after following mining for about two years and the maintenance of a general store for the same length of time in Placer county, he turned his attention to agriculture, with which he was more familiar, and followed this calling on property which he purchased in Green valley, Sonoma county, throughout the remainder of his life. It was here that George A. Ross was born and reared, attending the primary schools of this community in his boyhood, and later he attended Napa College, in the city of that name.

Instead of returning to the homestead ranch after his college course was completed George A. Ross accepted a position as fireman on the California and Northwestern Railroad, filling this position until he was made locomotive engineer. His father being in need of his assistance in the care of the home property he gave up his position with the railroad and returned home, and from that time until the death of the father July 20, 1908, business was carried on under the name of L. Ross & Son. At the time this property was purchased it



Mc C Meekin

was entirely covered with oak timber and brush, but this was all cleared and put under cultivation, an apple orchard and vineyard being set out, in addition to which general farming was carried on to some extent. Since the death of his father Mr. Ross has continued the policy inaugurated by his father, and now has thirty-five acres of vineyard, from which he has an annual yield of one hundred and fifty tons of grapes, and fifteen acres are in full-bearing apple trees of the Gravenstein, Jonathan and Wagner varieties. The trees are eight years old, and during the season of 1909 produced over four thousand boxes of fine fruit, the apples selling for \$1.40 per box F. O. B. One of the equipments of the ranch is the fine packing house, where the fruit is sorted, packed and labeled for shipment.

The marriage of George A. Ross, which occurred in 1891, united him with Miss Lena L. Bach, a native daughter of Sonoma county, born in Petaluma. Three sons have blessed their marriage, Mervyn F., Edwin and Leonard. Fraternally Mr. Ross is a member of but one order, belonging to the Odd Fellows lodge of Forestville. The business and other associations of Mr. Ross are of the highest order, and indicate a man of high ideals and strict integrity, and it is for this reason that he stands in such excellent repute among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Ross's mother is still living and makes her home with him on the old homestead to which she came with her husband in early pioneer days.

MELVIN CYRUS MEEKER.

Varied experiences of adversity and of success have fallen to the lot of Melvin C. Meeker since first he came to California in 1861, when as a young man of twenty years he came as an escort to his sister, whose fiancé was awaiting her coming. Pleased with the outlook before him he determined to remain and make it his permanent home, and a residence here covering half a century has proven to him beyond doubt that his decision was a wise one. During this time he has made a name and place for himself in business circles in Sonoma county as an extensive lumber manufacturer and dealer, was one of the founders of the town of Occidental, and is the proprietor of two fine hotels at Camp Meeker, the Rusticano and New England hotels.

A native of New Jersey, born in Essex county in 1841, Melvin C. Meeker was not burdened with advantages in his boyhood, but he was largely endowed with determination and perseverance and the lack of advantages did not prove so disastrous to him as it might to those less courageous and determined. Not only is he a practically self-educated man, but when a boy of only eleven years he started out to make his own way in the world and from that time onward has been independent of any help from others. At the age mentioned he began work in a grist-mill in Milltown, N. J., as an errand boy, continuing there for one year, this being followed for a similar period by a position in a hat factory in Millburn, in the same state. Subsequently, in the same city, he secured a position in a paper-mill, during the three years he remained there becoming proficient in every department of the paper-making business, and it was with considerable pride that he finally became manager of the Fandango Paper Mills. Although he had made a success of whatever he had undertaken thus far, he

had a natural inclination for mechanics and in order to enable him to follow more congenial lines of employment he began to fit himself for the carpenter's trade, entering as an apprentice in Millburn when he was sixteen years old. Not only did he make rapid strides in the mechanical part of his work during his three years apprenticeship, but he also did commendable work as a designer and architect. Later he received instruction under a building contractor and architect in Elizabeth City, N. J., where he learned scroll-sawing, molding, ornamental trimming work, in addition to artistic architecture and the trade of sash, door and blind maker.

As has been stated, Mr. Meeker came to California in 1861 with his sister, whose future husband was located here. Going to Valleyford, Mr. Meeker contracted to work as a carpenter for six months in order to defray the expenses of his passage, for which he had borrowed \$200. After the contract was completed and the debt cancelled he was fortunate in securing a position that would give him \$60 a month and board, but two months later he gave it up to enter upon a business of his own in Tomales, Marin county. The undertaking proved more successful than he had anticipated, and it became necessary to hire journeymen carpenters to enable him to fill his contracts. Finally, in the winter of 1863-64, his brother, A. P. Meeker, became a half-owner in the business, and in December of the year last named he withdrew from the business entirely by selling his share to his father.

With cash in hand to the amount of \$3,400, Mr. Meeker returned east to secure machinery with which to start a sash, door, blind and planing mill in Petaluma, and after his purchases had been made he set out in May, 1865, in the ill-fated *Golden Rule*, which was a total wreck. However, a large part of his machinery had been shipped by way of Cape Horn, and this finally arrived at its destination in safety. Instead of being dismayed by the disaster with which he had met, Mr. Meeker returned to Sonoma county, and after borrowing the necessary tools, began work at the carpenter's trade in order to earn money with which to defray the ship freight on his machinery, which arrived at San Francisco in the fall of 1865; the long delay was accounted for in that the ship was detained at Rio Janeiro for repairs. In order to enlarge his scope of knowledge he secured a position in a saw mill, where he learned the business of lumber manufacturing, and in February, 1866, purchased a timber claim on government lands. The following month he secured another tract, and after he had cut enough timber erected a saw-mill in Bodega township, set up his machinery, and just twenty-six days after he had cut down the first tree to be used in its construction, the mill was in running order. All was clear sailing for a time, when a second misfortune came to him in the bursting of a new boiler. This was finally replaced, only to find that it was too light for the work required of it, and little by little, piece by piece, this too was replaced. The end of the season showed that five hundred thousand feet of lumber had been sawed, and also that the owner was in debt \$3,000. During the winter the mill was overhauled and in the spring of 1867 was in good running condition, and readily made up for previous losses. Besides installing a new engine, Mr. Meeker built a half mile of railroad track to be used for logging. From this time on business prospered steadily, and Mr. Meeker sold a one-third interest in it to his brother.

It was in the spring of 1869 that Mr. Meeker purchased the homestead upon which he now lives. Here another disaster overtook him in the burning of his fine residence, which had just been completed and furnished. Though the loss was estimated at \$9,000, he was not apparently discouraged, and for three and a half years thereafter he and his family lived in the barn. As soon as he was able, in August, 1875, he built the fine two-story house which was thereafter the home of the family until 1911, when they went into their new home, the "White House," overlooking Camp Meeker.

The town of Occidental became a reality through the efforts of Mr. Meeker and other interested citizens. He, with Rev. A. M. Wining and A. S. Purvine, in the capacity of committee for the Green Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, established the present site of the Methodist Church at Occidental, the lot being the donation of Mr. Meeker. As the church building was erected on the proposed line of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, the Methodist Conference set off a portion of the surrounding country into a new circuit, Occidental being made head of the list of pastorates. A postoffice soon followed, a voting precinct established, and Occidental was thus added to the map of California.

To attempt to tell of Mr. Meeker's accomplishments and make no mention of Camp Meeker would be an injustice. This well-known summer resort is one of the finest in northern California, and is laid out on a tract from which he has been cutting timber for the past thirty-nine years, and still there is enough left for several years work. Located north of Occidental, the camp contains three thousand acres of land. An attractive section of the camp has been laid out in lots, two thousand of which have been sold and seven hundred cottages built by people in an around San Francisco, who spend their summers in these delightful surroundings. Several mineral springs of great curative value may here be found, including iron, soda and fresh water. It is a conservative estimate that from six to ten thousand people visit Camp Meeker annually.

One of the most attractive features of Camp Meeker is its beautiful forest growth. Among the trees are evergreen redwood, or Sequoias, which have withstood volcanoes, cyclones, earthquakes and the other tremendous forces that have heaved this planet in and out of shape in past centuries. Notwithstanding their wonderful tenacity and vitality they are among the most beautiful forest trees that grow. Many of them measure over forty feet in diameter and over four hundred feet high. At Camp Meeker, at the apex of Lookout mountain, may be seen four of these forest giants, forming a hollow square of about fourteen feet. They stand like sentinels overlooking and guarding Green valley, Santa Rosa valley, Knights valley, the Rincon, Napa and Russian River valleys, with their orchards of apples, pears, prunes, peaches, cherries, olives, oranges, walnuts and berries of all kinds and innumerable vineyards. On these four trees has been built a tower about fourteen feet square and nearly one hundred feet high, divided into seven stories. The limbs of the trees were cut off as each story was built until the top was reached, and here a battlement was built to protect people from falling off while gazing at the magnificent scenery. Here one may see St. Helena with its five domes, just as the volcano left it ages ago, Mount Diablo, Uncle Sam mountain,

Tamalpais, and the Geyser peak, another extinct volcano. Not only is Camp Meeker unexcelled as a forest resort, but is also noted for its pure water and equable climate; being free from cold winds and fogs.

Mr. Meeker was one of the first to engage in the sale of lots in a summer resort. This venture enabled people to become interested and build and make it a permanent home in which to spend the summer. Camp Meeker has grown to such proportions that the winters are now enjoyed by about seventy-five families, and three stores supply their wants. There are two churches and a school, all erected on lots donated for the purpose by Mr. Meeker. He has also built a theatre, large dancing pavilion, bowling alley, besides stores and hotels, and a library, which is a valuable adjunct in the equipment of the camp settlement.

Mr. Meeker's marriage, February 19, 1868, united him with Miss Flavia Sayre, who was born in Springfield, Essex county, N. J., in 1843, but later became a resident of Rochester, N. Y. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Meeker, only four are now living, Melvin C., Jr., Robert F., Alexander H. and Effie M.

B. W. PAXTON.

One of the early pioneer families of California is that to which Mr. Paxton belongs and which was established on the coast by that venerable and honored pioneer, John A. Paxton, during his long and active life very prominently connected with the development of his adopted state. The Paxton family was one well and favorably known in the east, and John A. was one of the first in his neighborhood to give serious thought to coming to California and availing himself of the larger opportunities of the coast, but when, in 1849, he set out on the voyage by way of Cape Horn, he was fully determined to make a success of life among the new conditions toward which his life was turned. His wife came overland to California during the same year, and in Marysville, Yuba county, their first home in the west was established. Subsequently the family removed to Sonoma county, and it was with this part of the state that the life and accomplishments of John A. Paxton reached their greatest height. In Healdsburg, where he first located, he established one of the first vineyards and wineries in the county, dating from the year 1879, and was probably more influential than any other one person in putting this industry on a firm footing in that locality. Some years later he came to Santa Rosa and made his home, and here as in previous places his interest in the activities of life were still unabated. Probably the greatest achievement credited to him among the public benefits to the young town was the establishment of the gas works.

It was while his parents, John A. and Hannah H. Paxton, were living in Marysville, Yuba county, that the birth of B. W. Paxton occurred in May, 1858. The education commenced in Marysville was continued in Healdsburg and Santa Rosa, and as a predilection for mining engineering became apparent in the later years of his student life his energies and studies were concentrated along this particular line. With the completion of his studies he accepted a position with the Manhattan Mining Company at Austin, Nev., and for some time everything seemed propitious for a successful career in his chosen line of work, but dis-



F. E. Boyes

appointment awaited him, for the failure of his eyesight made it necessary for him to resign his position. Later he was employed in his father's bank in Reno for a time, and still later was connected with the commission firm of George W. Meade & Co. of San Francisco. Thus far he had not recovered his health as rapidly as he had hoped to, and while in San Francisco he determined to give up work entirely and devote his time to travel for this purpose. From San Francisco he went to Guadalajara, Mexico, thence to the Isthmus of Panama, and finally to Europe, where a number of years were pleasantly and profitably passed. With renewed strength and vigor he returned to California in 1890 and assumed the management of his father's winery and vineyard in Healdsburg, continuing there until coming to Santa Rosa in 1899. Some time after locating here he became president of the Santa Rosa Bank, a position for which he was in every way well qualified, but ill-health once more interfered with his plans, and he was compelled to resign his position and engage in a work less confining. This he found in the care of his hop ranch interests on the Russian river near Windsor, where he has one hundred acres of rich land. Here he has thirty-six acres in hop-vines, and the same amount of land in vineyard, in addition to which he owns forty-five hundred acres in Marin county, which is leased to tenants engaged in the dairy business. Although his ambitions would take him into the active commercial and business world, fate decrees otherwise, and in following the less exhausting and probably no less congenial outdoor life that is now his he is happy in the fact that he is able to adapt himself to conditions and enjoy the many blessings of life that come to him.

In 1900 Mr. Paxton erected one of the most beautiful residences in Santa Rosa, on Mendocino avenue, surrounded by grounds that are artistically laid out and in perfect keeping with the residence and its appointments. This home is presided over by Mr. Paxton's wife, formerly Miss Jane Marshall, a native daughter of California, to whom he was married in 1900. Two children have been born to this worthy couple, both sons, Marshall and Butz. Fraternally Mr. Paxton is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, and he also belongs to the Elks.

CAPT. HENRY ERNEST BOYES.

Occupying a place of importance among the most prominent, substantial people of Sonoma county is Capt. Henry Ernest Boyes, the founder of the famous Boyes Hot Springs, to whom belongs the credit of the marvelous changes that have come to pass in this locality since the installation of his resort and springs. He was born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, July 13, 1844, and comes of good old English stock which dates back to one Du Bois, who came over with William the Conqueror in 1066. He is also a direct descendant of John Boyes, who fought Oliver Cromwell under Charles I. He is the son of Faulkner Boyes, of Driffeld, England, who was a large landed proprietor, the owner of Beverley, Driffeld and Tadcaster, the two former being retained until his death, while the Tadcaster estate was sold to the late Lord Lonsborough for \$250,000. Among his other possessions were beautiful homes in the Island of Maderia, London and Yorkshire. He was united in marriage to Margaret Mathilda Saner, born in Yorkshire, the daughter of Dr. John Saner,

graduate and practising physician and surgeon, being physician to William IV. He was a large landed proprietor in Yorkshire and was the head of the Yorkshire Society School. His mother's demise occurred in Hull, England, and of three sons, Captain Boyes is the only one surviving.

Captain Boyes had the good fortune to receive a splendid education at Queen Mary's grammar school at Ripon, Yorkshire, receiving his advantages all in his own country. In 1858 he entered the Indian navy as midshipman and was stationed at Bombay, remaining in India about four years, then serving on a troop ship to different ports of the world, being in Sidney when the Duke of Edinburg was shot at Clontarff, New South Wales. In 1872 he retired from the service and became manager of an Indigo plantation for Nickle Fleming & Co. in Jubalpure, India, and during the three years he was with the company, while on a tiger hunt, he had three sun-strokes. Returning to England he spent some time traveling all through Europe and to different parts of the world and while in Switzerland he met the lady who afterwards became his wife and who in maidenhood was Miss Antoinette Charlotte Edwards, born at Bangalore, Madras, India, the daughter of Col. George Rowland Edwards, of Ness Strange. They were united in marriage in 1883, the ceremony being performed at the home of her aunt, Lady Edwards, at Wooten Hall, Derbyshire. (Mrs. Boyes biographical sketch appears on the following page.)

Having heard of the Sonoma valley from Capt. John Drummond and Mrs. Boyes being in poor health, they came to San Francisco in 1883 and began looking for a suitable place in this valley and they selected this section of the Sonoma valley as the most ideal for the beauty of its scenery and its genial climate. Making this their home, they soon became interested in stories told them by the late General Vallejo of the old hot mineral springs used by the Indians, and upon investigation discovered them, the captain digging into the earth and Mrs. Boyes hoisting the bucket and in this way they became satisfied that the "half had never been told." Accordingly they purchased seventy-five acres of land and began developing the springs. Sinking two deep wells each two hundred feet in depth (this was in 1888) they put in one tub to start with and then increased and built and re-built until now it is the finest hot mineral spring resort in California. They planned the placing of the buildings according to the physical features of the grounds and yet the whole, hotel, bath houses, cottages and camp grounds are very convenient. They set out the trees along the drives so as to have ample shade, leaving the large oak in the foreground. There is a bearing prune and quince orchard set out by Mrs. Boyes with her own hands, which has proven highly satisfactory. The old house that stood on the place when they purchased it and in which they resided for several years was built in 1849 by T. M. Leavenworth, the last alcalde of San Francisco. (A more extensive account of Boyes' Hot Mineral Springs is found in the general history of this work.) In 1902 Captain Boyes incorporated the Boyes' Hot Mineral Springs Co., of which he was the president, continuing the active management until 1904, when he retired, turning the management over to others, retaining however fifteen acres of the highest point of the land, upon which he built El Mirador. The credit of being the father of the Springs and the prime mover in the development and making of this valley belongs to Captain and Mrs. Boyes and for years they gave their best energies and spent thousands of dol-



Antoinette C. Boyes

lars in so doing. Their beautiful home "El Mirador" overlooks the valley and the springs which stand on a wooded tract of fifteen acres. A driveway leads up to the house and winding paths ramble through every section of the grounds, while flowers, plants and shrubs that have, many of them, been brought from distant lands, give the whole a park like appearance. The dwelling is a typical English gentleman's home and an air of refinement, quiet luxury and hospitality pervades it. The rooms are large and light and the walls are adorned with many ancestral and family portraits, dating back to the time of Oliver Cromwell. The library contains a choice selection of books from the leading authors and there are also many ancient volumes, including bibles nearly three hundred years old. Curios gathered from all parts of the world are in cases, on the walls or otherwise bestowed about in the apartments, as well as relics of important events, and many things that display artistic talent and skillful construction. Two urns made of wild flowers, leaves, ferns and barks from this valley are the handiwork of Mrs. Boyes as is also a case of flowers made of the plumage of South American birds. These were each awarded medals some years since when exhibited in San Francisco. There is also a rare collection of mounted birds shot by Mrs. Boyes in India. Captain Boyes showed his enterprise when on coming to this country immediately declared his intention of becoming a citizen on November 5th, 1883, and about five years later, December 3rd, 1888, received his final papers of citizenship from Judge John G. Pressley of Santa Rosa.

Captain Boyes was made a Mason in Minerva Lodge No. 250, F. & A. M. in Hull, England, and has in his possession the only entered apprentice certificate issued in England. He is also a member of the Minerva Chapter, R. A. M., in Hull. Captain Boyes is an English gentleman of the old school, cultured, refined, genial, having proved loyal and true to the land of his adoption and is well trained in the exercise of those fine intellectual qualities that are the Englishman's heritage and pride. Through his affiliation with the Episcopal church many of his benevolences are given, although his liberality is such that it confines itself to no sect or lodge.

MRS. ANTOINETTE CHARLOTTE BOYES.

Mrs. Antoinette Charlotte Boyes, the wife of Capt. Henry Ernest Boyes, was born at Bangalore, Madras, India, the daughter of Col. George Rowland and Catherine (Armstrong) Edwards. Her father was the son of John Edwards, J. P. D. L., who married Charlotte Martin, daughter of the Rev. George Martin and granddaughter of the Third Duke of Athol, who was head of the Murray family, so she is a direct descendant of the last King of Wales (King Morfa and Prince Llewellyn). She has the old parchment and coat of arms tracing the family back before the time of William the Conqueror. Col. George Rowland Edwards comes of the clans McGregor, Murray and Drummond, her mother, Catherine Armstrong, being the eldest daughter of Major General Armstrong, C. B., and the family comes from the clans Campbell and Armstrong Dalziel of which the Marquis of Tweedale was the head, who trace their family tree back to the Druids. Colonel Edwards was born at Ness Strange in 1810 and was a boy of sixteen years when he went to India and entered in the second Madras Light Cavalry, serving thirty-six years in India and rose to

the rank of Colonel and was through the Indian mutiny, doing splendid work in that country. Among other things he was the founder of schools among the Thugs, one of the most murderous tribes in India. He was present at the coronation of Queen Victoria. He succeeded to the estate of Ness Strange in Shropshire, and in 1850 he was the originator of "Three acres and a cow," believing that in small holdings there was more success and proved the truth of it by leasing to tenants in small plots, showing the success that could be obtained. He read a paper on the subject before the House of Commons that received very favorable comment. Colonel Edwards died in 1894, aged eighty-four years, his wife's decease occurring in 1908, at the age of eighty years.

Mrs. Boyes, who is the eldest of twelve children, spent much of her life in India, where her education was under the training of a governess. Since the death of her parents and her four brothers she has succeeded to the Ness Strange estate of one thousand acres in Shropshire, where she is following her father's ideas in leasing it in small holdings, with much satisfaction to her tenants. She was first married at Ness Strange in 1870 to Captain John Macredie Mure, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment and served in the Afghan war of 1877 and 1878 on the staff of Samuel Browne, K. C. B., and died from the results of the campaign in February 1879. During the Afghan war Mrs. Boyes was in Peshawar ten miles distant and after the death of Captain Mure returned to England spending her time traveling on the continent until her marriage to Captain Boyes, December 15, 1883, at the home of her aunt, Lady Edwards.

While in India she spent some time hunting the native birds and having them mounted, having several hundred different specimens in her collection, undoubtedly one of the largest private collections of its kind in the United States. Since coming to Sonoma county she has been very active in aiding the captain in every way and planning the upbuilding and improving of Boyes' Hot Springs. Their efforts were united and they succeeded in making it the most attractive Hot mineral spring resort in California, after which they incorporated a company and turned the management over to others, retiring from active work in order to improve their home "El Mirador" (The Lookout), well named, as it overlooks the beautiful Sonoma valley. This home, designed by herself, is of English architecture. In the valley she has regained her health and while she will, of course, spend a great deal of time at her English estate, Ness Strange, she will never forget her loved home and surroundings, El Mirador, in the Sonoma valley. Captain and Mrs. Boyes, in their magnificent home, take keen delight in making their surroundings beautiful and have spared neither pains nor expense in making it one of the most attractive places in Sonoma county.

Mrs. Boyes is a woman of rare attainments and ability, highly cultured and refined; her extensive travel adding to the charm of her conversation, and although of noble birth is unassuming, having the love and esteem of people in all walks of life in whose friendship she shows no partiality.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

In Thomas F. Meagher we find a Native Son of the Golden West whose pride in his place of birth is paramount to almost any other honor that might be his, judging by his interest and activity in the circles of that well-known



Robert P. Hill.

body. Born in Freestone, Sonoma county, November 21, 1861, he is a son of Michael P. and Mary (Hanlon) Meagher, natives of Waterford and Dublin, Ireland, respectively, the former of whom came to the west in the early '50s and was in San Francisco during the time when law and order were almost unknown quantities. As a member of the vigilant committee he did his part to bring about better conditions by subduing the lawless element that had come to the west at the time of the gold rush. The year 1859 found him in Sonoma county, one of the first to settle in the vicinity of Freestone, where he came with W. O'Farrell and managed a ranch for him. Subsequently he purchased a ranch and engaged in general farming and stock-raising throughout the remainder of his life. His first experience along this line had been gained while superintendent of an old-country estate, where all the work was done by Indians. He passed away in 1867, his wife surviving him until 1892.

It was on the old family homestead near Freestone that Thomas F. Meagher was reared to mature years, and in that vicinity he ranched on his own account for some time. Giving this up finally, he went to San Francisco and for a time was in the employ of the street railroad company, later being employed as watchman in the United States mint there. A later position was in the Mare Island navy yard at Vallejo, which he filled for some time, and upon giving it up in 1904 he returned to Sonoma county, and in Sebastopol established the restaurant business of which he is still the proprietor. In addition to this business he also owns a ranch of twelve acres, all of which is set out to a choice grade of fruit, principally to Gravenstein apples, which are now coming into bearing.

Mr. Meagher's ability as a public officer was recognized in April of 1908, when his fellow-citizens elected him a trustee of the town of Sebastopol, a position which he is still filling to the satisfaction of all concerned. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks (being a member of the lodge at Santa Rosa), the Druids and the Redmen of Sebastopol, and socially he belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which he is serving as district deputy grand president of District No. 2. His interest and activity in the order date from the time his name was placed on the roll of membership, and in the meantime he has attended all the sessions of the grand parlor.

ROBERT POTTER HILL.

Although the ranch which Mr. Hill now owns and manages came into his possession upon the death of the father in 1897, he lives by no means in a reflected light, for he inherits in large measure his sire's business ability and thrift, as anyone visiting the ranch of one hundred and eighty acres near Eldridge would readily acknowledge. Mr. Hill is a native son of the state, born in Sonoma valley March 15, 1856, the son of William McPherson Hill, who was born at Hatboro, Montgomery county, Pa., October 22, 1822. His paternal grandfather was Dr. John Howard Hill, a native of Morris county, N. J., whose father, Humphrey Hill, was of Quaker extraction. Dr. Hill was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and served as a surgeon in a Doylestown company in the war of 1812. He practiced medicine in Pennsylvania until

he came to California in 1854 and was elected to the state senate from his district in 1860. His demise occurred in Philadelphia.

The father of our subject was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1840. He served under President Polk as first clerk in the naval office in the custom house in Philadelphia for two years, when he resigned to come to California. January 16, 1849, he started on a sailing vessel via Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco August 3, 1849. He was engaged in business there off and on and went through two fires. In 1851 he had purchased a ranch in Sonoma valley and in 1854 he located on the place and engaged in general farming and horticulture and was one of the first to engage in fruit culture in this section. He purchased adjoining land until he acquired about eighteen hundred acres. In 1890 he sold seventeen hundred and sixty acres to the state for the state home for feeble-minded children, which has now grown to large proportions and built up with magnificent buildings and is a grand institution. Aside from being county supervisor in 1860 he served one term in the state senate in 1875. His wife was Annie Potter, born in New Jersey, the daughter of Robert B. Potter, a merchant in Philadelphia. The mother died in San Francisco, and the father died November 17, 1897. Not only was the Sonoma county ranch the home of Mr. Hill's parents until their deaths, but his paternal grandfather also lived here and took an active part in the upbuilding of the community, and at one time represented his district in the state senate. The father was no less public-spirited and enterprising, and his election as supervisor in 1860 proved to his constituents that they had chosen the right man for the place.

Robert P. Hill was educated in the district school near the home ranch in Sonoma county, and received later advantages in the schools of Oakland. With the close of his school days he returned to the farm and thereafter was associated with his father in its management until 1890, when it was sold, the father then retiring from business. In the year just mentioned Mr. Hill was appointed manager of the farm of the state home and at once assumed charge of the large farm, which occupied his time for five years. He was then appointed steward, and served efficiently in this position for two years. In February, 1898, he began farming the place of fifty-six acres near Eldridge which he now occupies. Since then he has added to it until he now has one hundred and eighty acres, which he devotes to general farming and horticulture. The ranch is beautifully located on an elevation which commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and its proximity to two railroads obviates the necessity of hauling produce long distances to market. The ranch is devoted entirely to the raising of grapes and fruit, the former being disposed of to the winery.

Mr. Hill was married in 1897 to Miss Kate Donohue, a native of Mercer county, Pa., that also being the birthplace of her parents, Timothy J. and Rose A. (Conneely) Donohue. The father brought his family to California and located in San Rafael, where he was engaged in the lumber and planing mill business. He passed away there, but his widow still lives in that town. Mrs. Hill's education was obtained in San Rafael and she is a woman in every way fitted to be a companion and helpmeet to her husband. She is actively interested in social affairs in her community and in 1906-07 served as state president of the California federation of women's clubs. In his choice of politics Mr. Hill has followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather before him, being

a staunch Democrat. Every measure of an upbuilding character receives the hearty support and co-operation of Mr. Hill, this being especially true of school matters. He is at present serving as trustee of the high school of Sonoma, and for the past six years has been clerk of the board. Fraternally and socially he is well and favorably known throughout this community, being an active member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M. of Sonoma, is a charter member of the Glen Ellen Grange, a charter member of the Glen Ellen Parlor, N. S. G. W., and a member of the Woodmen of the World. It is to such citizens as Mr. and Mrs. Hill that the upbuilding of California is due. There is not a public measure started that is for the improvement of the county but receives their hearty support, using their time and means to enhance the different public enterprises and all societies for social improvement.

LOSSON ROSS.

The roll-call of pioneer settlers in California shows that the ranks are being gradually depleted, a fact which was brought forcibly to mind when it was announced that Losson Ross had passed away July 20, 1908. His death closed a career of distinct usefulness in the community in which he had lived for fifty-four years, no one being more highly esteemed or respected in the vicinity of Forestville than was he.

The Ross family originated in the south, William Ross, the father, being a native of Tennessee, but when he was quite a young child he was taken by his parents to Indiana, and it was there that he was educated and grew to manhood years on his father's farm. Not only did he become proficient in agriculture, but he also equipped himself in three other lines, gun-making, blacksmithing and carriage-making, and in Harrison county, Ind., he established a wagon-shop that he maintained until the year 1849. He then removed to Iowa and continued work at his trade in Bonaparte for the following five years. In the meantime two of his sons, Losson and James L., had come to California, and in 1855 he joined them in Placerville, where he continued for two years, at the end of that time coming to Analy township, Sonoma county, and locating on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres that his two sons mentioned had purchased and deeded to him. This was his home for about twenty years, or until his death in 1876, when seventy-two years old. His first vote was cast for a whig candidate, and he continued to cast his ballot for the candidates of this party until the formation of the Republican party, which he supported as enthusiastically as he had its predecessor. Personally he was a man of high principles, and throughout his mature years he had been a member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had a hearty co-laborer and sympathizer in his wife, who before her marriage was Sarah Kay, a native of Virginia, and who died in Analy township at the age of eighty-four years. In her religious affiliation she was a member of the Adventist Church. A family of nine children was born to William Ross and his wife, eight becoming citizens of California, but of these only three are now living, as follows: James L., a rancher in Analy township; Jesse, a rancher in San Benito county; and W. T., who owns a ranch in Sonoma county.

Losson Ross was born July 22, 1828, in New Albany, near Corydon, Harrison county, Ind., and as a boy he attended the district school near his birth-place. When not in school he found occupation in his father's wagon-shop, and under his father he learned the wagon and carriage-maker's trade. After spending a year in Louisiana he removed with his parents to Bonaparte, Iowa, remaining there until April 5, 1850, when with his brother, James L., he set out on the overland journey with ox-teams. The Carson river was reached after a tiresome journey of six months, during which experience he and his wife walked all of the way, with the single exception of one day, when he was ill. When the brothers reached their destination their financial outlook was not the brightest, the sum total of their wealth being \$1, each one having fifty cents. Their honest appearance was undoubtedly the means of their obtaining credit with which to make the first payment on a claim to a man who was ill and wanted to sell out in order to return home. This he was enabled to do with the \$15 which they paid him for the claim. Their efforts as miners were very satisfactory until the rainy season overtook them, after which they went to a camp at Diamond Springs. Some time later Losson Ross became superintendent of an enterprise to convey water from the Consumne river to the dry diggings, and at the same time advancing some of his personal means to assist the enterprise. After a trial of two and a-half years the enterprise failed, and Mr. Ross lost not only his wages, but also the money he had invested in the scheme. Still having faith in the enterprise, however, when a new company was formed he entered its employ as agent and continued in this capacity until 1854. Subsequently, removing to Coon Hollow, Eldorado county, he carried on a lucrative business as general merchant until 1857.

It was in the year just mentioned that Mr. Ross disposed of his store, and with his brother, James L., came to Sonoma county and purchased six hundred acres in Analy township, each owning one-half of it. At first Losson Ross followed general farming and stock-raising, a line of endeavor in which he was especially successful, but in more recent years he made a specialty of raising fruit and hops, having fifty acres in prunes, pears, peaches and apples of the best varieties, while thirty-eight acres were in hops. On a fifty-acre tract adjoining the homestead which he owned he also raised large crops, having thirty acres in hops and two acres in prunes. In the management and care of his ranch Mr. Ross applied the principle that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and nothing about the ranch would ever suggest that he at any time deviated from this. Labor-saving devices were installed as soon as their need became recognized, and among the buildings on the ranch he installed a large up-to-date drier. His stock included the best grade of McClellan and Morgan horses, and his large dairy was supplied from Holstein, Durham and Jersey cattle.

In Harrison county, Ind., Losson Ross was first married to Miss Martha Inman, who died a victim of cholera the following year. In Eldorado county, September 4, 1853, he married Miss Sidney Meeks, born in Beaver county, Pa., May 15, 1833, the daughter of Robert and Sophronia (Baker) Meeks, who came to California in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Ross became the parents of seven children. William D. leases fifty acres of the old homestead, where he lives with his wife, formerly Hattie Lee, of Forestville; Frank, farming near Santa



Stephen C Morse

Rosa, married Miss Annie M. Ayers; Kemp L. owns and manages a ranch in Analy township; Irvine D., living on the home place, chose as his wife Ida, the daughter of D. P. Gardner, of Santa Rosa; George A., who has charge of the home ranch, married Miss Lena L. Bach, and they with their three children, Mervyn F., Edwin and Leonard B., live on the old homestead; Benjamin F. is a rancher in Sonoma county; and Anna E., the wife of Elmer Davis, lives in Clarion county, Pa. Unlike his father in his political belief, Mr. Ross was a Democrat, and an active worker in its ranks, although he was in no sense an office-seeker. He was also well known in fraternal circles, being the last survivor of the nine charter members of Lafayette Lodge No. 126, F. & A. M., the lodge having been organized in Sebastopol in 1857. In the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Ross was a member, he was actively interested, and in the office of steward he served efficiently for many years.

STEPHEN CURTIS MORSE.

The middle west has contributed its quota of energetic, forceful men, whose wise management of the fertile lands of Sonoma county brought them comfortable financial returns, as well as enrollment among a noble pioneer band. Among those who came to California from that section of country and lived to enjoy a merited prosperity was Stephen Curtis Morse, who passed away on his ranch near Sebastopol, October 19, 1907.

As far back as we have any record of the Morse family its members were identified with Illinois, and it was while his parents were living in Cook county that Stephen C. was born, March 23, 1856. The father was a farmer, and from his earliest years Stephen C. was made familiar with the duties of farm life. He received a fair education in the schools near the home farm, and as soon as his school days were over the father and son became associated in the management of the farm, and the association then formed continued in all their undertakings thereafter until death separated them. Selling out their farm interests in Illinois in 1882, the family came to California the same year, the end of their journey bringing them to Sacramento. Their stay in that city was of short duration, for the fall of that year found them in Sonoma county and on a ranch which they purchased in the vicinity of Sebastopol father and son continued their efforts together until the death of the latter. The ranch which they purchased consisted of one hundred and thirty-eight acres, well suited both in location and in quality of soil to the raising of apples and peaches, and it was to these fruits that they devoted the entire acreage. The property had formerly been in vineyard and was known as the old Maguire ranch.

As in their business relations, so in their church and social interests father and son were united, both being members of and deacons in the Baptist Church, and in promoting the various interests for which this organization stood, no one was more untiring in their efforts than they. They were also members of the Sebastopol grange, in which, as in every other cause to which they lent their name, they were vigorous and interested workers.

In 1893 Stephen C. Morse was united in marriage with Miss Frances E. Weeks, who like her husband was a native of Illinois, born in Joliet. She is

the daughter of Horace and Mary (Munson) Weeks, of Joliet, Ill. The father was an attorney-at-law, was Master in Chancery and for seventeen years was Secretary of the Home and Loan Association of Joliet. Her maternal grandfather was Sylvester Munson, a native of Connecticut, who located in Will county, Ill., in 1834, while his wife, Sarah A. Lanfear, a native of New York state, came to Will county in 1832. Mrs. Weeks is residing in Sebastopol. After a happy married life of fourteen years their home was saddened by the death of Mr. Morse, in October of 1907, leaving a void in the home and taking an active and valued worker from the church and social organizations with which he had been associated for so many years. After his death his widow continued the management of the ranch successfully until the spring of 1910, when she sold the place, although she still makes her home in Sebastopol. She was a co-worker with her husband in all of his activities for the good of his fellowman, and since his death has continued her contributions of time and means for their furtherance. She is also a member of the Eastern Star and an active worker in the order.

JAMES HUME KNOWLES.

Among the men who gave the strength of their best years toward the development of the resources of Sonoma county, few are more kindly remembered than James Hume Knowles, who for a period of nearly fifty years gave the vigor of his manhood toward developing the latent resources of the Pacific slope. A native of England, he was born near Manchester in the year 1831, and in young manhood he came to the United States, landing in New York City. The news of the finding of gold in California found him apparently expecting and waiting for just such an opportunity as this seemed to offer, and he at once made ready to set sail for the land of opportunity. After his passage was paid for he had just twenty cents in his pocket, but this condition of his finances did not disturb his peace of mind, but rather served as a spur to his already hopeful and daring disposition. The voyage was made around Cape Horn on the clipper ship North America, in 1852, and in due season it reached its destination, San Francisco. He immediately sought work, and was fortunate in the search, remaining there variously occupied for some time.

Whatever he could save from his small earnings Mr. Knowles laid by for future use, and when he finally came to Sonoma county in 1854 he had quite a nest-egg with which to make a start in the world. Settling in Petaluma, he entered enthusiastically into the activities of the growing town, in recognition of which his fellow-citizens made him marshal of the town, a position which he filled acceptably for about fourteen years. He might have filled the position indefinitely had he so desired, but in order to devote his time more closely to private interests he resigned the position at the end of the time mentioned, and going to Cazadero, purchased a ranch of eleven hundred and twenty-five acres, upon which he lived for the following nine years. It was then that he came to Bloomfield and purchased the ranch upon which he was living at the time of his death, in 1895. Not every man in a community by any means is fitted to be a leader of his fellows, but Mr. Knowles possessed the requisite qualities in ample measure, and in a becoming and self-forgetful way he put

these qualities to good account in every locality in which he made his home when called upon by his fellow-citizens. In private affairs as well as in public matters he led the way and others followed, undertaking ranching on a large scale and planting crops as yet untried in this part of the state. Not only for his success as an agriculturist and his ability as a public officer did he gain esteem, but his personality was such that all who came in contact with him admired his strength and stability of character, and although it is sixteen years since he passed from the scenes of earth, he is still kindly remembered by the many who were associated with him in days gone by.

In his wife, formerly Miss Clara Canfield, and to whom he was married in 1857, Mr. Knowles had a true companion and help-mate, one who shared his joys and sorrows. She was a daughter of W. D. Canfield, who was also a well-known and honored pioneer settler of Sonoma county. The only child born of this marriage was William Henry Knowles, of whom a sketch will be found below. Fraternally Mr. Knowles was a Mason and Odd Fellow, in both of which orders he was an active worker and a member highly esteemed by fellow-members.

WILLIAM HENRY KNOWLES.

In the veins of William Henry Knowles flows the blood of one of the state's sturdy pioneers of the year 1852. This pioneer was his father, James Hume Knowles, who was born in England in 1831, and in 1852, when he was twenty-one years old, came to the New World practically penniless, and unaided and alone made his way to financial independence. His first experience in the state was in San Francisco, whither he finally came to Sonoma county, and here the remainder of his life was passed in agricultural activities. (A more detailed account of the life of this interesting pioneer may be found on the preceding page.)

It was while his parents, James H. and Clara (Canfield) Knowles, were living on a ranch near Sebastopol, Sonoma county, that William H. Knowles was born October 19, 1857. His schooling was obtained in the public school of Petaluma, and at the age of nineteen he was ready to take up the serious duties of life. While attending school he had learned considerable about ranching through the performance of his share of the chores on the home ranch, and at the age mentioned it was with no little experience that he accepted a position with his grandfather, W. D. Canfield, as a ranch hand, on a dairy ranch of eighty cows. This association continued for two years, when Mr. Knowles left Bloomfield and went to Cazadero, where for the following fifteen years he was employed on the large ranch of eleven hundred and twenty-five acres owned by his father. This was maintained as a cattle and sheep ranch, and on its broad acres many hundreds of animals were raised and fattened for market.

Since 1894 Mr. Knowles has occupied his present property in Bloomfield section, where he owns a ranch of five hundred and thirty acres of fine land, well adapted for both agricultural and dairy purposes. A considerable portion of the land is used for dairy and stock purposes, and of the remainder thirty acres are in vines, which yield two tons to the acre, and the same amount of

land is in orchard, in which all the best varieties of apples are grown especially. The maintenance of the ranch does not represent all of Mr. Knowles' activities, for in addition to this he is the owner and proprietor of the well-known Knowles Hotel in Sebastopol.

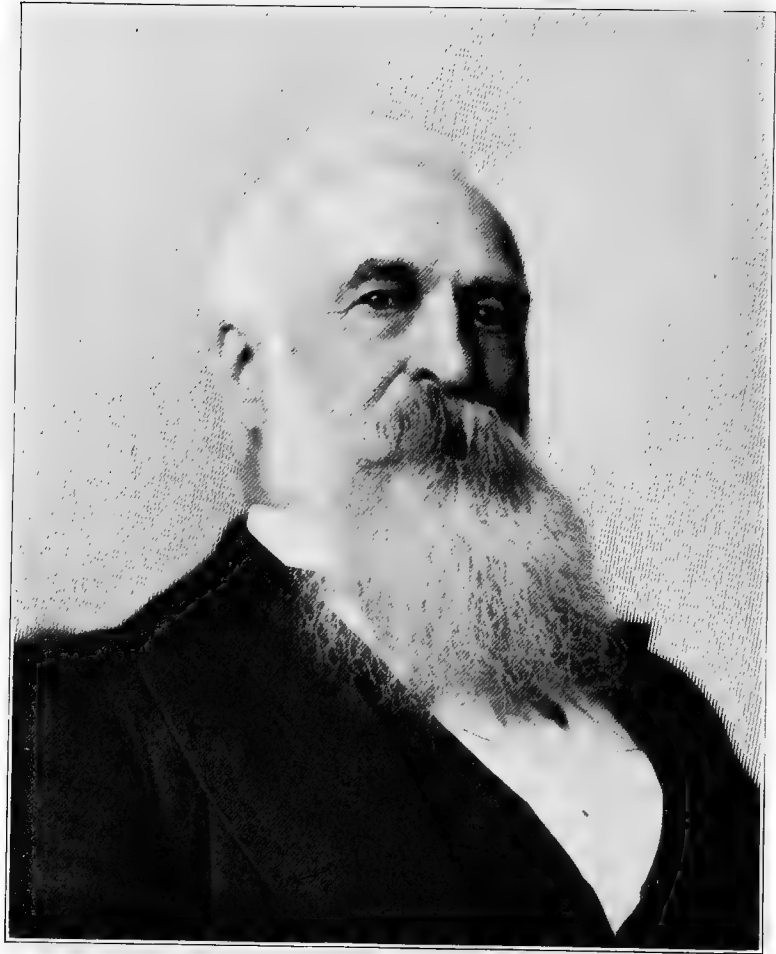
The marriage of Mr. Knowles in 1876 united him with Miss Mattie Field, a native of New York, and five children were born to them, Mary, Nellie (deceased), Allie, William H., Jr., and James H., the latter named for his paternal grandfather. Mr. Knowles is identified with but one order, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Santa Rosa.

WILLIAM J. EDGEWORTH.

In keeping with Mr. Edgeworth's fine, well-proportioned physique is a mentality that is able to plan and organize and an executive ability that enables him to put his projects into definite and tangible shape. This many-sided ability has probably been nowhere put to better use than in Sebastopol, where as the father of the town, as he is called, he has done a noble part by his protégé. Scarcely an enterprise has been started that has not been the fruit of his brain or been assisted by his support and encouragement, and to him and his colleague, William Barnes, is due credit for the crowning achievement of the town's history in its incorporation in 1900.

England was the early home of Mr. Edgeworth, born in Essex, November 24, 1863. He was well educated in the schools of his native country, and there too he had his first experience in the business world, being engaged in the vegetable business for a time. During young manhood he went to Ireland, where he joined the army, being the youngest non-commissioned officer in the service. Added to many other accomplishments he was a fine athlete, having few if any equals in this respect. Returning to England, he served four years in the Eleventh Hussars, after which he retired to private life.

Following close upon his army experience Mr. Edgeworth came to America in 1886, and after a short stay in New Bedford, Mass., came in the fall of that year to California, going directly to the metropolis. Altogether he remained in San Francisco for five years, at the end of which time, in 1892, he came to Sonoma county and has since been a resident of Sebastopol. His first experience in this locality was as a rancher on nine acres of land, making a specialty of the raising of fruit; adjoining property was later added to his original acreage until his ranch included thirty acres, besides which he had two hundred acres in potatoes. The attractions of the mines induced him to dispose of his ranch interests and for a year and a half thereafter he followed the life of a miner, meeting with poor success, however, and thereafter he returned to Sebastopol, satisfied that here lay his fortune, and from the time of his return he has continued to bend his energies with this thought in mind. Establishing himself in the real estate business, he purchased property and after subdividing it, improved it with residences, he being the first to handle property in this way in this section of the county. The wisdom of his plan to thus boom the town had the desired result, and from that time forward Sebastopol had a steady and substantial growth. In 1900 he and William



E. S. Zippert

Barnes were the chief promoters in having the town incorporated, all of which was the direct outcome of Mr. Edgeworth's plan to make the town an attractive and desirable place in which to settle. Realizing the need of a bank in the growing town he supplied the need in the organization of the Analy Savings bank, which proved its need by the hearty response with which it met on the part of depositors, and it is now one of the most substantial banks in the county. Another organization which is directly traceable to Mr. Edgeworth's efforts is the Santa Rosa and Petaluma railroad, for which he himself bought up the right of way for the road, and otherwise managed the undertaking to its completion. It is not too sweeping an assertion to say that he has been the prime mover in the development of this entire section of Sonoma county.

In 1885 Mr. Edgeworth was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Sheehan, and twelve children have been born to them as follows: Margaret, William, Gertrude, Rose, Herbert, Lillian, Grace, Harriett, Jennie, Victoria, Delphine and George.

EDWARD SPALDING LIPPITT.

One of the prominent men of Sonoma county and one of the most esteemed members of the bar is Edward S. Lippitt, senior member of the law firm of Lippitt & Lippitt, Petaluma. He is a native of Connecticut, born in Woodstock, Windham county, September 17, 1824, a son of Edward Lippitt, of English stock, although the family first originated in Germany. From there they emigrated to England at an early period and thence came to America in the Colonial period, as the name is found in 1634 in Cranston, R. I., where John Lippitt was one of the committeemen in 1638. The family are of Revolutionary stock, as it is known that Moses Lippitt, grandfather of Edward S., was a soldier in that struggle for independence and after the war settled on a farm in Connecticut. He lived to reach the ripe age of ninety-five and was buried on the farm he had cleared. Moses had a brother who was an officer in the army, holding the rank of colonel. In the family were six sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to be over eighty-five.

The father, Edward Lippitt, was a soldier in the war of 1812 as captain of the Black Horse Cavalry, which guarded the coast from British invasion. He settled in Thompson, Conn., in 1832 and made that his home the rest of his life. He married Miss Lois Spalding, native of Connecticut, and daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Cady) Spalding and was related to the late president, Grover Cleveland. Edward Lippitt was a man of deep religious convictions and for many years was a preacher in the Methodist church.

Edward S. Lippitt is one of the nine children born to his parents and was reared in the primitive surroundings of the home. At the age of sixteen years he left school and began to learn the trade of joiner and finisher in Thompson, serving an apprenticeship of two years. In the meantime, in addition to working at his trade, he studied Latin and perfected himself for entering Yale College. Three months after he had entered he was offered a scholarship in Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and accepting it, was graduated from there in 1847 with the degree of A. B., and three years later received

the degree of A. M. Three months prior to his graduation he was elected president of his class. He was selected as principal of the schools in Pembroke, N. H., and remained there three terms, after which he took up the study of law in Harvard Law School remaining one term. He went to Cincinnati and was given the chair of professor of mathematics and science at Wesleyan Female College and remained there four years. While in this position he completed his law course and was admitted to practice in 1854. He was a member of the firm of Probasco, Lippitt & Ward in Cincinnati from that time until 1857, when the senior member of the firm died and Mr. Ward left the city. Mr. Lippitt then formed a partnership with the late president, Rutherford B. Hayes, and this was in force till the breaking out of the Civil war, when Hayes entered the army and Mr. Lippitt came to California. Settling in San Jose in 1862 Mr. Lippitt was professor of mathematics and science in the University of the Pacific for one year. Coming to Petaluma in the following year he had charge of the public schools of the town for five years, during which time he brought them to a well-established basis. In 1868 he began the practice of the law and has since been actively engaged and has been associated with many of the prominent cases in the county. In 1874, when the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway was being built, he was appointed chief counsel and remained in that capacity until 1890, when the road changed hands. That same year he with his son Frank K. opened an office in San Francisco, continuing it for five years, when they gave it up to look after their increasing interests in Petaluma.

At his advanced age Mr. Lippitt is hale and hearty, and while practically retired from active life, still is to be found at his office, and he takes an active interest in all that transpires in the city. He has accumulated one of the largest private law libraries in the state. He has been a Democrat and has taken an active part in every campaign from 1867 to 1900. On account of the free silver issue and being an admirer of McKinley, he stumped the state for him during his campaign. Mr. Lippitt is a Mason, joining the order in Ohio and becoming a member of Pleasant Hill Lodge No. 71; in 1870 he joined Petaluma Chapter, R. A. M.; in 1880 he obtained the petition for and assisted in the organization of Mount Olivet Commandery, K. T., of Petaluma, and in 1895 was elected Grand Commander and represented the California Grand Commandery at the conclave in Boston and became a member of the Grand Encampment of the United States. He has never sought public office at any time, but is a believer in clean men for official positions. He was one of the organizers of the free library and one of the trustees ever since, and has also been a director of the library.

On July 2, 1851, Mr. Lippitt was married to Miss Sarah Lewis, a daughter of a prominent physician of Monroe, La., and they became the parents of nine children, four of whom died in childhood. Those who grew to maturity are as follows: Mary, the wife of J. Homer Fritch, of San Francisco and who died in August, 1910; Helen Marion, the wife of Judge Daugherty of Santa Rosa; Edward L., a well-known musician and a resident of Petaluma; Frank K., junior member of the firm of Lippitt & Lippitt; and Lois, who resides with her parents.

CHARLES F. JUILLIARD.

Many generations of the Juilliard family were born and reared in France, and the first of the name to leave the land of his forefathers and establish the name elsewhere was Peter Juilliard, who came to the United States in 1836. With him came his son, Charles F. Juilliard, who was then a lad of ten years, his birth having occurred in 1826. The family settled in Ohio, and near Canton carried on farming operations with success. The quiet content which they experienced for a number of years was broken in upon by the news which was spread broadcast over the country at the time of the finding of gold in California. The kindly old father was content with his lot, but his more ambitious sons, Charles F. and Louis F., were eager to participate in the excitement and to try their luck in the mines.

The year 1849 found the brothers on their way to the gold-fields, the voyage to California being made by way of the Isthmus, and they entered the Golden Gate in April, 1850. The voyage on the Pacific side northward from this metropolis was made on the brig Corbier and was ninety days in reaching the California coast. The first efforts of the brothers were in the mines of Trinity county, and such was their success that they were enabled to lay by considerable means. With the money thus accumulated Charles F. engaged in the merchandise business, and in 1858 he removed to Red Bluff, Tehama county, where he conducted a successful merchandise business for the following five years. In 1866 he went to Alameda county, and six years later to Santa Rosa, where he established himself in business in the firm of Stanley, Neblett & Juilliard, which was a name well known throughout this part of the state. Another enterprise with which he was associated was the Sebastopol winery, which he founded in 1882.

Mr. Juilliard's marriage in young manhood united him with Sarah A. Chilton, the daughter of Major Chilton, a native of Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Juilliard passed away in Santa Rosa June 19, 1897, at the age of sixty-seven years. Three children blessed the marriage of this worthy couple: Louis W., of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; Isabelle, who became the wife of Mark L. McDonald, Jr., of Santa Rosa; and Frederick A., a member of the firm of A. D. Juilliard & Co., commission merchants of New York City, with large silk works in Paterson, N. J.

P. C. ROSSI.

A native of Italy, P. C. Rossi was born in the vicinity of Turin, about fifty-six years ago. His family for generations have been grape growers and wine makers in that favored country of the vine. After leaving the grammar school he was sent to college, where his principal study was chemistry. During his vacations, which in Italy invariably occur in the vintage season, the boy enjoyed himself in helping the wine makers, thus starting at the bottom of the industry and each year gaining more and more actual experience in the art of wine making, to which he had taken such liking.

After graduating with honors from college in 1875, Mr. Rossi decided to go to California, and in San Francisco he opened the Rossi drug store. A few

years after his arrival he married into the family of the well-known merchant, Justinian Caire, owner of the Santa Cruz Island, near Santa Barbara. His wedded life has been indeed happy, and he is the proud father of ten children.

Shortly after the organization of the Italian-Swiss Colony, it was the good fortune of Andrea Sbarboro, the founder, and the officers of the corporation to invite Mr. Rossi to visit their new vineyards, which had been planted at Asti, in Sonoma county. Although the vines were young, his experienced eye saw the very advantageous position of the vineyards, situated as they were on rolling hills, with the soil and climate so well adapted to growing of grapes that would make as fine wine as that produced in Piedmont, his native province. He immediately joined the corporation, and the directors, seeing his remarkable knowledge both in the vineyard and in the cellar, soon elected him president and manager of the Colony, which office he still retains.

Mr. Rossi, in addition to having the technical knowledge required by all true wine makers, has also the natural gift of a wonderful palate, which is of as much value to a wine tester as a tea tester. He has been known to sample wines made from five different kinds of grapes, and has detected by the flavor the quality of each kind of grape used in making that particular wine, thus having a wonderful facility for blending different wines.

Mr. Rossi's skill in wine making was shown in 1892, when a sample of the Colony's wine was sent to the Exposition of Genoa, Italy, where it obtained a gold medal. The same year a gold medal was also awarded to the wine of the Colony at an Exposition in Dublin, Ireland, in 1893 at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1894 at the Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco, and in 1895 the same prize was awarded the wine at Bordeaux, France; also, in 1900, at the great Exposition in Paris; in 1904 at the Exposition in St. Louis, Mo., but the honors which Mr. Rossi prizes most are the gold medals, together with the Grand Prix, awarded the wines of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti and Torino, Italy, in 1898, and at the Exposition of Milan, Italy, in 1906-07, where a jury, at a banquet held after the closing of the exposition, selected California wines produced at the Asti Colony to enjoy at the table.

The importance of the Colony has grown year by year, and from the tract of fifteen hundred acres which were originally planted at Asti, Sonoma county, the Colony has now four vineyards and wineries in the northern part of the state, where are made the best dry wines of California, and also four vineyards and wineries in the southern part of the state, where are produced the fine ports, sherries, muscats and other sweet wines, together with the choice California brandy.

In 1909 Mr. Rossi was in France and visited the Champagne district. While in France he met a Frenchman, M. Charles Jadeau, who had been for thirty years making champagne for several of the principal houses of the Champagne district. Mr. Rossi asked this Frenchman if he would not like to come to California, where he assured him he had the wine that would produce the same kind of champagne as they made in France. M. Jadeau's curiosity was aroused and he agreed to accompany Mr. Rossi to California. On his arrival he tasted the different wines and declared that if the Colony would put up an appropriate building, under his supervision, and procure all the machinery in France required for the proper bottling, corking and racking of the cham-



H. H. Austin

pagne, he would undertake to make as good champagne at Asti as that made in France. Thereupon, a concrete building was erected, partly underground, so as to keep an even temperature, all the paraphernalia required for storing, aging and bottling the champagne were procured, and two hundred and fifty thousand bottles were filled and placed on the racks. Recently, when the wine had almost completed fermentation, three bottles were tested by connoisseurs and all were agreeably surprised and said: "At last we have found the means by which California is going to compete with France even in champagnes."

Mr. Rossi is a man of full health and vigor—a man of such industry and activity that he hardly knows what it is to be tired. He is wrapped up in his art—the art of winemaking—which is his life work.

HERBERT WARREN AUSTIN.

The name of Herbert W. Austin is one familiar to the citizens of Sonoma county, not alone through his long and able service as county supervisor, but also through his accomplishments as a rancher, owning and maintaining one of the finest ranches in the township of Santa Rosa. Many generations of the Austin family had lived and died in Canada, and the first to venture from family traditions and establish the name on California soil was James Austin, the father of our subject, who with his family came to the west in 1868. A detailed account of the life of James Austin will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The third child in the family of James and Anna (Peasley) Austin was Herbert W. Austin, who was born August 2, 1854, in the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was well educated in the public schools, and after coming to California with his parents in 1868, completed his scholastic training in the Pacific Methodist College in Santa Rosa. With the close of his college days he returned to the family homestead and remained with his parents until establishing home ties of his own. His first independent efforts as a rancher were on a portion of the old homestead which he rented from his father, and here on a large scale he engaged in stock-raising, dairying and fruit-growing. Subsequently he purchased a part of the interest of the other heirs in the home property, and now owns six hundred acres of excellent land, a part of which is under cultivation, while the remainder is used for pasturage and stock-raising. By unfailing industry he has brought the property up to a high point of excellence, and there are few if any more attractive or more desirable ranches in the county.

Mr. Austin's marriage, September 22, 1880, united him with Miss Julia C. Maison, a native of San Francisco, where she was also educated. Three children were born of this marriage, as follows: Louis C., who is in the employ of Miller, Sloss & Scott, of San Francisco, and who since 1910 has been assistant manager of their Los Angeles branch; Ethel V. and Mervyn M. Politically Mr. Austin is a stanch Republican, and it was on the ticket of this party that he was elected to the office of county supervisor from the third district in 1896. At the close of his first term he was re-elected to the position in 1900, and again in 1904 and in 1908 he was made his own successor. For the past seven years he has served as chairman of the board of supervisors, and in the meantime the

present fine court house has been built by the board. This building is conceded to be one of the finest structures for the purpose in the United States, and it is said that it is the best building for the money in the world. The complete cost of the building and furnishings was \$520,000. Ever since the destruction of the old court house in the earthquake of 1906 Mr. Austin has worked indefatigably for the construction of a new building, and he therefore takes special pride in the accomplishments of the board in the present fine court house. As an indication of Mr. Austin's popularity as man, citizen and office-holder, it may be said that he is the only man who was ever re-elected supervisor in the third supervisorial district in the history of Sonoma county. He has represented the third district for the past fifteen years and is now in his fourth term. Fraternally he holds membership with the Elks and the Red Men. Personally he is a man of many noble qualities, fairness and honesty being basic characteristics, and he is honored and respected by all who are privileged to know him.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

One of the oldest and most respected citizens of Sebastopol and a prominent member of the farming community, John Cunningham is widely known throughout Sonoma county as an upright, honest man of sterling worth. A typical representative of those courageous pioneers who settled in this county while the country was yet in its original wildness, he has witnessed the wonderful changes that have taken place here during half a century, and in the grand transformation has been an important factor. One of the sturdy sons of the Emerald Isle, he was born in County Monaghan October 7, 1824, the son of parents who were none too well-to-do as far as material things were concerned. However, they were rich in the more substantial and enduring things that make for the best in life and trained their children to a right understanding of its duties and obligations.

In his native land John Cunningham prepared for future usefulness in his youth by learning the trade of mason and brick-layer and had followed this dual calling in the old country for a number of years before he decided to cross the Atlantic and identify himself with this newer and more progressive country. Responding to the call of the west, on May 3, 1860, he set sail from his native land, making the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after an uneventful but interesting experience of many days he finally reached his destination, California. Coming directly to Sonoma county, he settled in Bloomfield and for a number of years was identified with agricultural interests in that locality. The fall of the year 1864 witnessed his removal to Bodega, also in this county, and there for eighteen years he concentrated his efforts and ambition on a ranch of one hundred and forty acres, devoted to general farming, dairying and cattle-raising. It was with a valuable experience of about twenty-two years as an agriculturist that he came to Sebastopol in the fall of 1882, at that time purchasing the ranch of two hundred and seventy-five acres which constitutes the old home place, upon which he now makes his home. At that time the land was in a very crude condition, in fact the entire country round about was vastly unlike what it is today, dotted with prosperous

ranches which are the homes of contented and happy tillers of the soil. During the early days of his residence here he set out an apple orchard of thirty-five acres, and today this is in a flourishing condition, due to painstaking and intelligent care on the part of the owner. The remainder of the land was devoted to general farming, and in addition to his own land, Mr. Cunningham at one time rented five hundred acres of land near by for dairy purposes, owning one hundred cows. For many years during the younger and more active period of his life he was looked upon in his community as an authority in cattle-raising, dairying and fruit-raising, and indeed is still so regarded, although much of the actual work connected with these industries has been shifted to younger shoulders.

In 1853, a number of years before he immigrated to this country, Mr. Cunningham formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Mary Gordon, and four children were born of this union, William James, Robert, John and David. (A sketch of the second son, Robert, will be found elsewhere in this volume.) The success which has come to Mr. Cunningham since taking up his residence in this country has resulted from his own efforts alone, and has not been accomplished without buffeting with experiences which are a part of every pioneer's life, but nevertheless he kept his courage and fought his way through conditions, to the end that he is now classed among the substantial and dependable ranchers and citizens of this thriving county.

ALLEN RECTOR GALLAWAY.

In making the statement of any man that he is an authority on horticulture no slight praise has been bestowed upon him, and the fact that this statement applies to Allen R. Gallaway was evidenced when he was appointed horticultural commissioner of Sonoma county by the board of supervisors. When the law went into effect changing the board of three horticultural commissioners to one commissioner he was honored by the choice, being selected from a list of eligibles recommended by the state board of horticultural examiners, after passing a satisfactory examination. He entered upon the duties of this position May 7, 1910, and on April 6, 1911, further honors were conferred upon him in his appointment as state quarantine guardian of Sonoma county, state commissioner of agriculture J. W. Jeffrey being responsible for the appointment. That the right man has been placed in these responsible positions has been amply demonstrated, and basing future accomplishments upon what has already been done, it is safe to predict stable and steady progress along all lines of horticulture in Sonoma county.

For much that he is and has been able to accomplish, Allen R. Gallaway gives credit to his noble pioneer father, Andrew J. Gallaway, who was among the California settlers of 1850, and whose life and accomplishments have ever been an inspiration and encouragement to his descendants. At the time of his birth, November 14, 1817, the parents of Andrew J. Gallaway were living in Knox county, Tenn., and that continued to be their home until the son was sixteen years old, when removal was made to Morgan county, Ind. Nine years later Andrew J. Gallaway went to Missouri, and with the exception of one

year passed in New Mexico, remained in Missouri until coming to the west. Unlike many who crossed the plains in 1850 he had comparatively little difficulty in reaching his destination and after an experience of three years as a miner in Eldorado county he took up farming and stock-raising in Yolo county. Recognizing the fact that there was a scarcity of good cattle on the coast, he returned to Missouri in 1857 by the Panama route, and two years later, after purchasing a large band of high grade stock, drove them across the plains. Subsequently the stock was placed on a farm three miles north of Geyserville, Sonoma county, in 1864 purchasing the ranch which is now owned by his sons. This adjoined Dry Creek, and was especially well adapted to horticulture, a fact which the owner readily observed, and that same year set out grape vines. From time to time until the year 1886 additions were made to the original purchase, and when Mr. Gallaway gave up the ranch to his sons he had about sixty acres in vineyard, which included both wine and table grapes. Among the former, Zinfandel, Burgundy, Sauvignon and Burger grapes were raised for the press in the lower portions of the ranch, while Tokay and Coleman grapes, table varieties, ripened on the more exposed hillsides. Besides his vineyard Mr. Gallaway set out about sixteen acres in choice fruits, among which were peaches, plums and prunes. As he was a man of depth and penetration he was not satisfied with anything until he had given it special thought and study, and to this characteristic may be traced his splendid success as a horticulturist. His exhibits at the Mechanics Institute Fair at San Francisco demonstrated beyond question his superior methods. While the greater part of his ranch was given over to fruit-raising, general farming was also carried on very successfully. On the ranch which he had brought to such an excellent state of cultivation he passed away June 6, 1902, after several years of rest from active duties. In all that he undertook he had a sympathetic co-worker in his wife, who was Deborah Price, and to whom he was married October 14, 1857.

Of the five children who originally comprised the parental family (Allen R.; Nancy E.; Henry M., deceased; Andrew J. and Amanda A.) Allen R. was the eldest, his birth occurring in Gentry county, Mo., August 3, 1858. His parents appreciated the value of good educational opportunities for their children and bestowed upon them every advantage within their means. Allen R. Gallaway made the best possible use of his opportunities, and during his later student years he taught school in order that he might further pursue his studies. After a preliminary education in the public schools of Healdsburg, he attended the Christian College at Santa Rosa and Pierce Christian College, at College City, Colusa county, from which latter institution he graduated in 1881. Instead of leaving his alma mater after his graduation, he continued there for two years as a teacher of history, resigning at the end of this time to take charge of his father's ranch in company with his brother. For a number of years after this he still continued teaching during the winter months and gave his attention to the ranch in the summer. Subsequently he gave up teaching altogether and concentrated his attention upon the care of the ranch, continuing this uninterruptedly until his appointment as horticultural commissioner of Sonoma county. He owns twenty-eight acres on Dry creek, four miles northwest of Healdsburg, which is well improved with French prunes, grapes, olives



L. M. Guilliard

and other varieties of fruit. Until the year 1905 he gave his time and attention to the care of his ranch, but in that year he leased the ranch and removed with his family to Healdsburg, where he now resides.

Politically Mr. Gallaway favors Republican principles, and at the Republican convention at Santa Rosa in 1888 he was nominated July 25 as the candidate for the general assembly from the twenty-third district, and in a strongly Democratic district was defeated by a small plurality only. In 1896 he was nominated to the assembly by both the Democratic and Populist factions.

Mr. Gallaway's marriage, August 20, 1884, united him with Laura M. Abel, a native of Wisconsin, although she was reared and educated in Solano and Colusa counties, Cal. The eldest of the two children born of their marriage, Alfred Russell, graduated from the University of California in 1907 and is now engaged in the real estate business in Sacramento; his wife before her marriage was Lilla Ware, the daughter of A. B. Ware, an attorney of Santa Rosa. Crystal D. Gallaway is attending the State Normal school at San Jose. Fraternally Mr. Gallaway is identified with the Red Men and the Grange. For many years he has given his moral and financial support to the Christian Church, of which he is a member and an elder, and for twenty-five years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school at Healdsburg. Personally and in his official capacity Mr. Gallaway is highly esteemed, for he is a man of noble heart, broad mind and lofty principles of honor, mingled with a genial affability and courtesy that wins and retains friends.

COL. LOUIS W. JUILLIARD.

No name in Santa Rosa is suggestive of a broader or more resourceful citizenship than that of Col. L. W. Juilliard, one of the prominent representatives of the legal fraternity in Sonoma county. To begin with, he inherits from an enviable ancestry a sound constitution, a broad mind and a stout heart, all of which have contributed to the fashioning of his very successful career. On the paternal side he comes of French ancestry, his father, Charles F. Juilliard, being a native of that country, and it was he and the latter's father who established the name in this country in 1836. From Ohio, where these immigrants settled, the younger man came to California during the famous year of 1849, and thus the name became established on the Pacific coast, and later identified with a number of mining undertakings in California. In young manhood C. F. Juilliard had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Sarah A. Chilton, the daughter of Major Chilton, a native of Springfield, Ill.

The eldest surviving child born of the marriage of Charles F. and Sarah A. (Chilton) Juilliard was Louis W. Juilliard, his birth occurring in Red Bluff, Tehama county, June 29, 1861. His education was completed in Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, whither the family came to make their home when he was eleven years of age. Here, in addition to attending the public schools, he also attended business college and the Pacific Methodist College. Nature had intended him for a public career, and opportunity to occupy a niche of this character came to him at the early age of twenty-three years, when he was made deputy county clerk, a position which he filled for five years. On the Democratic ticket, in

1888, he was elected county clerk, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected to the position in 1890. Coming before the public in these capacities, however, was not the height of his ambition and proved but stepping stones in the career which later was his. The study of the law and its practice was his highest ambition, and while the incumbent of the positions mentioned he employed his leisure time in reading law with the well-known lawyers, Henley, Whipple & Oates. The year 1895 witnessed his admission to the bar of the supreme court of the state, and shortly afterward he opened an office for the practice of law in Santa Rosa. His versatile ability and popularity have been the means of his election as a delegate to many state and county conventions, and for one term, in 1894 and 1895, he served on the city board of education. It was during his incumbency of this office that the Santa Rosa high school was built. The title of colonel came to him through his connection with the National Guard of California, with which he became associated in 1885. July 10 of that year he was instrumental in organizing Company E, of which he was elected first lieutenant, later captain, and then major, greater honors, however, coming to him by his election as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment California Infantry. This regiment did meritorious service at the time of the fire and earthquake in San Francisco in the spring of 1906, a service which deserved and received the praise and commendation of Californians in all parts of the state. Since 1907 Colonel Juilliard has been on the retired list, but his heart and sympathy are still in the work in which he found so much pleasure. No sooner was he released from one obligation than another need was found for his ability, as was apparent when in 1908 he was elected a member of the California legislature from the Fourteenth assembly district on the Democratic ticket and in 1910 he was elected State Senator by a very flattering majority. Here as in every other position that he has been called upon to fill he is acquitting himself nobly and honorably. Fraternally he is identified with a number of orders, being a Knight Templar Mason, a member of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., the Chapter, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By right of his birth in the state he is eligible to membership in and is a member of the Native Sons, and during one term he served as Grand Treasurer of this body, and also as Grand Marshal for two terms.

None of the attractions of public life, however, take the place in Colonel Juilliard's heart as does his quiet vineyard or ranch near Santa Rosa. Here he finds rest and relaxation and the rejuvenation necessary to carry on the work which his profession and public duties lay upon him.

JOSHUA CHAUVET.

The name of Chauvet needs no introduction to the residents of Sonoma county, as it is firmly established in the minds of all through the lives and accomplishments of three generations, two of whom have passed away, but though dead, still live in the memory of those to whom they endeared themselves and in their accomplishments as pioneer settlers in this then new and unsettled country. As the name would indicate Mr. Chauvet was of French

origin, and he was born at St. Jean, province of Champagne, France, July 20, 1822, a son of Francois Chauvet, the latter a millwright and owner of a mill near Chalons-sur-Marne, France. His parents evidently had little sympathy with the pleasures of childhood, for Mr. Chauvet was forced to face the stern realities of life at an early age, and when still a young boy had a good knowledge of the milling business. Courageous and unflinching, he accepted his lot with kindly grace, and when he had reached manhood was equipped with an invaluable experience at the miller's trade that was to stand him in good stead later on.

On reaching manhood Mr. Chauvet set sail for the United States at Havre, February 1, 1850, on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. Hard work in his native land had given him little in return, and after boarding the vessel he took an inventory of his cash on hand, which proved to be no more nor less than thirteen copper sous. The vessel finally reached San Francisco September 17, 1850, and from there he proceeded at once to Calaveras county, engaging in mining for a short time, but finally gave it up to engage in a business with prospects of a more dependable income. It was then that he opened the first bakery in Mokelumne Hill, and subsequently, in 1851, opened the first bakery in Jackson, Amador county. In the fall of the latter year he located at Sandy Bar on the Mokelumne river, where in partnership with Mr. Lebeaux he opened a general merchandise store and bakery combined. This business association did not continue very long, for in the fall of 1852 Mr. Chauvet returned to Mokelumne Hill and resumed the bakery business alone. It was no uncommon occurrence during the early days for him to pay \$120 for a barrel of flour, and for his bread made from this he received \$1 a pound.

Mr. Chauvet was nothing if he was not courageous, and the year 1853 found him sending to France to purchase the machinery for a two-running stone flour-mill, but on account of the great delay in its transportation, instead of setting it up in Mokelumne Hill as he had originally intended, he set it up in Oakland and ran it by wind-power. The venture did not prove a success to the owners, however, and the undertaking was abandoned. In 1855 Mr. Chauvet returned to Sandy Bar and the following year came to Sonoma county, his father having joined him in the meantime, and here they bought five hundred acres of land and a mill site from General Vallejo, on the Sonoma and Santa Rosa road, six miles north of Sonoma. This venture proved a great success, and after running it as a saw-mill for eighteen months Mr. Chauvet then converted it into a flour-mill, which was the foremost flour-mill in the county, and which was kept in constant operation until 1881. It was here that the earth life of the venerable father came to a close, after which the son sold back three hundred acres of the land to General Vallejo, still retaining possession of two hundred acres.

Mr. Chauvet had wisely conceived the idea of planting the ranch to grapes at the time he purchased it, and in 1875 he branched out further in the industry by manufacturing his product into wine, and in five years his output of wine had climbed to one hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons. It was at this time, 1880, that he associated himself with the firm of Walter, Schilling & Co., of San Francisco, an amicable as well as profitable arrangement that endured

about five years. In 1881 he inaugurated one of the largest wine industries in Sonoma county by the erection of a \$14,000 building in the Glen Ellen district for the manufacture of wine. The building, three stories in height, had a storage capacity of over two hundred thousand gallons of wine. In the year 1888 he manufactured one hundred and seventy-five thousand gallons alone. In addition to his winery he also operated a distillery, from which he had an annual output of from five to eight thousand gallons of brandy. His ranch was equipped with an excellent water supply, not only furnishing the power for the machinery in his winery and distillery, but also furnishing water for household use to the town of Glen Ellen.

Mr. Chauvet's marriage in 1864 united him with Miss Ellen Sullivan, who though born in Ireland has been a resident of the United States from early childhood. She died in 1876. Two children blessed their marriage, Henry J. and Robert A. Fraternally Mr. Chauvet was a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., and he was also a member of the Society of California Pioneers. California lost one of her noblest pioneers in his death May 22, 1908, at which time he had attained the age of eighty-five years, ten months and two days.

Mr. Chauvet came here without a cent, and in spite of the fact that others had failed in the milling business he made up his mind to forge ahead and make his milling enterprise a success. He put in a mill race and an overshot wheel. He had great difficulty in completing the flour mill, but after a while he made the venture a success. He also ran a flour mill at Giovanari, this county in the early days.

GEORGE NEWELL SANBORN.

The Green Mountain state has contributed of her citizenship to the up-building of California in many representatives, but of the number none have entered more thoroughly into the spirit of the west than has Mr. Sanborn. Born in Albany, Vt., December 27, 1835, he was reared in that locality and continued to make it his home until attaining manhood years. Although reared in a farming community his tastes did not lie in that direction, instead, having a taste for the work of the school room, and it is as teacher of the young that the greater part of his life has been passed.

Mr. Sanborn followed his profession of teacher four years in his native state, when he was seized with the western fever and determined to come to California. He made the voyage by the water route, via the Isthmus, and arrived at his destination in the state in April, 1860. Coming to Sonoma county, he began his career as a teacher in Petaluma, where he taught for three months, after which he taught in Oak Grove and had a larger number of pupils than there was at that time in the Santa Rosa schools. In 1862, on account of the ill-health of his father, Mr. Sanborn returned to Vermont via Nicaragua, and remained in the east two years. After the death of his father he again came to Sonoma county, in 1864, this voyage also being made by way of Nicaragua. Coming to Sebastopol he resumed his profession in the schools of this place. His experience in teaching extended over twenty-four years, all of the districts in which he taught being within a radius of a few miles of his first school.



C. E. Holt.

With a record to his credit as the most painstaking and thorough instructor in Sonoma county, in the fall of 1884 he gave up the life for which he was so eminently fitted and began the development of the ranch property upon which he resided until 1900, when he located in Sebastopol. He had eighty acres of fine land, well suited to the raising of peaches; and by being painstaking and careful he made a success of it. Besides his orchard he also maintained a small vineyard. For about sixteen years he devoted the same energy to the management of this ranch that he had to the duties of the school room in previous years, but in 1900 he gave up its care to younger hands, and has since lived retired. In 1904 he sold the ranch. As a young man Mr. Sanborn was a deep student of the problems of life, and early in his career decided that the cause of the majority of the failures of life was attributable to lack of thoroughness. Taking to heart the lesson which he learned thus early in life he has done with his might whatever task he put his hand to, and to the religious application of this principle he gives credit for all that he has accomplished, both in his career as a teacher, and in his later efforts as a horticulturist. By making a thorough study of the peach industry he developed a grade of this fruit which has never had an equal in this section of the state. This is what is known as the orange cling peach, which grows to an unusual size, and it was no uncommon thing for one peach to weigh one pound. One season his crop ran as high as fifty-one tons of orange cling peaches.

In 1864 Mr. Sanborn was married to Miss Emily J. Dewey, a native of Vermont, and one child was born of that marriage, George D., a real-estate dealer in Sebastopol. Mr. Sanborn is a valued member of the Santa Rosa Grange and of the Sonoma County Pomona College, in both of which organizations his opinion on horticultural matters is regarded as authority. No one was more instrumental in the formation of the Sonoma County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company than was Mr. Sanborn, and most of the time since its organization he has served in the capacity of vice-president. As early as 1859 he joined the Masonic order, and for over half a century he has stood by the principles for which that body stands. He is now a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol, of which he was secretary for many years. Those who know Mr. Sanborn appreciate his worth, and by all he is greatly esteemed and loved.

CHARLES E. HOTLE.

A successful and well-to-do horticulturist, viticulturist and agriculturist of Sebastopol, Charles E. Hotle is prosperously engaged in his independent vocation on one of the most finely improved and most desirable homesteads in this part of Sonoma county. Enterprising, practical and progressive, he has shown excellent judgment in the prosecution of his calling, and is numbered among the valued citizens of his community.

Like many another of the well-to-do and enterprising citizens who have contributed to the making of this Pacific commonwealth, Mr. Hotle is a native of the middle-west, his birth occurring near Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa, May 12, 1865. He was the eldest of the four children comprising the parental family, the names of the children in the order of their birth being as follows:

Charles E., Effie C., William M., and Owen E. The parents were Zachariah Franklin and Julia Ann (Smith) Hotle, the father born in Washington county, Pa., in 1838, and the mother born in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1845. Their marriage occurred in Keokuk county, Iowa, October 2, 1862, and their early married life was passed on a farm near Sigourney, Iowa. To be accurate, the farm upon which the parents then settled continued to be the family homestead for ten years; for the year 1872 witnessed the removal of the parents, children and household possessions to Sonoma county, Cal., and this has since been the home of the family. As in Iowa, the father took up agricultural pursuits after locating here, and followed the calling for which he was so well adapted and in which he was so successful throughout the active years of his life. He now resides in Sebastopol, looking after his interests.

Charles E. Hotle well remembers the circumstances attending the removal of the family from Iowa to California, for he was at the time a lad of seven years, an age well calculated to show an intense interest in anything out of the ordinary run of daily events. As he was then of school age he was entered as a pupil in the grammar school of Sebastopol, and the training which he here received during the years which followed eminently fitted him to pursue and make a success of the large business interests he now has under way. However, he has never ceased to be a student in the largest and best sense, keeping abreast of the times throughout the world by the reading of wholesome and instructive literature. With the close of his school days Mr. Hotle devoted his energies to agriculture on the home farm, and when he had attained mature years and was ready to take up life on his own account, he chose farming as the most independent and at the same time the most remunerative occupation to which he might put his energies. Experience has proven the wisdom of his decision, and while he is not as actively engaged in the tilling of the soil as in former years, the foundation of his holdings today was made in this calling, and were he to live his life over he would still select the vocation which has been his life work. In 1892 he went into business on his own account, buying a tract of land which he put out to apples and berries, and he still owns a portion of this land, and now is one of the largest apple growers in the county. He also owns considerable other real estate in Sebastopol and vicinity. In addition to his real-estate interests he also owns stock in a number of business enterprises in this city. For five years he was manager of the Hunt, Hatch & Co.'s packing house in Sebastopol until they discontinued this branch, when he became one of the organizers of the Sebastopol Apple Growers Union, of which he is the manager. He was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the Gravenstein Apple Show Association and a member of the board of directors from its inception.

Mr. Hotle's home in Sebastopol is presided over by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Vina L. Litchfield, a native of Illinois. She is the daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Pollock) Litchfield, of Illinois. The mother died in Cloverdale, and the father resides in Santa Cruz. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hotle was celebrated in San Rafael, Cal., and they have two children, Mabel Lillian and Harold Leroy. Politically Mr. Hotle is a Republican, although he is not active in its ranks beyond the casting of his ballot. At the present time, however, he is city trustee, the only office he has ever consented to

fill. Fraternally he is associated by membership with the Elks and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all of the offices of the latter organization.

It may be added that one of the prime factors in bringing Sonoma county so greatly to the fore in the apple industry these last three years (the results of which were shown at the Watsonville Apple Annual 1910, when the apple exhibit from Sebastopol took first prizes) is on account of the universal spraying of trees brought about by Mr. Hotle's vicious campaign against the pests, by personally visiting the horticulturists and urging them to spray their trees in 1908-09. The result is that the returns from the pack of 1910 conservatively show an increase of fifty per cent in value.

HENRY JOSHUA CHAUVET.

The third generation of this family represented in Sonoma county, Henry J. Chauvet is adding lustre to a name held in high repute through the pioneer efforts of his father and grandfather before him, and though he has benefited immeasurably as their successor in the ownership of one of the largest wine industries in the state, it has not crippled his ambition to forge ahead and emulate his worthy predecessors.

A native son of the state, Henry J. Chauvet is also a native of Sonoma county, his birth occurring in October, 1865, on the homestead ranch near Glen Ellen of which he is now the owner, and upon which he resides. (An interesting account of the life and efforts of his father, Joshua Chauvet, will be found on another page of this volume.) It was the privilege of Mr. Chauvet to enjoy advantages for an education which were unknown to his father, his primary education being received in the schools near his boyhood home, and to this training was added a course in Sackett's school, Oakland, after which he graduated from the Pacific Business College, San Francisco. At the age of seventeen his school days were over and he was ready to turn his thoughts and efforts to business training. He found ample opportunity for profitable occupation on the home ranch and in the mill, all of which was preparatory to his later position in the winery and distillery. He may literally say that he has grown up in the business, and that he was able to take charge of the business upon the death of his father and manage it so cleverly was due to his long and intimate association with it. As a grower of grapes and a dealer in California wine and brandy no one stands higher in Sonoma county than Mr. Chauvet, of Glen Ellen, whose name is a synonym for all that is purest and best in his line, his grade of wine and brandy being unexcelled, and his products are sent to all parts of the United States and some to the old world. Some idea of the large output of the winery may be gleaned from the statement that during one year he and his father made five hundred thousand gallons of wine and ten thousand gallons of brandy between Sonoma and Santa Rosa. With his father Mr. Chauvet built Hotel Chauvet at Glen Ellen, also three stores, for which they manufactured the brick, all of the structures being models of their kind, both as to architecture and finish. Mr. Chauvet owns the water system in Glen Ellen, water for which is supplied from Graham and Asbury canyon principally, and is distributed by gravity.

Mr. Chauvet's marriage, which occurred November 12, 1893, united him with Miss Annie Lounibos, who was born in Basses-Pyrenees, France, but who has passed the greater part of her life in the United States. She is the daughter of John and Marie (LaSalle) Lounibos, who located in Sonoma county in 1873. Mr. Lounibos is a wine manufacturer and now resides in El Verano. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chauvet, evenly divided as to sons and daughters. Henrietta was born January 20, 1895, was primarily educated in the public school of Glen Ellen, and is now attending Heald's Business College, Oakland. The other children, Adele Marie (born June 22, 1897), Leon Henry (August 31, 1899) and Arsena (October 1, 1901), are pupils in the public school of Glen Ellen. Politically Mr. Chauvet is a staunch Republican, voting for the candidates placed upon that party's ticket both in local and national elections. He is a well-known and active member of the Grange of Glen Ellen, of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Royal Arch and Order of Moose.

WESLEY LEE HOPPER.

It is no unusual thing to find the sons of well-to-do men living in leisurely enjoyment of the hard-earned wealth of their fathers, having to all appearances no other object in life than the rapid and complete dissipation of the same. In direct and refreshing contrast thereto is the career of Wesley Lee Hopper, the son of Thomas Hopper, the well-known rancher, miner, lumberman, cattle-raiser and stock-dealer, who with his no less courageous wife came to California before the "days of old, the days of gold" and established the family name and fortunes in this then wilderness. A sketch depicting the life and experiences of this early pioneer will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The third child and second son in the parental family, Wesley Lee Hopper was born January 25, 1852, in the Blucher valley, Sonoma county. These were days of changing fortune with the father, who was divided in his occupation as well as location, and his son obtained such education as the time and location of the home at the time of his school days permitted. When not in school his strength was employed in the numerous duties that the youth upon a ranch finds before him to do, and he accepted his lot willing, for he was reared to a right understanding of his duties to his superiors, to himself and the world about him. At an early age, when only twenty years old, he took upon himself the obligations and responsibilities of married life, at that time being united with Miss Anna Corbin, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of James A. Corbin. At her death, August 23, 1900, she left three children, as follows: Henry Lee, who is married and living in Calistoga, Napa county; M. Myrtle, who became the wife of John Payne and is living in Willits, Mendocino county; and William Thomas, who at one time was bookkeeper in the National Bank at Santa Rosa, but now assistant cashier of the Bank of Santa Rosa. From his earliest days Mr. Hopper had been trained to an understanding and appreciation of agricultural life, and as his father's holdings increased and his interests enlarged he became increasingly useful in assisting in their management. It was thus that after his marriage he operated one of his father's ranches, carrying on stock-raising on a



J. M. Cheney

large scale until 1882, when he went to Knight's valley and conducted a ranch of twenty-seven hundred acres for about eight years. Subsequently, for about the same length of time, he carried on a meat market business in Calistoga, Napa county, in connection with the ranch.

In 1901 Mr. Hopper leased the ranch to tenants and has since made his home in Santa Rosa, finding his time sufficiently taken up in managing his large ranching interests. Besides the cattle interests already mentioned, he owns a vineyard of two hundred and forty acres on two ranches, and while the grape industry is a newer undertaking, it has every indication of becoming as vast in scope and as remunerative financially as the cattle industry. After taking up his residence in Santa Rosa Mr. Hopper married his present wife, who was formerly Miss Nellie Felton. Mrs. Hopper presides with grace and dignity over their home at No. 904 McDonald avenue, and with her husband shares in the respect and admiration of citizens, friends and neighbors. While Mr. Hopper has many interests to claim his time and attention, he still takes time for the social amenities of life, and also to do his duty as a good citizen. He is an active figure in the ranks of the Democratic party, believing in its principles and working for the advancements of its candidates, but never seeking recognition for himself. By right of birth he is proud to claim membership in the Native Sons, being an active and welcome member of Santa Rosa Parlor. Mr. Hopper's love for nature in the great out-of-doors comes to him as an inheritance from his pioneer father and mother, and his greatest pleasure and recreation is found in company with his rod and gun, away from cares of city life.

JOHN MAXWELL CHENEY.

Not only does long retention in public office speak eloquently of one's ability to perform the duties of the office in question, but it also indicates one's popularity in his community, at least the two facts obtain in the case of Mr. Cheney, who has been the efficient and popular postmaster of Sonoma since 1901.

As far back as the history of the family is obtainable it is shown that it is of southern origin, and the paternal grandfather, Jonathan Cheney, who was born and reared in Virginia, was the first member to break from old traditions and establish the name on other soil. In young manhood he removed to Ohio, and in Champaign county reared his family and rounded out many useful years, his last days, however, being passed in Illinois. He served in the War of 1812 in Virginia and in the Blackhawk war in Illinois. It was on the paternal homestead in Ohio that our subject's father, Thomas Cheney, first saw the light of day in 1808, and that continued to be his home until he too reached young manhood, when the same pioneer spirit that had impelled his father to seek new fields took him to the frontier of Illinois. This was in 1829. In that year he located on a farm about twenty-four miles east of Bloomington, a place which has since been known as Cheney's Grove (in McLean county) and there he was prosperously engaged in farming for twenty years. The finding of gold in California again aroused the pioneer longing within him and the year 1850 found him among the immigrants who trudged their weary way across the plains.

As soon as he reached the state he went at once to the mines of Hangtown, continuing there continuously for three years, with the exception of a short time in 1851, when he made a short visit to his Illinois home. The year 1853 witnessed his second visit to the old home, and when he returned to the west in 1854 he brought his family with him. Instead of resuming mining he settled on a ranch in Sonoma county, in the Sonoma valley, and here he continued industriously and successfully engaged in farming throughout his active years. After his retirement to private life he located in Petaluma, and there, at the home of his son, he was overtaken by death in 1892, when in his eighty-fifth year. Not only had he lived long, but what is better, he had lived well, and his death was the cause of sincere regret on the part of those who had become attached to him for his noble qualities. He was a Republican in political belief and throughout his life was a stanch defender of that party's principles. It was soon after his location in Illinois that he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Maxwell, who was a native of North Carolina, as was also her father, John Maxwell, who afterward became a pioneer settler and agriculturist in Illinois. Six children were born of the marriage of Thomas and Susan (Maxwell) Cheney, but of the number only three are living, as follows: Mrs. R. A. Harvey, of Fulton, Sonoma county; R. J., of Kern county; and John M. Thomas H. died in Porterville in 1910.

John M. Cheney was born on the family homestead in McLean county, Ill., May 20, 1839, and there acquired such training in an educational way as the schools of the locality had to offer. He came to Sonoma, Cal., in 1854 with his parents. As he was reared in a farming community he naturally took up farming for a livelihood upon attaining maturity, and in partnership with his father and brother owned a ranch of three hundred acres in Sonoma county, Cal. Later, from 1864 to 1888, he carried on a ranch alone, engaging in mixed farming, after which for about thirteen years he carried on draying with splendid success. As was his father before him, he is a believer in Republican principles, and it was as a candidate on this party's ticket that he was elected justice of the peace and served efficiently for twelve years, resigning to accept the position of postmaster. In 1901 he was placed in charge of the postoffice of Sonoma, and has continued in the office ever since, an unmistakable evidence of his ability. He is associated with but one fraternal order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has been identified since 1878.

Mr. Cheney's marriage, in 1866, united him with Miss Tammy Amplias McHarvey, the daughter of Charles and Arvilla (Near) McHarvey, both natives of New York state, the former born in Oswego county December 21, 1826, and the latter in Madison county June 16, 1828. After the death of her husband in Sonoma April 21, 1896, Mrs. McHarvey leased the carriage factory and blacksmith shop which had been so ably conducted by her husband since 1855. Five children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cheney, as follows: Arvilla, deceased; Mrs. Susan Revie; Mrs. Clara Johnson; Charles N. and Clarence M. For a man of his age Mr. Cheney is wonderfully well preserved, especially in the sense of sight, being able to read and prosecute his affairs without the aid of glasses.

HARRY B. MORRIS.

The name of Morris needs no introduction to the residents of Sonoma county, and particularly those of Sebastopol, the deeds and accomplishments of two generations of the family being so closely associated with the upbuilding of the town that they are a part of history. The family is descended from good old New England stock, the first immigrant on these shores having settled in Massachusetts in 1632. In direct line from this early immigrant the history is traced to David H. Morris, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born in New Jersey in 1769, and under General Wayne defended the cause of the colonists in the Revolutionary war. From New Jersey he later removed to Ohio, settling in Dayton, where he erected the first house in town. For a wife he chose Eva Ann Saylor, a Virginian by birth and the daughter of Jacob Saylor, a German by birth, who immigrated to the United States and settled first in Virginia, where his daughter was born, and later in Ohio.

One of the children born of the marriage of David H. and Eva A. (Saylor) Morris was Joseph H. P. Morris, who was born in Miami county, Ohio, January 19, 1828. Early in life he was left without natural protectors, for when he was seven years of age his mother died, and eight years later his father also died. He was then about fifteen years of age, and it was then that he started out to make his own way in the world. Leaving the home farm he went to Dayton and became a clerk in a dry-goods house, continuing there until giving up his position to come to California in the memorable year of 1849. He started on the journey and had gone as far as St. Joseph, Mo., when he was overtaken by sickness and compelled to return to Ohio. The following year, however, he went to St. Louis, Mo., for three years thereafter being associated with the wholesale dry-goods house of Eddy, Jameson & Co. The fact that his first plan to come to California was frustrated made him all the more determined to come, and all of his efforts thereafter were directed toward this ultimate end. Though not as well prepared financially as when he first started for the west, in 1853 he again set out on the overland journey and arrived at the trading post of Millar and Walker in September of that year. For a year he worked as a clerk in the store of J. M. Millar, after which he opened a grocery store, on the present site of Sebastopol. With wise foresight he saw the possibilities of the location as a town-site, and in 1855 took up one hundred and twenty acres of land which he laid out into lots, calling the location Pine Grove. As an inducement to settlers he offered to give a lot to anyone who would embark in business, the first to accept this generous offer being John Dougherty, who that year opened a general merchandise store. The first recorded disturbance in the little settlement took place in this store, and as it has to do with the history of the locality a brief account of it here may not be out of place. A Mr. Hibbs and one Stevens were in dispute and had come to blows when the former sought refuge in Mr. Dougherty's store. The fight would have continued had not the shop-keeper refused entrance to Stevens. The Pine Grove boys thereafter called the store Hibbs' Sebastopol, in so doing referring to the taking of Sebastopol in the Crimean war, and the name became so familiar that at the time of the incorporation of the town the name Pine Grove gave place to Sebastopol.

The enterprise which Mr. Morris had started proved so successful that in 1858 he purchased four hundred and fifty acres of land just west of town, and thereafter until 1862 was engaged in many enterprises for the upbuilding of the town. He was then attracted to Oregon through the mining possibilities of the John Day river, but was not satisfied with the results of his efforts and returned to Sebastopol, where from 1865 until 1868 he carried on a general store and served as postmaster. Two years thereafter he had charge of the Coleman Valley Lumber Mills, later went to Guerneville, where he assumed the management of the Heald & Guerne mills, besides having charge of the books of the concern for a number of years. He was later superintendent of Corbell & Bros. mill, on Russian river, a position which he held until 1875, when he returned to Sebastopol and opened a meat market, continuing this with splendid success until 1892, when he retired from active business. Four years later, October 26, 1896, he passed away in Sebastopol, the town of which he was the founder.

In 1860 Joseph H. P. Morris was married to Miss Maria L. Bullen, a native of England, the two children born of their marriage being Harry B. and Eva, the latter a resident of San Francisco. The mother of these children passed away in 1908. Politically Mr. Morris was a Republican, and fraternally he was a charter member, and for thirty years secretary, of Lafayette Lodge No. 126, F. & A. M. He was also a charter member of Sebastopol Lodge No. 167, I. O. G. T.

The only son of his parents, Harry B. Morris was born in Sebastopol November 10, 1863, and is now the only resident of the town that was living here at the time of his birth. As soon as his school days were over he became associated with his father in the management of a meat market in town, a business which they carried on for twenty-five years. Subsequently the younger man became interested in the buying and selling of real-estate, and is still interested in the business to some extent, although of later years he has given less attention to it than formerly. In 1908, in partnership with F. R. Matthews, he established an enterprise known as the Enterprise Bottling works, manufacturing all kinds of carbonated beverages, in addition to which they handle the Porter steam beer and malt extract and the famous Yosemite lager beer. Mr. Morris was one of the organizers of the Anahy Savings Bank and since its organization he has served as a director. He is also a stockholder of the Sebastopol *Times*, a newspaper. He has been a continuous resident of Sebastopol for forty-eight years, a longer period than any other man in town.

Mr. Morris' marriage occurred December 29, 1886, and united him with Miss Albena Howell, who like himself is a native of Sebastopol. She is a daughter of L. V. H. Howell, who since the death of the elder Mr. Morris has been associated with the latter's son in the management of the meat market. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Louie, born in 1888, and Maria, born in 1898. As was his father before him, Mr. Morris is a staunch Republican, and when the town was incorporated in 1892 he was made president of the first board of trustees, serving in this capacity for five years, and he is now justice of the peace. In his fraternal associations he is allied with all branches of the Masonic order, belonging to Sebastopol Lodge No.



Mr H Bones

126, F. & A. M.; Santa Rosa Chapter, R. A. M.; Santa Rosa Commandery, K. T.; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco; and also belonging to Santa Rosa Lodge No. 646, B. P. O. E.; and Evergreen Lodge, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM HENRY BONES.

A comparison between the life record of Mr. Bones and the history of his home county of Sonoma reveals many points of similarity. Each has been devoid of sensational features and thrilling episodes, but both alike have risen from small beginnings. Starting out in life to make his way with no other equipment than his two hands and a strong ambition, he has since attained a position of influence and prosperity, revealing in the slow but steady growth the possession of traits that make for the advancement of the county or an individual. Agriculture has been a leading factor in the progress of the man and the locality of his residence, but kindred pursuits have been utilized with gratifying success, notably horticulture, which is proving a source of profit to those willing to devote to it the time and care necessary to prosperity in the occupation.

Born in Harrison county, Mo., January 4, 1850, William Henry Bones is of southern ancestry. His father, William, was a native of East Tennessee, and his mother, Selina McCreary in maidenhood, came from Buncombe county, N. C., but much of their early years was passed in Missouri, where the son was sent to the local schools and trained to helpfulness at home. During the spring of 1862, when William H. was in his thirteenth year, the parents started across the plains with an expedition of home-seekers. The trip was made with wagons drawn by oxen and horses. In spite of the perils due to the depredations of Indians that continued throughout the Civil war period, they reached California in safety and settled in the Sonoma valley, where they remained one year. In 1863 the family located on the place near Sebastopol now the home of William H. The father died in November, 1893, and the mother passed away at the age of eighty-four years.

Mr. Bones' advantages for an education were limited to a few terms of common school, for he was left to care for his parents and to maintain the home place, on which there were no improvements. He set about culling the wood, burning charcoal, clearing the land and experimenting with crops until he discovered those most remunerative. One of these was cherries, and he claims the distinction of being the pioneer in that industry in this section. He sold the first cherries from this section to the cannery, which he found a great source of profit, when he needed it most. His ranch near Sebastopol comprises five hundred acres, of which three hundred are in woodland, while the remainder is under cultivation. Enough stock is carried to provide for the needs of the farm. A specialty is made of fruits. More than forty acres are planted to vineyard, which produces a large annual harvest of grapes, and twenty acres are in cherries, also a profitable crop. In addition to a bearing orchard of two acres, a new apple orchard has been started with a selected variety of the fruit.

In the fall of 1910, Mr. Bones started a general merchandise store in Occidental, a venture which has proven very successful, the sales being much

greater than was expected. In 1905 he built a large warehouse on Ellis street, Santa Rosa, which he rents, besides which he owns a residence in Santa Rosa and three houses and a store building in Occidental.

It was not until 1886 that Mr. Bones established a home of his own. During that year he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Patterson, a native of California and a woman of recognized worth of character and gentleness of disposition. Seven children blessed their union, namely: Elmer E., born in 1888 and now employed on the railroad; Russell, born in 1889; Francis Leslie, 1891; Reuben Wesley, 1892; Nellie Elizabeth; Warren Azel and Edith S. The children have been given excellent educational advantages, and are deservedly popular among the young people of their community. While voting the Democratic ticket in general elections, Mr. Bones has never displayed any partisanship of spirit, but is inclined to be independent in local elections, favoring for office such men as he deems best qualified by ability and character to represent the interests of the people. Political views he considers of small importance in local campaigns, but he recognizes their value in national affairs. As a citizen he is progressive, alive to the interests of the county and devoted to the upbuilding of the community where for so many years he has made his home.

L. W. BURRIS.

If the life of Mr. Burris were to be summed up in one word, that word would be versatility. He has been a resident of Santa Rosa for the past thirty-three years, and during that time not an enterprise has been fostered in the town that has not received his co-operation, and the greater number of them have originated in his fertile brain and been brought to completion under his immediate superintendence.

A native son of the state and resident of Sonoma county throughout his entire life, L. W. Burris was born in Sonoma City April 14, 1854, the son of William and Elizabeth (Davisson) Burris, natives respectively of Missouri and Indiana, whose residence in California dates from the year 1850. In spite of the fact that the father was attracted to the state during the excitement caused by the finding of gold, he did not follow its fickle fortunes, but instead settled down to agricultural life in Sonoma valley and continued to follow this peaceful calling throughout his active years. As the son of a farmer Mr. Burris was early in life made familiar with the duties that fall to the lot of farmer's sons generally, and he performed his duties willingly and efficiently. Appreciating the value of good educational facilities as requisite to the foundation of any undertaking, the parents left no stone unturned in giving their son every advantage in their power, and after attending the public school and Presbyterian College in Sonoma he attended a higher school in San Francisco.

With the knowledge thus acquired Mr. Burris came to Santa Rosa in 1877 and accepted a position in the Santa Rosa Bank, a position from which he was promoted from time to time, and for many years during the long period of thirty-two years in which he was connected with this institution he efficiently filled the position of cashier. It was with this long and faithful service to

his credit that he resigned from the bank in 1908 and established himself in the insurance and brokerage business in the Dougherty & Shay building, in Santa Rosa, a business in which he is building up a good patronage. In mentioning his association with the bank and his present business interests, the scope of work which has passed through Mr. Burris' hands has not been touched upon. Many years ago he was one of the prime movers in the founding of the Hunt Brothers Fruit Packing Company, as well as the Rose City Fruit Canning Company, and for a long period was treasurer and a director in the latter company. He was equally well versed in wine-making and was financially interested in this business at one time. He was also interested in the redwood timber lands, in mining and in real-estate transactions, in all of which varied lines he was equally competent, in fact he was considered an authority on all of these subjects and his advice was often sought as the court of last appeal.

In 1882 Mr. Burris formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Laura Mathews, a native of California, and one son, Shirley, has been born to them. Notwithstanding Mr. Burris' many engrossing cares and undertakings he has never been too busy to do his duty as a good citizen, serving as a member of the board of free-holders that created the present charter, and for two terms he served as one of the city councilmen. He well recalls the little town when its population numbered only twenty-five hundred, and no one has watched its growth to its present population, eight thousand, with a keener interest, and at the same time no one has done more to foster the growth of the town in the largest and best sense. Fraternally he is a member of a number of orders, belonging to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and Eagles, and he is also proud to claim membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West.

ROLAND K. TRUITT.

Adventures of more than ordinary interest filled the early years of Roland K. Truitt. Hair-breadth escapes formed a part of his everyday experience. Inured to hardships and accustomed to peril, he retained his courage alike on the bloody battlefield and the lonely Indian-haunted prairie. While yet a mere lad he had become accustomed to long journeys, wearisome marches and the deprivation of every comfort ameliorating the adversities of existence. Indifference to personal comfort, a marked characteristic of his youth, fitted him for the vicissitudes of army service and the dangers incident to long and lonely trips across the plains and through the then undeveloped south. The First Texas Cavalry, in which he once rendered gallant service, has now no survivor save himself, the other brave men who once with him shared peril and hunger having long since fought their last fight and fallen before the arrows of the all-conquering enemy, Death.

Roland K. Truitt was born August 23, 1841, near the San Jacinto river, in Texas, where his father had acquired a large grant of land. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother who though of Irish descent was a native of Missouri, and numbered among her relatives the famous old doctor Hostetter. During infancy Mr. Truitt was taken to Missouri by his parents and in 1849 they started across the plains with a large expedition of Argonauts.

Danger marked the journey from its incipency. Savages threatened the entire destruction of the party. The members became scattered. The boy, his father and grandfather were left alone on the plains at the mercy of the Indians, with only two yoke of oxen for the transportation of their supplies. Some Cherokees joined them and went with them for a time, apparently friendly, but when they left one yoke of oxen also disappeared. About that time they met other emigrants, so they had company during the balance of the journey and at the expiration of five months and fifteen days they arrived at their destination. The father was the first miner on the American river, where he found gold by the bucket measure during the fall following their arrival. He was one of the first to turn the river and work the bed of it for gold.

Returning in 1851 via Greytown and Havana, Cuba, to New Orleans, the family bought slaves at the traders' yards in that city and then proceeded to their land grant in Montgomery county, Tex., via Houston. Soon, however, the climate proved so unhealthful that the father sold the slaves and in 1856 again started for California. At the Isthmus of Panama the natives attacked the Americans, killing thirty-six and wounding eighteen. This is known as the Panama massacre. By the kindly appeal of the American consul the Truitt family were spared and they then came on to the Pacific coast, settling in Sonoma county on a large and unimproved ranch. Conditions there were not pleasant and the youth of fifteen years, disagreeing with his father, ran away from home, seeking employment with others in the state. During 1860 he returned to Texas and from there journeyed north to Iowa, where he bought a drove of horses to be sold in the south. For a time he remained with his grandfather on a farm at Danville, Montgomery county, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he left that place and went two hundred miles for the purpose of joining the Federal army, but as the sixty days given him to get out of the Confederate states had expired he was forced to join the Confederate army, in which he served eighteen months. From the ranks he was promoted to be lieutenant in recognition of gallant conduct. Among the sanguinary contests in which he participated none was more memorable than the fall of Vicksburg. The exciting chase in which the young soldier and several comrades were chased by bloodhounds for more than two hundred miles ended on the other side of the Rio Grande river, with the refugees exhausted by the hardships of their long flight to join the Federal army. After many more perils they finally reached Matamoras, Mexico, and from there Mr. Truitt crossed to Brownsville, Tex., after the defeat of the Confederates, where he took the oath of allegiance to the United States in 1863. Immediately afterward he was placed in the First Texas Cavalry, with which he did duty from Point Isabel to Reno Barracks. As a result of unsavory rations he was taken very ill and a friend secured a furlough, placed him on board a vessel, and started for New Orleans. During the voyage his vitality failed to such an extent that he appeared to be dead and the captain determined to throw the body overboard, but the friend demurred, so he was put off on an island for burial. Fortunately he soon began to show signs of life, but for ten days he remained unconscious and his recovery was very slow. When able to be moved he was sent up the river with a shipload of wounded soldiers and for four months he remained at Keokuk, Iowa. On his recovery he returned to the front and was assigned to scout duty, where



Nathaniel Gould

he had no further trouble except the shooting of his horse under him. Later he was sent with a detachment to reinforce Major-General Thomas at Mobile, Ala., whence he was ordered to New Orleans, and while acting as a scout he received the news of peace, after which he was sent to Mexico in Custer's division under General Sheridan. Six months after the close of the war he was honorably discharged at San Antonio, Tex., and for some time thereafter he earned a livelihood by ranching in that state.

The marriage of Mr. Truitt and Miss Sina, daughter of Major Brooks of Texas, was solemnized in 1865 in the state where she was born and reared. Four children blessed their union, three now living, namely: Eugene, born in 1866, now a resident of San Francisco; Elliott, born in 1872, now married and living in Hoquiam, Wash.; and Charles, born in 1877, now married and serving on the mounted police force of San Francisco. During the years 1885-86 Mr. Truitt was in the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company as shotgun messenger, a position which he resigned to look after his other interests, this too after he had been offered a life-long position with the company. Frequently Mr. Truitt has served Sonoma county as a delegate to conventions of the Republican party and as a member of the central committee, besides which he has served as deputy sheriff. For the past twenty-eight years he has had control of the only opera-house in Healdsburg and in addition he owns a stock ranch in the mountains, where for years he operated extensively in stock-raising, but since his retirement from arduous cares he has lived quietly in Healdsburg, enjoying life's afternoon of peace and plenty after the thrilling adventures of youth and the memorable experiences of early manhood.

CAPT. NATHANIEL GOULD.

The history of the Gould family is a most interesting and eventful one. Of sturdy New England stock, with a natural bent for the sea, their courageous spirit and strength of character have been handed down through the generations. Captain Gould's maternal grandfather was Edmund Crosby, who served in the war of 1812, and by trade was a ship-builder. His marriage united him with Miss Mehitable Taylor. Captain Gould was the namesake of his father, also Nathaniel Gould, who followed the occupation of coast trading, eventually becoming the captain of a vessel. He built the schooner N. and H. Gould, upon which, during its second voyage up the Delaware, he lost his life, in saving the life of one of his sailors. He was then forty-five years of age, and left his widow, Hannah King (Crosby) Gould, with five children to rear and educate. She proved equal to the task laid upon her, rearing her children to lives of usefulness. Her death occurred in Massachusetts in 1904, at the good old age of eighty-seven years.

Capt. Nathaniel Gould was born on Cape Cod (as were his parents and grand parents) October 1, 1842, and at the age of fourteen took his first voyage. Leaving Boston for New Brunswick, he went to Spain, on to Smyrna and back to Boston. He then left New York on the sailer Endeavor via Cape Horn to San Francisco, a trip of about one hundred and twenty-three days, reaching the Golden Gate in 1862. From there he went to Hong-Kong and

Fou Chou, China, where the vessel was loaded with tea for New York City, and returned around Cape of Good Hope home, having circumnavigated the globe. After a few short trips around home he once more started out on a long voyage on the *Mary Bangs*, loaded with lumber for Montevideo, and from there went to Callao, Peru, where the ship was loaded with guano for Antwerp, going from there to Liverpool, England. He then sailed in the packet *Ne Plus Ultra* to New York City. It was at this time that the Civil war was raging and he then served on a schooner carrying supplies to Grant's army at City Point, then as second mate of the barque *Burnside* he went to Hong-Kong, returning with a cargo of tea for New York. Later he made a trip to Valparaiso and returned; next a trip to the Mediterranean and back to New York; from here to Australia, bringing coal for Shanghai and tea back to New York. From there as mate on the *Agenor* he loaded lumber in Boston for Callao, Peru, thence went to San Francisco, where wheat was loaded for Liverpool, and upon his arrival at that port, he was made captain of the *Agenor*. Arriving in New York in 1868 with a cargo of salt from Calcutta, he was ordered to San Francisco, where he loaded wheat for Queens-town, but on his arrival he was ordered to discharge the cargo in Belfast, then returned to Boston and was sent to San Francisco by the owners to take charge as master of the *Conqueror*, taking her to Liverpool, then to New York, where it was loaded for San Francisco; from there to Hull and back to New York, where it was loaded for San Francisco, going back to Queenstown and on to Havre, thence to Cardiff, where he took on coal for Hong-Kong and back to San Francisco.

In that city, October 20, 1880, Captain Gould was united in marriage to Miss Mattie A. Miller, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., the daughter of Michael John Miller, born in Alsace, France. His father, John Miller, served twenty years in the French army under Napoleon and was on the march to Moscow and present at the burning of that city. He brought his family to Monroe county, N. Y., where he died. M. J. Miller brought his family to California in 1864, coming via Panama and engaging in the commission business in San Francisco, and later in the transportation and freight business. In 1870 he located in Petaluma, where he was prominent in business and social circles; a man of great foresight, to him is due the present splendid water supply of Petaluma. His decease occurred in 1900. The mother of Mrs. Gould was Julia Upton, born in Rindge, N. H., the daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Colburn) Upton, both natives of that state. She spent her last days with her daughter in Petaluma, passing away in October, 1908, at the age of eighty-five, leaving two daughters, Hattie, Mrs. John A. McNear, of Petaluma, and Mrs. Gould. Mrs. Gould was educated in Oakland at the Female College of the Pacific. Her culture, refinement and integrity have won her hosts of friends, and to those less fortunate in this world's goods she has never been known to turn a deaf ear and they have truly found in her a sympathetic friend. Her charities are many and the love and esteem of the community are hers.

Among the exploits of Captain Gould are: Circumnavigation of the globe, twice; rounding of Cape Horn, twenty-three times; and rounding Cape of Good Hope, seven times. The fact that he never had a mishap, and that good luck

followed him through all his achievements, are matters of great pride and satisfaction to him. He was intrusted with the most valuable cargoes, and always proved equal to the confidence reposed in him, executing all orders with great credit and filling the positions with great ability and integrity. He was made a Mason in West Harwich, Mass., and raised to the Royal Arch degree in the Orient Chapter at Hyannis. Both Captain Gould and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at Petaluma. His benevolences are many, and no enterprise that is for the public good and the upbuilding of the community ever lacks his support.

WILLIAM F. COWAN.

Among the most distinguished and esteemed members of the Sonoma county bar is William F. Cowan, of Santa Rosa, a man of pronounced ability, wise in his judgments, firm in his convictions, and one who has maintained a superior position among his legal brethren, and an honored place in fraternal and social circles. A native son of the state, he was born in Sonoma, Sonoma county, September 13, 1868, a son of Samuel F. and Mary Ellen (Spencer) Cowan, to whom two other children were born, Angus B., a well-known physician in Fresno, and Frank S., a cement contractor in the same city.

When Samuel F. Cowan set out from his boyhood home in Kentucky in 1849 with his face toward the setting sun he felt he had little to lose, for the farming community in which he was born and reared offered no outlet for his ambitious nature, and in the broad expanse of the new west he felt confident of finding more congenial and profitable surroundings. The journey across the plains was made in the old-fashioned way, eight-mule teams supplying the motive power. Arriving at his destination, he went at once to the mines, following this occupation for a time, but gave it up soon afterward to engage in cattle-raising, in which he saw a greater future, for himself at least, than in following the uncertain life of the miner. The decision proved a turning point in his career, and in coming to Sonoma county and establishing himself in this business he inaugurated an industry which developed with the passing of years and thus contributed to the development of one of California's latent possibilities. He continued in the business in this county for some time, after which, in 1869, he went to San Benito county and followed the same line of occupation, in addition to building contracting. His own private undertakings were not followed so closely that he had no time to think of the larger affairs of life, on the other hand he was alert to all activities that concerned town, county or nation. In San Benito county he was elected county assessor on the Democratic ticket, a position which he occupied with great efficiency. For a time, in 1885, Mr. Cowan had interests in Oregon, and in 1890 he engaged in the hotel business in Fresno, where he also served two terms as city trustee, but in the main his interests have been centered in Santa Rosa and Sonoma county, which he believes to be the garden spot of this favored commonwealth.

William F. Cowan was a small child when his parents removed to Hollister, San Benito county, and as that was the home of the family until 1885, his schooling was acquired chiefly in that city. Instead of going to Oregon

with the family in that year, however, he went to San Jose and completed his schooling in the high school of that city. After his graduation he joined the family in Oregon and assisted his father in the care of the ranch. Returning to Sonoma county in 1888, the same year he settled in Santa Rosa and worked as a laborer in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad that was then being built into the town, and about this time he was also employed as type-setter on the night force in the office of the *Press Democrat*; he continued in the latter position for about three years, his time during the day being employed in reading law with Judge Rutledge and W. E. McConnell of Santa Rosa. In August, 1890, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, and soon afterward he formed a partnership with Judge Emmet Seawell for the practice of his profession. However, the association was not destined to continue for any length of time, for the election of Mr. Cowan to the position of city attorney in 1892 made it necessary for him to discontinue his private practice. He was re-elected his own successor in 1894 at the close of his first term, and at the expiration of his second term he resumed his private practice and continued it until 1898. He was then employed by the city as special council in litigation cases, concerning the city water works and electric light contracts. Honors which he was well able to grace came to him in the fall of 1899, when he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket, and his re-election in 1901 is ample evidence that his constituents were satisfied that they had made no mistake in trusting their interests to his keeping. Upon retiring once more to private life Mr. Cowan resumed the practice of law, and has since gathered about him a large practice, with offices in the Santa Rosa Bank building.

In 1891 Mr. Cowan was united in marriage with Miss Florence Braughler, a native of Pennsylvania, who has been a resident of California since girlhood. Two children have been born of this union, Madeline and William F., Jr. Mr. Cowan is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Elks, Eagles, Druids and Woodmen of the World, besides which he is identified with various social associations in the town and county. Mr. Cowan is popular in Santa Rosa, and aside from his professional ability, commands the respect and goodwill of all by reason of superior personal characteristics.

THOMAS BLOOM McNAMARA.

The present county surveyor of Sonoma county, T. B. McNamara, was born in Helena, Mont., February 6, 1882, the son of James Joseph and Margaret (Bloom) McNamara, the former born in Dungiven, Ireland, and his wife was a native of Curneyville, Pa. She passed away in California in 1889, after a long and useful life. James J. McNamara accompanied his uncles Michael and Nicholas to California when a boy and was reared and educated in Crescent City, Del Norte county. He was studying law there when the Civil war broke out, and being very loyal to his adopted country he enlisted in the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry and served on the frontier against the Indians for a period of three years, during which time he was wounded in two different battles. After the war he went to Helena, Mont., where he engaged



Francis L. Blackburn

in the stock business, his ranch being located near that city. In 1886 he returned to California and bought a ranch in Green valley, Sonoma county, and for many years was engaged in horticulture. He is now city editor of the *Produce News* of Kansas City, where he resides.

The third eldest of a family of five children, three of whom are now living, Thomas B. McNamara was brought to California when a lad of four years and his education was received in the public schools of Sonoma county and in the high school of Santa Rosa. At the age of twenty years he entered the office of the county surveyor Mr. Smyth and served for five years, four of which he was assistant county surveyor. Upon the election of George Winkler to that office in 1906 he was retained as chief deputy, and in 1900, when Mr. Winkler was compelled to go to Old Mexico on account of ill health, Mr. McNamara made his campaign and as a result Mr. Winkler was returned to the office with the second largest majority on the ticket. This is doubtless the most unique campaign ever made in a fight for county office as Mr. McNamara took the stump and spoke over the entire county. After the death of Mr. Winkler, July 23, 1911, the board of supervisors (on July 31), appointed Mr. McNamara county surveyor to fill the vacancy.

Mr. McNamara was married in San Francisco in 1903 to Miss Ida Mae Bither, a native daughter of San Joaquin county. They have two children, James Joseph and Thomas Bloom. In national politics Mr. McNamara is a Republican. Since he has been an employe of the office to which he has since succeeded he has attended to all the duties that have been intrusted to him with an earnestness of purpose and a strict attention to detail that has made of him an invaluable assistant and his unanimous appointment by the board of supervisors was a gratification to all who have had business or social dealings with him.

FRANK L. BLACKBURN.

Among the native-born citizens of Sonoma county conspicuous for their ability, integrity and worth is Frank L. Blackburn, the present coroner and public administrator of the county, and the proprietor of a large undertaking business in Petaluma. In pursuing his successful career Mr. Blackburn has not departed from any of the ways or traditions of the typical western man, as he has known no other home than the golden west. In this respect his experience differs from that of his father, the late Charles Blackburn, who in 1843 left his home in England and came to the United States, first settling in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Nine years later, in 1852, he came to California, and between that year and the date of his death, November 27, 1896, was enacted a career that was as useful as it was long. Possessing the ability and personal requisites of the ideal funeral director and recognizing in Petaluma the need of his services, he established the principal enterprise of this kind in the town, and from the first the business had a steady growth, patronage not being confined to the town and immediate surroundings, but coming from all parts of the county. For further facts relative to his long and interesting career the reader is referred to his sketch on another page of this work.

The youngest of the children born to his parents, Charles and Jemima Jane (Richardson) Blackburn, Frank L. Blackburn was born in Petaluma

in July, 1869. He attended the public schools of his home town, and after acquiring a good practical knowledge of the essentials of education he prepared for business life by learning the undertaking business, thus following in the footsteps of his father and elder brother in the choice of a life calling. To perfect himself in his chosen vocation he went to San Francisco and studied with the William H. Porter Company and also with Halstead & Co. With the practical knowledge and experience which he thus gained he returned to Petaluma and applied his knowledge in his father's undertaking business, continuing thus associated for three years. The breaking out of the Spanish-American war at this time was destined to make a change in his career, enlarging his experience professionally, as well as affording an opportunity for sight-seeing and travel. Enlisting his services in the army transport service, he was given the position of embalmer in the government service between San Francisco and the far east, and during the incumbency of this position made three trips to the Philippines, Japan and China.

After the death of the father in 1896 the undertaking business which he had established was continued by his eldest son, John S., and it was with the latter that Frank L. Blackburn became associated after the close of his government service and his return to Petaluma. The association proved profitable and amicable and was severed only by the death of the elder brother in 1903. Since that time the business has been maintained by Frank L. Blackburn alone, his long and varied experience in the business amply qualifying him to continue the name and good work of his predecessors. In 1902 Mr. Blackburn was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of coroner and public administrator of Sonoma county, and so satisfactory were his services during his first term, that in 1906 and 1910 he was re-elected his own successor and is still the encumbent of this important office.

In 1904 Mr. Blackburn was united in marriage with Miss Caroline I. Williams, a native of Petaluma and the daughter of Surgeon-General C. H. Williams of the United States Army, who stood high in army circles. Fraternally Mr. Blackburn is a well-known Odd Fellow, belonging to the order in all of its varied branches, besides which he belongs to the Elks, Red Men, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and by right of his birth in the state, belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Blackburn is held in the highest esteem by those associated with him in whatever capacity, his business sagacity, high personal honor and tact and good fellowship endearing him to a host of friends.

CLAYTON WINKLER.

From the time of his arrival in California until his demise it was the privilege of Mr. Winkler to witness over half a century of progress. The era of gold-mining which he found here has been replaced by an epoch of commercial activity and agricultural and horticultural prosperity. Fertile valleys bask in the sunshine of spring and glow with the golden flush of summer's harvests. Cities have arisen where once the sheep and cattle roamed over ranges unmo-

lest. On every hand may be seen evidences of the fruition of the pioneers, who builded wisely and well for future generations.

Honored among the pioneers now gone to their last rest is the name of Clayton Winkler, a pioneer of 1849 on the coast. Born in Estelle county, Ky., January 12, 1831, he was a son of David and Sarah (Asbell) Winkler, both also natives of that state. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Winkler, was a native of Germany, and it was he who established the name in this country, locating in Kentucky. The early youth of Clayton Winkler was passed in his native state, and during his boyhood he removed with his parents to Missouri, in the vicinity of St. Joseph. There soon afterward, when he was only nine years of age, he was orphaned by the death of both parents, after which he made his home with his brother-in-law, L. A. Reynolds, in LaPorte, Ind., who gave him every advantage for an education which he bestowed upon his own children. This included district and high school advantages, to which were later added the privileges of a course in an academy at South Bend.

At the time of the breaking out of the gold fever in California Clayton Winkler was a young man of eighteen years, full of ambition and eager to take advantage of the opportunity which crossed his path. It was in the spring of that year, therefore, that he began the long journey across the plains, driving an ox-team. The party were fortunate in escaping any disasters until the Humboldt was reached, the Indians there stampeding and stealing their cattle. They were fortunate in recovering the greater part of the cattle without a fight, and on the remainder of the march they used greater precaution. The party arrived in Sacramento October 16, 1849, and without loss of time Mr. Winkler made his way to the mines of Eldorado county, continuing there until 1851. It was the year just mentioned that marked his advent in Sonoma county, and the following year he showed his satisfaction with the country by the purchase of two hundred and eighty acres of land in Green valley. General farming engaged his attention until 1854, and for the two years following he made a specialty of raising potatoes. His thirst for mining had evidently not been satiated during the first years of his residence in the state, for in the years 1862 and 1863 we find him again interested in the search for the hidden treasure, this time in Nevada. The venture proved a succession of gains and losses that about evenly balanced each other, and he finally determined to give up the undertaking altogether.

Mr. Winkler then returned to his ranch in Sonoma county and took up its cultivation and improvement with a new zest. It was following this, in 1866, that his marriage with Miss Martha Brain occurred. She was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Powell) Brain, both natives of England, but early immigrants to Sonoma county, Cal. Among the improvements which Mr. Winkler placed upon his property were numerous substantial buildings, besides which he planted orchards until he was the owner of one of the finest orchards to be found anywhere in this section of country, his ranch lying nine miles west of Santa Rosa. Altogether he had seventy-five acres devoted to orchard, peaches and apples being his specialty, and in the raising of these fruits he was a recognized authority throughout the county. Besides the fruits of which he made a specialty he also raised a variety of other fruits and grapes for family use, and the land not used for fruit raising was devoted to hay, grain and stock.

Probably no resident of Green valley was more enthusiastic about its future than was Mr. Winkler, who was firm in the belief that it had no equal as a fruit center in the state. He lived to see his prophecy in this respect fulfilled, and to have the satisfaction of feeling that he had been a factor in bringing it about. Not only was his influence effectual along agricultural lines, but it was also strongly felt in all avenues of activity, both religious and secular. He was a member of the Methodist Church, a believer in maintaining good schools and churches, as was evidenced in his liberal contributions, without regard to denomination. As an evidence of his generosity it may be said that he donated an acre and a half of land upon which the Congregational Church of Green valley was erected. He was indefatigable in his efforts to provide good school privileges for the young, and much of the progress which was made in school matters was brought about during the many years which he served as school trustee. Politically he was a Republican, but he never was an aspirant for office, and fraternally he was a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. Mr. Winkler passed away November 18, 1901, leaving besides his widow nine children to mourn the loss of a kind father. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Sarah J., Arthur S., George H. (the late surveyor of Sonoma county), Hattie L., Oliver M., Edward C., Samuel Ernest, Walter S. and Florence E.

MARK L. McDONALD, JR.

Although comparatively a young man, Mark L. McDonald, Jr., of Santa Rosa, has a business record which men many years his senior might be proud to possess. As president and manager of the M. L. McDonald, Jr., & Co. fruit-packing enterprise he owes much to his gifts of perseverance and resource, as well as to splendid business judgment.

Through his paternal grandparents, James and Martha (Peters) McDonald, Mark L. McDonald, Jr., is a descendant of southern ancestors, and his father, Mark L. McDonald, was also a native of the south. It was while his parents, Mark L. and Ralphine (North) McDonald, were making their home in San Francisco that their eldest son, Mark L., was born June 6, 1868. His first training was in private schools in San Francisco, after which he attended Litton Springs College and Princeton university, graduating from the latter in the class of 1890. In the meantime his parents removed to Santa Rosa, and thither he returned at the close of his college career. No time elapsed between his college and business experience, for upon his return to Santa Rosa he became an employe in the Santa Rosa Water Company, with which his father was associated, and which had under way the establishment of the first water system in the city. Mr. McDonald remained with the company for about a year and a half, when he resigned to take charge of the mechanical division of the Bureau of Awards of the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago in 1893. He discharged the duties of the position with dignity and ability and at the close of the Fair he went to Washington and terminated the affairs of the department, awarding medals and attending to other duties in the settlement of his department in one of the most stupendous undertakings in the nineteenth century.



D. Connolly

Returning to Santa Rosa, Mr. McDonald resumed interests in his home town, and has resided here continuously ever since. He is now president of the Santa Rosa Water Works, besides which he is president and manager of M. L. McDonald, Jr., & Co., packers of dried fruit. His interest in educational matters and his ability to serve in the capacity of president of the board of education of this city led to his election to this position June 2, 1908, a position which he has since filled with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of those who placed him at the head of this important department.

In his marriage, which occurred December 16, 1896, Mr. McDonald was united with Miss Isabelle Juilliard, the daughter of Charles F. and Sarah A. (Chilton) Juilliard, and three children, Mark L. III, Juilliard and Marcia Ann, have been born to them.

JOHN D'ARCY CONNOLLY.

The subject of this sketch, John D'Arcy Connolly, a resident of Occidental, Sonoma county, was born in 1854 near the town of Clifden, County Galway, Ireland, his father's name being Daniel Connolly and his mother's maiden name Mary D'Arcy. Daniel Connolly's connection with the Finian movement of 1867 made his further stay in the old country unsafe, and with John he made his way to the United States. The young man found employment at exceedingly hard work in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, steamboating and railroad-building in the middle west, and though only eighteen years old was foreman of construction gangs on several lines of road. Early in 1875 he joined his widowed sister, Mrs. John Maddocks, near San Rafael, Marin county. He was soon employed as construction foreman on the North Pacific Coast road then building from Sausalito to Cazadero. On the completion of the line we find John D., as he is known, conductor on a Market street (San Francisco) car. One night a stranger, paying his fare, advised John to pocket the money as the company would never miss it. The conductor resented the thievish suggestion and in the altercation that resulted the passenger was ejected from the car with a beautiful black eye and several "swift kicks." Next morning John learned that he had "licked" the chief "spotter" of the road, and for this the superintendent gave the fighting conductor a strong reprimand. This was too much for John's "Irish," and the official and his corporation were consigned to a place of a very high temperature.

In a few days he took charge of the railroad section at Occidental and while in that employment he was married to Miss Georgiana Gilman Blaney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Blaney, of that town. Three daughters were born to them: Mary Kathelen (afterwards Mrs. T. O. Munday), now deceased, Clara Leonora (now Mrs. J. H. Wilson of Riverside), and Annie Frances (Mrs. I. J. Button) of this county. The girls were graduated at the Santa Rosa high school.

In 1884 Mr. Connolly was appointed by Governor George Stoneman to fill a vacancy on the board of supervisors of this county and in this body he served till January, 1889. On the 22d of that month President Cleveland sent his name to the senate for appointment as United States consul to New Zealand. It being near the close of Cleveland's administration, for the usual

political reason hundreds of his appointments were held up, but through the personal influence of Senator Leland Stanford and Representative Thomas L. Thompson, Mr. Connolly's appointment was extracted from the mass of hold-ups and confirmed.

On his arrival at Auckland, New Zealand, his first official act was to cable a report of the terrible storm at Apia, Samoa, when three United States and three German war ships were blown ashore and most of their crews lost. Mr. Connolly's official career in the Antipodes is an honorable and successful one. Starting in on his new duties, he appreciated the responsibility of the position. All his life his days had been passed in a struggle with adversity. He did not have even a fair common school training, and, as he says, about all he knew was how to tackle a job of hard work. His knowledge of diplomacy and statecraft was exceedingly vague, and he was not asleep to the fact that the British Colonials are far advanced in the science of practical government—so far advanced that even the United States is adopting their methods of handling state questions. Here was a delicate situation for an untrained man, and a place where an injudicious act might place himself and his government in a false position. But his good, common, every-day sense carried him over the difficulty. He settled down to master the details of his official work and as his country's consular representative was a success. To add to his official difficulties, New Zealand was then in the throes of an appalling industrial depression, the result of mismanagement by successive Conservative governments. Millions of money had been borrowed in England to be spent largely in non-productive works and political railways. The borrowing-power of the colony was exhausted, and the cessation of public work had thrown thousands of laborers out of employment, throwing many of them into starvation, and they were leaving the country like rats leaving a sinking ship. Business was dead and the bankruptcy courts were working overtime trying to clear their crowded dockets. However, a change of administration and the advent of a Liberal government brought an improvement and a period of reconstruction set in. In progressive movement Consul Connolly took an active part, identifying himself with every forward step taken so far as he dared without compromising his position as the representative of another government. He wrote anonymously and lectured academically, and in all was keenly interested in all legislation that was making for the common good. He was high in the councils of the labor government and his advice and assistance were frequently sought. Twice the Liberal and Labor committees visited him at the consulate and wanted him to resign his position and stand for Parliament for the city of Auckland. He was given to understand that in the race he would be unopposed and would be offered a portfolio in the New Zealand Ministry within three months after his election. But the Irish-American citizen, though taking an intense unofficial interest in English-Colonial affairs, preferred Uncle Sam to Queen Victoria. At the request of the Premier, Mr. Connolly named Auckland's member for the Upper House—an unusual request. The selection was William Jannings of the *Auckland Star*, and this proved to be a sensible choice.

The consul made a report to his government on the "Land, Labor and Taxation Laws of New Zealand," which attracted world-wide attention. As only eleven thousand copies of any consular report can be printed, this entire issue

was exhausted in three weeks after issued. Requests for the report came into the State Department from all over the world and in sheer desperation Secretary James G. Blaine requested Mr. Connolly to rewrite the report, embodying within it any and all new features of the topic that might be of interest, and to amplify as the writer elected.

A second report was accordingly prepared and published. It was about this time that Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, sought his removal that a pronounced Single Taxer might take his place. In a letter of apology which Mr. Johnson afterwards sent him frankly confessing that he regretted the incident, he quotes Mr. Blaine as follows: "Mr. Johnson, Mr. Connolly's frank disavowal of any allegiance to the principles of the Single Tax and yet states the case fully and fairly has more influence with the world than if the article were written by an avowed Single Taxer. Besides, Mr. Connolly ranks amongst the three best consular officers in the service of the United States for accuracy, efficiency and diligence in the performance of their duties and indeed if there be a choice at all it is his. So far as I am concerned as long as I am Secretary of State Mr. Connolly shall not be displaced." Mr. Johnson with characteristic manliness wrote him with earnest apologies, quoting the above conversation he had with Mr. Blaine.

Being an enthusiastic Irishman, and a lover of his native land, and being thoroughly familiar with her sad history, he espoused the cause of Home Rule for Ireland with all the ardor and impulsiveness of his nature. He identified himself almost immediately upon arrival at his post with those who were promoting the Home Rule cause in New Zealand. He was ever in their councils rendering what assistance he could regardless of consequences. He frequently transcended the duties of his office and imperilled his position. At different times he spoke from the same platform with John Dillon, Sir Thomas Esmond, Mr. Deasey, Michael Davitt and others, and was finally reported to Washington and no doubt would have been recalled for his reckless advocacy of Irish liberty were it not for the kindly offices of Mr. Dillon, who called on Mr. Blaine at Washington with a newspaper copy of Connolly's address, which was, fortunately for him, comparatively inoffensive, it being mostly academic in character. But even then Mr. Blaine could scarcely condone this violation of the consular regulations and administered a severe rebuke to the intrepid Home Ruler, which he was careful not to forget in the future.

Being familiar with the curse of Irish absentee landlordism, and New Zealand being afflicted with the same curse, he submitted a report to his government on the subject, suggesting that if the New Zealand government were to impose an absentee tax it would cure the evil. The moment the consular report was published the New Zealand government took the matter up and imposed the absentee tax at the next session of the legislature. To show more fully Mr. Connolly's part in Colonial affairs, one day he overheard an absentee-landlord member of Parliament, who did not recognize the American consul, express himself thus: "This man Connolly is a blawsted hanerchist, and 'as through 'is writings and damned-fool speeches raised more 'ell in New Zealand than all the others put together. 'E 'as the ear of this fool government and can get anything 'e wants. The fellow 'ad ought to be recalled and deported. 'E is a menace and a disturbing element."

Mr. Connolly was an active participant in another forward movement, viz., granting the franchise to women in the Colonies. Then as now the same arguments were used against the proposition. They held that if women were enfranchised, political contact would surely destroy the sanctity of the home, etc. "But these frivolous platitudes," says Mr. Connolly, "did not avail, but common sense and fair play did. It is true that by granting the franchise to the women it multiplied the electorate, but it is not true that it did have a detrimental effect on the family life of the people. But it is positively true that it did clarify and purify the political atmosphere. There the libertine, the immoral, the grafter, or the pledge-breaker has no place in the public life of New Zealand. If ever the women of this country secure the same privileges they will surely do what the women of New Zealand have done for that land. They will cleanse it and give it a moral tone such as it has never known as yet."

Mr. Connolly's consular term in Auckland was an exceedingly busy period. His official duties even as a foreign representative brought him constantly into close contact with colonial politics and colonial statesmen. As an American, his natural interest in labor, land and tax questions, and as an Irishman his native interest in anything touching Irish Home Rule questions, kept him fully employed. The British Colonial is intense in everything he attempts, and is about the most independent "critter" in the English-speaking world. Even the Americans with their boasted inventiveness and so-called native enterprise must go to Australia and her sister colonies for new and necessary features in governmental management. Among these earnest folk the man from California found a field for his political activities. New Zealand was progressing, and into the current of that movement was swept every intelligent and patriotic citizen or person in the country. When in 1893, after a severe illness, Mr. Connolly got leave of absence, and he made preparations for a visit to California, the people, believing he would not return, presented him with public addresses expressive of their appreciation of his public and private services which had been ever at their disposal. The following address was a feature of the reception given him by the citizens of Auckland, headed by the mayor and city council:

"Auckland, March 24, 1893.

"J. D. Connolly, Esq., United States Consul:

"Dear Sir: We, the undersigned citizens of Auckland, on the eve of your departure from amongst us, desire to express our sense of the ability and invariable courtesy which have characterized the performance of your duties as United States Consul during the four years you have occupied that important position in this colony. Whilst earning universal approbation in your official capacity, you have also secured the respect and affectionate esteem of all who have enjoyed your personal acquaintance. You have ever evinced a generous interest in the welfare of this country, and your genial kindness and gentlemanly demeanor in private life have endeared yourself to a large circle of friends who now, parting with you with sincere regret, heartily wish you long life, health and a prosperous future."

With the above was a draft for one hundred pounds sterling.

This address was presented by the Irish Federation Association which had for its purposes the advancement of Irish Home Rule:

"To J. D. Connolly, Esq., United States Consul at Auckland, New Zealand:

"The members of the Auckland Branch of the Irish Federation Association desire on the occasion of your departure from Auckland to express to you their warm appreciation of your character during your sojourn amongst them. In your official station as representative of the greatest Republic in the world, and also in your capacity as a private citizen and co-worker in social and philanthropic movements, you have won the esteem and respect of your fellow citizens, while the sympathetic interest you have displayed in questions relating to Ireland entitle you to the most cordial thanks and gratitude of Irishmen in these seas.

"This branch of the Irish National Federation regrets that your health now necessitates the severance of your connection with New Zealand, and in wishing you godspeed trusts that your health will soon be completely established, and that you will at no distant day occupy in the service of your country such a position as your talents and character most certainly merit.

"Signed on behalf of the Irish Federation Association of Auckland, New Zealand."

Here follow a long list of names.

The following is from the United Friendly Societies of Auckland:

"To J. D. Connolly, Esq., United States Consul.

"Dear Sir and Brother: The Friendly Societies conference of Auckland, New Zealand, consisting of the following orders, viz: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. N., Ancient Order of Forresters, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (American), National Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of Druids, Independent Order of Rechabites, S. U., Hibernian, Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, Protestant Alliance Benefit Society of Australasia, desire, on behalf of the 5,000 members they represent, to express to you, on this eve of your departure for the United States, their sincere admiration and appreciation of your many sterling qualities, whether it be in regard to your consular duties as representing one of the greatest nations of the earth, as a resident among us during the last four years, or as a member of a Friendly Society, ever taking an active part in whatever would be likely to conduce to the welfare of Friendly Societies, either as a body or individually, you have endeared yourself to all with whom you have been brought into contact by your admirable business qualities, cultured mind and urbanity of manner, and these qualities have ever been devoted to the advancement and well-being of your fellowmen. Wishing you every happiness and prosperity in your future career, we have the honor to remain, on behalf of the conference,

"Yours sincerely and fraternally."

"On behalf of members of the Irish race resident in Auckland, we desire to address you on this the occasion of your leaving our city. During the years you have spent among us in the discharge of your duties as representing the great Republic, you have, by your capacity and gentlemanly deportment, won the highest opinions from our citizens generally. This they have already publicly testified to you.

"But it is because of your attitude as an Irishman towards the Irish of New Zealand, and the help you have on all occasions afforded us in the furtherance of the Irish cause, more particularly in relation to colonial efforts put

forth to assist our countrymen in the Old Land struggling for the right of self-government that we principally desire to express our appreciation.

"Some Irishmen occupying your official position might have made its representative character a reason for hesitating before associating themselves with the national work their fellow countrymen in Auckland are engaged in. But in your mind patriotism banished all meaner incentives and expediency never found a place in your thoughts. With an independent spirit, marked consistency and most distinguished ability you have served the Irish cause in Auckland. In Ireland's name and from our hearts we thank you.

"Should we not have the felicity to welcome you back to our Colony we trust that the great country which you serve with such fidelity and which is famed for the recognition of zeal and capacity exhibited by her servants, will, by promoting you to a wider sphere of usefulness than our city affords, give to you an opportunity of still further distinguishing yourself by the exercise of that knowledge, ability and large sympathy which has characterized your public and private life in New Zealand.

"May God speed and prosper you.

"Signed on behalf of the Irish residents."

Here follows a long list of names. Accompanying the above address was a beautiful parlor table inlaid with New Zealand woods, the gift of the Irish women of Auckland to Mrs. Connolly.

There were one or two other addresses, one from the Tailoresses Union, whom he and the Rev. Joseph Berry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, succeeded in organizing into a union, which secured them shorter hours, better pay and prevented their employers from "sweating" them.

During his stay in the South Seas he formed the acquaintance and friendship of many noted men, both from European countries, as well as from the United States, among them being Robert Louis Stevenson, "Mark Twain" (Samuel L. Clemens) and many others whose memory and friendship he enjoyed and still cherishes to this day. He says with becoming modesty that there was no man left the shores of New Zealand in many years who received such a spontaneous and generous public "send-off" as he did. The citizens of Auckland on that occasion turned out in thousands to bid "good bye." The Auckland brass band played Yankee airs on the wharf for over an hour. He received letters and telegrams from all parts of the colony wishing him *bon voyage* and good luck. And when finally the good ship began to move slowly away amid the cheers of the multitude he stood upon the deck with tears in his eyes, and with a heart too full of emotion he tried to offer a few words of thanks and gratitude for the many acts of kindness he had received at their hands. But his tongue refused to respond; he could only say good bye and wave his hat.

After ten years' service in Auckland Mr. Connolly was relieved during the McKinley administration by Frank Dillingham, a cousin of United States Senator Dillingham. When the experts of the Treasury Department had cast up his accounts for ten years it was found that eight cents were due him. This he received in a treasury draft, and his bondsmen, Henry Lawrence, of Petaluma, and Patrick Carroll, of Bloomfield, were discharged. That eight cents can be said to be Mr. Connolly's net earnings from his official employment in the diplomatic service of the United States, but while he returned poorer, he



Ruduxon

returned wiser than when he went away; and he also returned with the love and friendship of thousands of people he met in the far Antipodes. He was afterwards candidate for the California assembly on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated and lost under the Republican landslide that re-elected President McKinley. John D. Connolly is now the genial "mine host" of the Altamont Hotel in Occidental, Sonoma county, Cal. Though he is out of public life he is yet alive to all matters affecting the public weal. Being Irish he is necessarily a statesman.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, M. D.

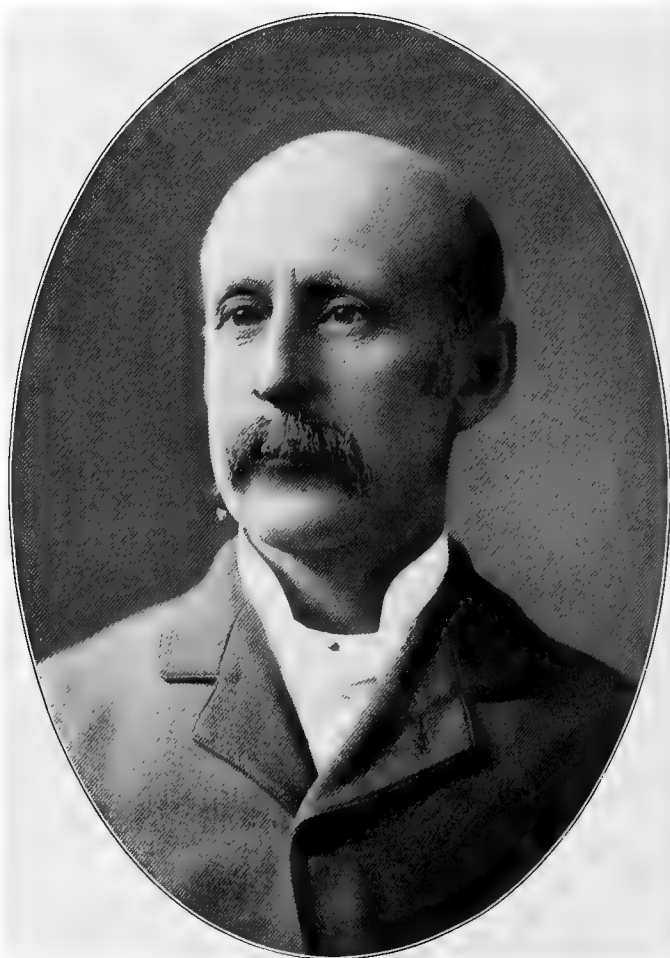
The name of Dr. Anderson is so well known to the residents of Petaluma and the surrounding country that he needs no introduction, but as he has accomplished much in medical and other lines of usefulness his name should not be omitted from the list of citizens who have contributed so largely to the up-building of this section. The descendant of Scotch ancestors, he was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, October 1, 1844. His father, Col. James Anderson, was born in Elgin, Scotland, and in his native land received a splendid medical education through a course of study and training in Guy's Hospital University. Following closely upon his graduation he entered the British army under General Morse, commander of the Royal Dragoons, enlisting his services in 1812. He was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and to Quebec, to inspect and report to headquarters upon the condition of the fortifications there, and then returned to the continent, reaching there on the day immediately following the famous battle of Waterloo. During his career in the army he arranged to fight a duel with an aide-de-camp, but this mode of settling differences was contrary to army rules, and he had to resign before the duel was fought. Following this he returned to Scotland, where in attempting to relieve the pressure of royalty from some of the small farmers of Achriemsdale he was brought in conflict with the Duchess of Sutherland. She sent her rieves to the tenant who had leased the land in question, and as the recorder's office burned soon after she claimed title to the land, sold it. Still continuing his humanitarian efforts in behalf of his down-trodden countrymen, the colonel in 1832 chartered a brig and brought one hundred and eight of the peasants to Quebec, but about one-half of the number died before any large settlement had been made in this country. The death of a brother in the meantime made it necessary for the colonel to return to Scotland to settle his estate. As an indication of the love which his countrymen bore toward him it is pleasing to note that on reaching his destination he was met by about two thousand loyal citizens who took the horses from his carriage and themselves pulled it to the hotel. Upon completing the settlement of his brother's affairs he returned to Nova Scotia, in Pictou, opening an office for the practice of his profession. He built up an excellent medical practice and continued to make his home there until his death, at the remarkable age of ninety-six years. His wife, who had encouraged him in all of his ventures and undertakings, was before her marriage Miss Jane Campbell, a native of Achriemsdale, Scotland. She survived her husband, and one year after his demise, in 1868, she came to California with her daughter to join the son and brother in Vallejo. In 1882 mother and daughter removed to Anderson's

Springs, a health resort opened and maintained by the son, and there the death of the mother occurred August 14, 1898, when in her eighty-fourth year.

From his father Alexander Anderson inherited his inclination toward the medical profession as a life calling, and at the age of eighteen he matriculated as a student in Harvard College with this idea in view. After his graduation in 1864 he returned to Nova Scotia and practiced his profession for two years, when, in the fall of 1866, he set out for California. The voyage was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on May 12, 1867, he located in Vallejo. In his brother, Walter D., Dr. Anderson had a close companion and sympathizer, the two being class-mates in Harvard, and they were also associated in the practice of medicine in Nova Scotia, as well as in Vallejo, Cal., an association which was continued until 1872. In August, 1903, Dr. Walter D. Anderson died of apoplexy while chairman of the board of health of Vallejo and while engaged in an earnest fight to supply his home town with pure water.

After the separation of the brothers' interests in 1872 Dr. Alexander Anderson opened up Anderson's Springs, in Lake county, Cal., where he discovered quicksilver or cinnabar in a bank of sulphur, and endeavored to obtain a long lease of the land from the owner, but was unsuccessful in leasing it for more than one year, but for that year he sold the mining privilege for \$14,000. Following the discovery of the rich deposits on the land the new owners refused an offer of \$2,000,000 for the land, attempting to develop the mines themselves, and it is only recently that they have realized any large profit from the undertaking. Dr. Anderson maintained his enterprise at Anderson's Springs for about four years, when he turned the business over to his sister, at the same time giving her a deed to the property. He then went to Napa and opened an office for the practice of his profession, but after continuing there for eight months, went to Virginia City, Nev., still later to Bodie, Mono county, Cal., and while in the latter place was county physician of Mono county until 1884. He then came to Tomales, Marin county, purchasing the practice and drug store of Dr. Dutton, which he maintained for ten months. Selling out the business at the end of that time he came to Petaluma, in 1889, and during the years that have intervened he has built up a large practice in the town and surrounding country.

Dr. Anderson's first marriage occurred in May, 1878, and united him with Miss Marietta Reed, a daughter of Charles Reed, a well-known settler of Knight's Landing. She did not long survive her marriage, her death occurring December 29, 1879. Some time later Dr. Anderson married Mrs. L. C. Wales, a native of Yuba City, Cal., the daughter of James C. Cheney, a '49er and who was the first partner of John Mackey. Seven children were born of the marriage of Dr. Anderson and his wife, named in the order of their birth as follows: Charlotte Adelia, a graduate of the San Jose normal school and now following the teacher's profession; Alexander Campbell, who graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco and is now practicing his profession in that city; James Garfield, who is a graduate of the same medical school and is now associated in practice with his father, making a specialty of surgery, in which he has achieved much success; Genevieve, Mrs. E. S. Smith, of Petaluma; Joseph; Walter Duncan and Harrison Mecham, all of whom have been afforded splendid opportunity for obtaining an education.



Charles Pappe

In his political belief Dr. Anderson is a Republican, and on the ticket of this party was elected a member of the city council in 1898, and was continued a member of that body by re-election for a number of years thereafter. In the line of his profession he is connected by membership with the Massachusetts Medical Society, Sonoma County Medical Society and Medical Society of California. Fraternally he is associated with Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M.; is a charter member of Washington Lodge No. 22, K. of P., of Vallejo (the lodge bearing the name which he chose at the time of organization), and he also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Anderson's offices are in the Prince Building, on Western avenue, where he has a suite of four rooms, and where he maintains a bacteriological laboratory.

CHARLES JULIUS POPPE.

One of the best-known and most prominent residents of Sonoma county is Charles J. Poppe, postmaster of Glen Ellen, and also one of its foremost merchants. Possessing a remarkable degree of push and energy, he has built up for himself, in the face of severe obstacles, an extensive and lucrative mercantile business, in the meantime winning the confidence and esteem of his fellow-associates. He takes great interest in the welfare of town and county, and is not sparing of his efforts to help forward any measure that is for the general public good.

A descendant of German ancestors and the son of parents who were born in the Fatherland, Charles J. Poppe was born in Sonoma county, Cal., November 21, 1853. The father is deceased, his death occurring in 1879, but the mother is still living, at the age of eighty-two years. Sonoma county has been the life-time home of Mr. Poppe, his first home being in Sonoma, where he attended school, and in which vicinity he later worked as a ranch hand, and in 1873 he established himself in the mercantile business in that place. With the experience of ten years as a merchant in Sonoma he came to Glen Ellen in 1883 and established himself in a similar business, one in which he met with increasing success from year to year until 1904, when he was overtaken by a series of disasters that would have undermined and overthrown the courage of a man less determined than Mr. Poppe. The first of these discouragements was a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he recovered slowly, and the following year he suffered the loss of his entire stock by fire. But a few months later, in April, 1906, Fate dealt him another blow when the earthquake of that memorable year knocked down and totally destroyed a strong stone building which he had just completed in Glen Ellen. Not dismayed by the obstacles that have been placed in his pathway, Mr. Poppe has risen in spite of apparent defeat and is proprietor of another mercantile store, larger and more complete than the original stock. In 1890 Mr. Poppe was made postmaster of Glen Ellen, a position which he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

In 1883 Mr. Poppe was married in Sonoma to Miss Caroline H. Martens, who was born in Callao, Peru, South America, and of the five children born of their marriage, the eldest son is deceased. Those now living are Amy E., who is attending school in Los Angeles; Edna E., who is a graduate of the Sonoma

high school; Roberta A., who is a pupil in the latter school; and Carl I., who will graduate from the grammar school in Glen Ellen in 1911. Fraternally Mr. Poppe is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., at Sonoma, and is an active member of the Grange and at the present time is treasurer of Grange No. 299 of Glen Ellen. His interest in school affairs led to his election as clerk of the school board of Glen Ellen in 1884, a position which he has since filled acceptably. Proud of his right to be called a native son, he is an active member of the order, and since 1888 has filled the office of secretary of Glen Ellen Parlor No. 102, N. S. G. W. With his wife he is a member of the First Congregational Church of Glen Ellen, of which he is clerk and also treasurer. A life-long residence in Sonoma county, covering fifty-seven years, makes Mr. Poppe an interesting relator of events that have led up to the present epoch in the history of the county and state. He readily recalls to mind the time when Henry H. Haight was governor of the state, and he has watched the growth of Santa Rosa from the days when the plaza was the center of all activity, prior to the building of the court house, to its present prosperity, as one of the thriving cities of the state.

ANDREA SBARBORO.

One of the most engaging and striking personalities of the Pacific coast is to be found in Andrea Sbarboro, a resident of San Francisco, but one whose activities are not confined to that city nor to the state in which he lives, extending rather throughout the entire country, or wherever his beloved countrymen make their homes. It has been said that the men who are most loyal to the land of their birth and to their countrymen are the ones who show the deepest love for their adopted country and in whose minds patriotism is ever united with humanity and brotherly compassion. Nowhere is this truism more applicable than in the life and accomplishments of Mr. Sbarboro, an Italian patriot whose life has been given to the cause of his people as truly as was that of another patriot from that same country, Garibaldi.

A native of Italy, Andrea Sbarboro was born near the city of Genoa, November 26, 1839, a son of Stephen and Mary Sbarboro, who in 1844 immigrated to the United States and located in New York City. The son was then a lad of five years. Owing to his mother's prejudice against American public schools because they did not teach the Roman Catholic religion, he was not allowed to attend school and had to pick up his knowledge of English as best he could. When he was thirteen years of age his parents gave way to a deep-seated desire on their part to return to their native land, the year 1852 witnessing their return to sunny Italy, while the same year was made memorable in the life of their son by his advent in California. Setting out from New York by water, he made the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and finally landed in San Francisco. After looking about and adjusting himself to his new surroundings he associated himself with his brother in the grocery business, a venture in which they were very successful from the start, building the business up from year to year, until they had one of the largest and best-paying establishments of the kind in the metropolis.

During the years that had intervened up to that time Mr. Sbarboro had not been unmindful of the conditions of his fellow-countrymen who had come to this western commonwealth to take advantage of opportunities that their own country could not offer them. In order to give his time and attention more completely to a plan which he had formulated in the meantime for the benefit of his countrymen, he disposed of his grocery business and organized the West Oakland Mutual Loan Association, San Francisco Mutual Loan Association, West Oakland Masonic Hall and Building Association, Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association and the San Francisco and Oakland Mutual Loan Association. Through these associations over twenty-five hundred people have secured homes for their families in San Francisco and the Bay cities. It was also owing to his personal efforts that the Italian school was inaugurated and maintained in San Francisco. In 1881 he began the colonization of a tract of land in Sonoma county, at Asti, known as the Italian-Swiss Agricultural colony. Here under the best possible conditions he planned that immigrants from these countries might purchase land at low prices and get a start in this country that would otherwise be impossible. They could not be induced to work on the co-operative plan, however, whereby they might have been independent financially today, so the directors started the colony and employed their countrymen. First they became grape-growers, then wine-makers, and finally distributors.

For years Mr. Sbarboro has been identified with banking interests, and at the present time is president of the Italian-American Bank of San Francisco. The foregoing enumeration of activities and interests promulgated to aid his countrymen have been of inestimable value to them, but in a more intimate and personal way he is known to them as councillor and guide. Notwithstanding the pressure from all sides in maintaining the numerous interests with which his name is associated, he always has time and a sympathetic ear for the difficulties and trials of others, and none come to him in vain, always finding consolation and comfort in his words of advice. As a recognition of the regard in which Mr. Sbarboro is held in his native land, it is pleasing to mention that he was knighted by King Victor Emmanuel and at the exposition held in Milan, Italy, in 1906, he was presented with a gold medal by the Italian government for the services he had rendered his countrymen in America. This was especially complimentary in that it was the only medal awarded to anyone in the United States. While Mr. Sbarboro has never occupied a public office, he has done much for the state of his adoption in connection with the California promotion committee, the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, and the Grape-Growers' Association of California, of which he was the leading spirit.

In the short space allotted the biographer it is possible only to suggest the various avenues into which Mr. Sbarboro's versatility has taken him, leaving the reader to follow out each one in detail as he is able to do elsewhere. All has not been suggested, however, until mention has been made of his ability as a forceful writer. One of the most recent and probably one of the most telling products of his pen is the book entitled "The Fight for True Temperance," which was so favorably received and in such demand that the edition was soon exhausted.

In his quest for the cause of intemperance Mr. Sbarboro is led to the belief, after making investigations throughout Europe and this country, that sobriety prevails only in grape-producing countries, where wine is within reach of all classes of people and can be obtained in large quantities, of good quality, at low prices. As proof of this he points to England, Scotland and Ireland, where drunkenness exists to an alarming degree, among both sexes. In these countries grapes do not grow, and as wine is not produced, strong alcoholic beverages are used by the people. In contrast to this picture he calls attention to the countries across the English Channel, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria and Germany, containing over two hundred millions of wine-drinkers, but where intemperance is practically unknown. When Thomas Jefferson was our minister to France he made the observation that "No nation is drunken where wine is cheap, and none sober where dear-ness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as its common beverage."

The object of Mr. Sbarboro's book is to create a sentiment throughout this country whereby a better acquaintance with the grape and its products may be made to wipe out inebriety, a problem with which temperance workers have battled for half a century. Although it is not generally known, the United States is the land of the vine. California can produce wine as fine as that of any country in Europe, and when the occasion will demand, in as large quantities as France and Italy. Many other states in the Union also produce very excellent wines and will increase their production when the existing obstacles to its free distribution are removed.

Mr. Sbarboro is essentially a home-loving man, his kindly nature being nowhere more evident than in the family circle. In Italy he was united in marriage with Miss Romilda Botto, and they became the parents of the following children: Alfredo, Aida, Romolo, Romilda and Remo. Mr. Sbarboro's name will remain indelibly associated with that class of men whose public-spirited and unselfish disposition has prompted them to innumerable beneficent acts, and who have always held the welfare of the public above sordid and narrow sentiments.

JOHN BIDWELL.

Though not a native of California, John Bidwell has practically passed his entire life here, for he was only one year old when his parents transferred their home from the middle west to the Pacific coast country. The parents, Ira and Elizabeth (Brooks) Bidwell, were born, reared and married in Missouri, and there too their eldest son, John, was born September 5, 1849. The following year the parents made the journey across the plains over the Carson route, a journey of six months finally bringing them to their destination at Georgetown, Cal. John Bidwell has never known any other home than Sonoma county, for after a year passed in the mining district of Georgetown the father gave up the undertaking and located in Alexander valley, Sonoma county, and here the son has even since remained.

John Bidwell gave his father the benefit of his services until he attained his majority, after which he started out as a rancher on his own account, renting property for a number of years before purchasing and settling upon a ranch



J. L. Orr

of his own. Finally, however, in 1877, he purchased the fine ranch of which he is now the proprietor, consisting of four hundred acres of rich bottom land, about ten miles from Healdsburg. Hay and grain are raised extensively, besides which he maintains a dairy of twenty-five cows and has fifteen acres under cultivation to grapes. Mr. Bidwell well remembers when all the land which is now dotted with productive ranches was wild land, the haunts of deer, bear and other wild animals, and ducks and quails were also numerous. The incoming of settlers changed conditions so decidedly, that one not familiar with the appearance of the country at that time would find it difficult to imagine it as it was when Mr. Bidwell first saw it over half a century ago. Few if any have done more than he to work the transformation that has since taken place, and in the same ratio that he has labored he enjoys the results of his efforts, and today has one of the most thrifty ranches in the Alexander valley, if not in the entire county.

Mr. Bidwell's marriage in 1870 united him with Miss Mary Ellen Matthews, a native of Santa Rosa and the daughter of C. W. Matthews, a pioneer of 1849. His wife, in maidenhood Mary McMinn, was also a pioneer of the early '50s. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, as follows: Wesley; Carrie, the wife of Andrew Johnson; St. Clair, who owns a ranch near the homestead; Albert, also a rancher near Healdsburg; Rena, the wife of Henry Pugett, of Petaluma; Wiley, who died in 1906; and Daisy and Joseph, at home with their parents. Fraternally Mr. Bidwell belongs to the Masonic order, and also to the affiliated body, the Eastern Star, to which latter organization his wife also belongs.

THOMAS LESLIE ORR.

There are few if any residents of Sonoma county more familiar with the growth and development of its vineyard and winery interests than is Thomas L. Orr. It is now over fifteen years since he turned his attention to this special branch of horticulture, and the years that have intervened have not only witnessed his own success in the growing and manufacture of the grape, but have witnessed a steady advance in the allied industries throughout the length and breadth of Sonoma county, until this section of the state has become a recognized center in this line, no little credit for which belongs to Mr. Orr.

The earliest recollections of Thomas L. Orr are of a home in Scotland, where, in Sunnyside, Lanarkshire, he was born December 10, 1864. His parents, James and Jean (Pender) Orr, were also natives of Scotland, the father born in Buds Farm, Parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire, and the mother was born in Linlithgowshire, near Bathgate. Her father, John Pender, was the owner of a large wheat farm, besides which he dealt in grain at Leith, Scotland. The history of the Orr family in Scotland can be traced back more than three hundred years before the birth of Thomas L. Orr, when one of the name purchased a large estate from the Duchess of Hamilton, whose descendants in the Scottish line would now be the reigning family in Scotland. This estate has been divided up among the Orrs, Shotts Parish, and is still in possession of their descendants. James Orr was a tiller of the soil on a portion of this estate until he left the place to his brother and started an express line between Airdrie and Glasgow. He followed this business very successfully for twelve years,

and when the railroad was completed he was placed in charge of the freight department of the Caledonian Railroad at Coatbridge, a place in those days which was the Pittsburg of that side of the Atlantic, famous for its blasting furnaces, coal and iron production. Subsequently he took up his residence in Sunnyside, a suburb of Coatbridge, and it was there that the birth of his son, Thomas L., occurred. As the result of an accident the father died at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years, having been struck by a buffer in the freight yards. The mother survived him about twenty years, passing away in the fall of 1905. Of the eight children born to this worthy couple four are still living. John and James are foremen in the locomotive works in the city of Glasgow; and Ellen, Mrs. McDowell, resides in Airdrie, Scotland.

Thomas L. Orr is next to the eldest of the four children now living. As a boy he was brought up in Sunnyside and received his education at Dundivan Academy, Coatbridge, remaining there until he was thirteen years of age, when the death of his father made a sudden change in his plans and prospects. Being obliged at this early age to provide for his own maintenance, he went to work in the Glasgow Locomotive works, being apprenticed as a shop draughtsman, and after completing his trade he was placed in charge of all the draughtsmen that worked in his department of the works. The confinement and close application which the position of chief draughtsman involved soon made inroads on the health of the young man, and it was the condition of his health that attracted him to California in May of 1885. He first located in Los Angeles county, and the same month that he landed there he determined to make the state his permanent home. For a time he engaged in farming in Antelope valley, an experience that proved beneficial to his health, and subsequently he engaged in the real estate business between Los Angeles and San Francisco. In 1888 he opened a real-estate office at No. 112 Montgomery street, San Francisco, making a specialty of dealing in south side lands. However, in 1895 conditions had changed materially by the business stagnation of 1893, and after closing out his business he removed to Forestville, Sonoma county, where he founded and built the first winery in the village, which he later disposed of. In 1895 he also leased the Occidental winery, which was then unoccupied, and later on, as the business outlook warranted, he purchased it, including a fifteen-acre home set to vines and deciduous fruits, and a four-acre tract in town for extensions. From this small beginning he constantly added substantial improvements and adjoining land, until he now has fifty acres of vineyard and thirty acres of pasture four miles from Occidental, without doubt one of the finest vineyards in Sonoma county. Aside from what his own vineyard produces he buys about five hundred tons of grapes a year for his Occidental winery. In 1905 he branched out still further by the erection of the Green Valley winery at Graton, on the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Electric Railroad, which has since been incorporated as the West Coast Wine Company, of which he is president. In this plant is manufactured wine from twelve hundred tons of grapes annually, and at times he has on hand over five hundred thousand gallons of wine. In addition to the holdings already mentioned Mr. Orr also owns an eighty-acre tract of splendid grape land in the Los Guilicos valley, in the Kenwood district. One of the ambitions and dreams of T. L. Orr is that the people of the United States will become a wine-drinking people, habituated to the use of dry wines at lunch

and dinner, believing that if this be attained, prohibition and total abstinence shall have become dead issues; it will be the one great step towards temperance.

In 1903 Mr. Orr made a visit to his old home in Scotland, spending a month with his mother. The trip was made by way of Chicago, in which city he formed the acquaintance of the lady who afterward became his wife. She was Miss Anna Comerford, a native of Chicago and a sister of the Hon. Frank Comerford, statesman, attorney and orator of that city. Their marriage occurred in Vallejo, Cal., in February, 1905, but the married life of the young people was destined to be brief. At her death in 1906 Mrs. Orr left one child, Marshall Comerford Orr, whose training and education takes all his time in Chicago. All that professional science and affectionate care could do was brought into service in the hope of restoring her health, but efforts proved fruitless, and surrounded by husband, mother, sister and brother, she passed away, calmed by her Christian faith.

Mr. Orr has not arrived at his present independence without much hard work, sacrifice and close application. He is endowed by nature with those qualities that make him well liked by his fellow men and business associates, and all rejoice in the prosperity which he enjoys. It is to such men as Thomas L. Orr that the wonderful development and growth of Sonoma county is due, and his example is worthy of emulation.

CHARLES JASPER CHENOWETH.

Native sons of California have a reputation of loyalty to the land of their birth which probably cannot be found to be true of any other state in the Union in the same degree. This loyalty of continued residence in the state of his birth has been borne out in the life of Charles J. Chenoweth, in fact he has never made his home outside of Sonoma county, where his parents settled some years previous to his birth, July 4, 1853.

The Chenoweth family is of southern origin, and the earliest member of whom we have definite knowledge is the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Jacob Chenoweth, who was born in Maryland March 2, 1785. Later years found him in Kentucky, and there, in Butler county, his son, John H., was born December 25, 1817. During young manhood he came as far west as Illinois, making settlement in Pike county, and from there he came to the Pacific coast in 1849, when the news of the finding of gold in California was heralded over the country, the voyage being made by way of Cape Horn. The year following, 1850, he returned east, and two years later he again came west, this time bringing his family with him. Settlement was first made in Green valley, on what is now Taylor street, and later the family moved to a location that became known as Occidental. Here he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon a part of which a daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Nolan, now make their home. Here the father passed away in the faith of the Methodist Church in September, 1898, when he was eighty years of age. His wife, Ermine English, in maidenhood, was also a native of Kentucky, her birth occurring in Hardin county November 4, 1821. Her father, Lemuel English, brought the family as far west as Illinois, and it was in that state that

she became the wife of Mr. Chenoweth. She passed away September 1, 1892, having become the mother of seven children, as follows: William Lemuel, a resident of Curry county, Ore.; James M., of Sebastopol; John J. Hardin, of Occidental; Charles J., of this review; Sophronia Josephine, Mrs. C. P. Nolan, of Occidental; Albert W., who resides near the latter town; and Alvin S., who died when three years old.

Under the training of his father Charles J. Chenoweth received a valuable insight into the various departments of agriculture, the two working together harmoniously until the son reached years of maturity, and assumed agricultural responsibilities on a ranch of his own. Not far from the old family homestead in Sonoma county, on Rural Route No. 1 from Sebastopol, he has a ranch of sixty-three acres, which is not only a credit to the owner, but to the county as well, for no one could take greater pride in upholding the standard of agricultural excellence that Sonoma county has attained than does Mr. Chenoweth, and his efforts have not been without notable accomplishments.

The marriage of Charles J. Chenoweth, in 1884, united him with Miss Julia Stewart, who was born in this state, and who passed away on the ranch near Sebastopol December 12, 1897. Besides her husband she left to mourn her loss a family of seven children, several of whom were then almost too young to realize the deep loss they had sustained. The eldest of the children, Hardin T., is settled in a home of his own, having married Miss Hattie Barnes. The next child in order of birth, Leslie A., is a graduate of Sweets College, and is now at home, as are also the other children, William Leroy, Leland Adolph, Josephine Eugenia, Myrtle Ethel and Verna Sonoma, the two last mentioned being students in the local school. Fraternally Mr. Chenoweth is well known in Sonoma county, especially in the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Salmon Creek Lodge No. 234, I. O. O. F., and for thirteen years he has served as secretary of his lodge.

J. WILLIAM JESSE, M. D.

Since 1892 Dr. J. William Jesse has practiced medicine and surgery in Santa Rosa, without interruption and with such success as to place him among the foremost physicians in this part of the state. Born in Mexico, Audrain county, Mo., in 1857, he comes of old pioneer stock, the family having located in Virginia long before the Revolutionary war, and the great-grandfather on the paternal side served as a scout during this crisis in the affairs of the colonists. The grandfather, William, was born and reared in Virginia, where he became a Baptist minister and combined that calling with farming during the greater part of his life. Receiving the greater part of his education in the public and private schools of Mexico, Mo., Dr. Jesse qualified as a teacher and taught in the public schools of Walla Walla, Wash., removing at the age of twenty to the Sacramento valley, where he engaged in educational work for seven years. In 1883 he became a student in the medical department of the University of New York, in New York city, and graduated in 1886, when he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Placer and Sonoma counties, Cal., and later removed to Modoc county, where he remained until 1892. Since that time Dr. Jesse has practiced his profession in Santa Rosa and has



W. J. Robinson

won for himself an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, his thorough understanding of the principles of his profession, especially as a surgeon, bringing him an extensive practice.

Being active in political affairs, a member of the Democratic party, Dr. Jesse was elected mayor of the town in 1898 but declined to become a candidate for more political preferment, his professional duties requiring all of his time. Fraternally he is associated with Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., and with the Order of Elks. He is surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad; and for the North-Western Pacific Railroad of California. He is proprietor and manager of the Mary Jesse Hospital in Santa Rosa.

In 1881 Dr. Jesse married Mary Higgins, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and one daughter, Marie, is the only child of this union. She is now Mrs. Bryant Necker of San Francisco. The doctor has a host of friends in Santa Rosa, having an optimistic and cheerful disposition, which, aside from the respect which his scientific skill commands, endears him to all.

WILLIAM JAMES ROBINSON.

Among those who have written their names in the annals of California is William James Robinson, a prosperous and prominent citizen of Sebastopol, Sonoma county, who has made excellent use of the opportunities which he found awaiting him when he came to the state in 1872. A native of Canada, he was born near Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, April 22, 1852, the son of John and Elizabeth (Scott) Robinson, both of whom were born in Ireland, the latter being of Scotch descent. During young manhood John Robinson immigrated from Ireland and settled upon a farm in Ontario, and it was on this homestead farm that William J. was reared and became familiar with stock-raising and general farming. He was still a young man in his teens when he left home and took the responsibilities of his own support in his hands, at that time, 1872, setting out for the Golden state. His journey's end brought him to San Francisco, and going from there to Marin county, he secured work as a farm hand on ranches, in so doing familiarizing himself with dairying. Altogether he remained in Marin county for eight years, during which time he succeeded in accumulating sufficient means to warrant him in engaging in an enterprise of his own.

With the money which he had thus saved Mr. Robinson came to Sonoma county and took a lease of six hundred and forty acres of land about one mile from Bloomfield, which he stocked with cows, and for the ensuing five years he followed the dairy business with excellent success. With the means which he had accumulated in the meantime he was enabled to purchase a ranch of his own, and it was with considerable pride that he assumed the ownership of five hundred and forty-seven acres of fine hill and valley land near Sebastopol, upon which he continued in the dairy business for some time. Here also he engaged in raising a fine grade of Norman and Pollock Clyde horses and also standard bred horses, among them such well known strains as Director, Wilkes, Bentons, Electioneer, Alexander Bellringer and Nutwood. Mr. Robinson was for many years engaged in raising Merino and Shropshire sheep; at times his

flock numbered seven hundred head. However, the dairy and fruit-raising industries always engaged the most of his attention, for as soon as he purchased the ranch he set out an apple orchard of forty acres of the following varieties: Gravensteins, Spitzenbergs, Yellow Newtowns, Wagners, Belleflowers and Baldwins. Besides the raising of apples, which netted him \$2,500 during the season of 1909, he raised a variety of plums, peaches and prunes, the latter, however, more for family use than for commercial purposes. The exceptional location of the ranch made it especially well adapted to the crops raised, and an abundant and constant supply of pure water from springs in the hills was an invaluable advantage and enhanced the value of the property considerably. In 1910 he sold his ranch at an advance of about four hundred per cent of the purchase price in twenty-six years' ownership. He then located in Sebastopol, where he is engaged in looking after his real estate holdings. He owns Robinson Hill, a place of thirty-one acres, on which is a slightly knoll affording one of the grandest views in town, and is one of the highest points in this part of the county. Here he intends building a cosy bungalow; the place is improved with Gravenstein apples, blackberries and vines. With others he purchased the Kanody ranch of two hundred acres at Windsor, that is being laid out into ten acre tracts. At the present time he is building the Robinson block on Main street, 52x75 feet, two stories high. He is also the owner of nine houses and some business lots in Sebastopol.

Mr. Robinson's marriage in 1878 united him with Miss Mary Ann Black, a native of Ireland. At her death in 1902 she left a husband and two children to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. One child, Charles, had died in 1884, when four years old. The two sons now living, James and Arthur, were associated with their father in the management of the ranch until it was sold, and now James is engaged in mining and Arthur has charge of Robinson Hill ranch. He is a member of the Sebastopol Apple Growers Union and the Sebastopol Apple Show Association. Politically Mr. Robinson is a Republican, to the principles of which party he adheres faithfully. In the best sense of the word Mr. Robinson is a self-made man, and it is for this reason that he, as well as those who know him best, rejoice in his present prosperity and the position he now holds as one of the representative business men of Sonoma county. It is to such men as he that Sonoma county owes its present state of wonderful development. Coming here with a knowledge of the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock, and having learned that good management and economy succeeds, by close application to business and improving his ranches with trees he has demonstrated what could be accomplished by industry and perseverance in a land so favored with rich soil and abundance of rain.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

Throughout American history and story no name is more familiarly known than that of John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains. School children of all ages read and reread with renewed interest his encounters with the dusky foe on the plains and exploits of thrilling adventure throughout his entire career on the western frontier. His fearless and daring spirit was

no doubt an inherited tendency, for it is known that the founder of the family in America was a man of large undertaking and indomitable courage. Born in France at a time when the edict of Nantes was still in effect, he lived there contented with his surroundings and privileges until the revocation by Louis XIV, when he was sent to Canada as a officer in the troops, and there he eventually settled with his family. There the family became well known, the famous Dr. Charles James Fremont being a member of this branch of the family. The grandson of this immigrating ancestor, Louis Rene, was the founder of the family in the United States, his later years being spent in Charleston, S. C., and his death occurring there in 1818. In Virginia he married Anne Beverly Whiting, whose aunt, also a Miss Whiting, became the wife of John Washington, and held George Washington in her arms at the time of his christening.

Born in Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813, John Charles Fremont, of this sketch, was a lad of five years when the death of his father cast the first shadow over his young life. Remaining with his widowed mother in Charleston, he there became a pupil in the public schools, where he displayed an aptitude and receptivity which made him a delight to his teachers. One especially, Professor Robertson of the University of South Carolina, took a keen interest in him and gave him outside assistance in his studies that was of untold advantage to him. Circumstances over which he had no control, however, put an end to his school days, and at the age of nineteen the support of his mother, brother and sister fell upon his young shoulders. From his earliest school days he showed a fondness for mathematics, and it was along this line that he bent his keenest energies. Naturally he sought employment which would make use of his training, and this he had no difficulty in finding. His first practical work was as a surveyor in the rice lands of South Carolina, a task which involved considerable risk to his life, and was paid for accordingly. From 1833 to 1835 he was a teacher of mathematics on the sloop-of-war Natchez, and later became assistant to Capt. W. G. Williams of the United States topographical engineers. Subsequently he was appointed an assistant to Mr. Nicollet, who under the direction of General Sibley, with headquarters at old Fort Snelling, explored the country north of the Missouri river, at the same time discovering its source. In May, 1842, he set out on another expedition, his object being this time to survey beyond the Rocky Mountains by the south pass, one of the members of his party being Kit Carson, the noted trapper and scout. On this occasion, on August 15, he scaled the peak that is now known as Fremont's Peak.

With a band of thirty-nine trusty men Mr. Fremont set out in May of 1843 for the purpose of finding a path to the Pacific Ocean. In his equipment he had the first India rubber boat ever constructed, and this was also the first boat that ever floated on Salt Lake, the explorers sighting this body of water for the first time September 6, 1843. It is a fact worthy of note that the maps which Mr. Fremont made of the country at this time were the same ones which Brigham Young used in making his way to that garden spot. Proceeding toward the coast, Mr. Fremont reached California in the middle of the following December, and in March of 1844 reached Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento. Having accomplished the purpose for which he came he began

to retrace his steps on the 24th of the same month, reaching Kansas July 1, 1844. Starting on his third expedition in 1845 he finally reached Monterey, the old capital of California, there raising the first American flag on Gaviota Peak, when threatened with attack by Castro's men. From Monterey he went to Klamath lake. Working under the direction of orders received from Washington to defend the interests of the United States in California and to protect American settlers, with Stockton and Sloat he soon wrested northern California from Mexican rule, and July 4, 1846, was elected governor of California. By the treaty of Cahuenga, on January 13, 1847, he concluded articles of capitulation which left the territory in the possession of the United States. During the memorable year of 1849 he was elected United States senator from California, taking his seat September 10, 1850, the day after the state was admitted into the Union. He and his wife though southerners were advocates of a free state and it was largely through his influence that it was admitted as such.

In September, 1853, Mr. Fremont made his fifth expedition across the continent and three years later he became the recognized leader of a new political party whose slogan was "Free soil, free speech, freedom, and Fremont." The Republican Convention of June, 1856, witnessed his nomination for president. Returning to California in 1858 a few years later, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he was made Major-general of the regular army, commanding the western department, with headquarters in St. Louis. At the hands of President Lincoln, in March 1862, he was given command of the mountain district in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1878 was appointed governor of Arizona. Further promotion and honor awaited him, for by act of Congress he was made Major-general of the regular army in 1890 and put on the retired list. He was not long spared to enjoy his new honors, however, for death came to him a few months afterward, July 13, 1890, while on a temporary visit to New York City.

In Washington, D. C., October 19, 1841, occurred the marriage of John C. Fremont and Jessie Benton, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from Missouri. Opposition to the marriage on the part of Mr. Benton proved no bar to the consummation of the plans of the young people, for they were quietly married without his knowledge or blessing. Subsequently Mr. Benton became reconciled to their marriage and in later years became Mr. Fremont's staunchest friend. Five children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fremont, but of these two died young. The eldest, Elizabeth McDowell Benton Fremont, was born in Washington, D. C., in 1842, and as long as her parents lived continued to make her home with them. She has been a resident of California since June, 1849, living first in San Francisco, later in Los Angeles, and in 1904, located in Long Beach, although she still retains her home in Los Angeles. The next child, John Charles, named for his illustrious father, was born in San Francisco in April, 1851, one of the first American children born in the state. As an officer in the United States navy he participated in the Spanish-American war and later was made commander of the U. S. ship Florida. His marriage was with Sallie Anderson, a daughter of Gen. Adna Anderson, who laid out the Northern Pacific Railroad. Their three children are John Charles (who is the third of that name and the second to serve in the United States navy); Jessie Benton and Julia Van Wyck.



G H Jacob



Mrs Anna . M . Jacobs

Francis Preston Fremont was born in Washington, D. C., in May, 1855, and is a major in the United States army. His marriage united him with Caroline Townsend, a daughter of John D. Townsend, a prominent attorney of New York City, and they have one son Benton Fremont.

During the same year in which General Fremont died Congress granted a special pension to his widow, following which the women of California united in giving her a beautiful residence in Los Angeles. She was born in May, 1824, and died at the home just mentioned December 27, 1902. General Fremont's remains were interred on the beautiful banks of the Hudson in New York, and at her death her ashes were taken east and placed beside his remains. A woman of charming traits of character, she was an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact, and though dead she yet speaks, for she was a writer of considerable note. Not only are her writings entertaining, but they claim the greater merit of truth, and are based on her experiences in this western frontier. Notable among the productions from her pen are: "A Year of American Travel"; "Souvenirs of My Time"; "A Sketch of Senator Benton"; "Stories of the Guard"; and "Will and Way Stories." At the time of her death she was engaged in the preparation of her autobiography.

Colonel Fremont was in Paris with his wife and daughter in 1851 and 1852, during which time Napoleon declared himself Emperor, and they were honored guests at the last birthday dinner given in honor of the Duke of Wellington. They were also presented at court. In 1869, General Fremont, wife and daughter, again went abroad, this time visiting in Copenhagen and Denmark particularly. Mrs. Fremont owned the first carriage that was ever seen in California, it having been built for her in the east and brought around the Horn. It was so arranged that she could use it as a bed at night, and in this conveyance she and her eldest daughter made many trips throughout the state with Colonel Fremont.

GEORGE H. JACOBS.

Considerably more than one-half century has brought its cycle of change to the manifold industries of California since first Mr. Jacobs passed through the Golden Gate into the harbor of San Francisco and thus became identified with the pioneer history of the coast. The long voyage from New York City had given him his first glimpse of the world beyond the boundaries of his native land, but had only served to strengthen those ties of patriotic devotion binding him to the country of his birth. Nor have the experiences of maturity weakened the chords of loyal affection to country and commonwealth. Especially is he interested in the development of that portion of California to which Destiny led him and in which desire has made him a permanent resident. Within the boundaries of Sonoma county he has lived an active, useful existence, his industry bearing its fruitage of deserved success, so that he is now able to pass his declining days in comfort at his pleasant home in Healdsburg, his landed estates cultivated by others under lease and his investments made so that they yield him enough for the necessities of life.

Born in Chester county, Pa., in 1829, George H. Jacobs is a son of William C. and Mary (Price) Jacobs, natives respectively, of Germany and Pennsyl-

vania. At this writing he has only one brother living, W. R. Jacobs, a resident of Texas. As a boy he attended school in Coshocton county, Ohio, whither his parents had removed when he was a child of three years, and there, at the expiration of his rather meagre schooling, he served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, in which he became very skilled. April 19, 1852, he left Ohio in company with a relative and proceeded to New York City, where he boarded a ship bound for San Francisco. Coming on the Northern Light to Gray Harbor, after crossing Lake Nicaragua he boarded the propellor steamship Lewis destined for San Francisco, reaching that city July 7, 1852. The tedious voyage came to a safe termination when the vessel cast anchor at its destination, and thus he became identified with our western country. Temporary employment as a blacksmith at Sacramento was followed by his removal to Petaluma in the spring of 1854, and about that time he relinquished work at his trade in order to develop a claim in Sonoma county. At the expiration of two years he removed from his original location to Sebastopol, and in 1857 he moved to the mountains, where he still owns twenty-three hundred acres of land, in the foothills of Black mountains, known all over as Jacob's ranch.

During September of 1861 Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage with Miss Ann Maria Caldwell, who was born in Missouri, the daughter of Hugh Caldwell, a native of New Jersey. At this writing two of her brothers, S. T. and John G. Caldwell, are residents of Sonoma county, the latter making his home in Healdsburg. Twelve children formed the family of George H. and Mrs. Jacobs, and of these seven are now living. William M. and Edward S. reside in the same part of Oregon, the former working as a blacksmith, and the latter cultivating a farm. Ruby, Mrs. John Nerz, lives on Mill creek in Sonoma county. Minnie, Mrs. Stockstill, died about eighteen years ago, leaving a daughter, Minnie Leota, who was reared by her grandparents and is now the wife of C. Fredson, of Winnemucca, Nev. George, who is married and has two children, is now living on a mountain ranch near Healdsburg. Nettie, Mrs. Leach, has two children and lives at Willits, Mendocino county. Hattie makes her home with her parents. Stella, Mrs. Henry Bowers, has two children and lives on a ranch in the Alexander valley.

For a long period the activities of Mr. Jacobs were concentrated upon his extensive mountain holdings, and the result was profitable, repaying him for privations and hardships incident to ranching in an isolated location. Finding that sheep did well on his land he invested in a large flock, and for years the sale of wool and lambs formed a considerable factor in his income. Eventually he disposed of his entire flock of twelve hundred head. A portion of his ranch he kept in meadow, and a large part furnished pasturage for the stock, while in addition he also became interested in practical horticulture and planted fruits of many kinds. On his ranch now may be found many varieties of fruits, although his specialty has been the raising of winter apples. Peaches also have proved profitable, and besides he has walnuts, figs and olives. It was a source of pleasure to him to experiment with nuts and fruits, in order that he might ascertain the varieties best adapted to this soil and climate, and his experiments proved helpful to those who afterward embarked in the fruit business.

The political affiliations of Mr. Jacobs have been with the Republicans ever since the organization of their party during the '50s, and meantime he has not

only kept posted concerning public questions, but in addition he has been prominent in local affairs. As school trustee and road commissioner he has aided in promoting two of the movements most vital to the well-being of any locality. His labors in both offices have been governed by wise judgment and guided by loyal devotion to the local progress. As early as 1852, while yet living in Ohio, he became connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, joining the local lodge at Utica, that state, but afterward transferring his membership to a western lodge, and is now one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the United States. In addition he has been active in promoting the good of the Rebekahs, to which his wife belongs. The people of the home town hold him in the highest esteem, and recognize in him the possession of the traits that make a man desirable as a citizen, successful as a rancher and companionable as a friend. Long after he shall have passed from earth his memory will be kept green in the hearts of the associates of olden days, as well as in the minds of the younger generations, who realize their indebtedness to the self-sacrificing pioneers. In the annals of his county the name of George H. Jacobs is worthy of a permanent place.

P. E. GILMAN.

It would scarcely be possible within the borders of the United States to find a greater difference in climate than exists between the most northeasterly and the most southwesterly states in the Union. Mr. Gilman thoroughly appreciates the difference, having been reared in the former, and although he still has the kindest feeling toward his boyhood home and all its surroundings, still he is grateful that the tide in his affairs turned his footsteps in the direction of California, where for nearly a quarter of a century he has enjoyed its unexcelled climate and at the same time made a success of whatever he has undertaken in a business way.

Maine was Mr. Gilman's native state, born in Houlton May 27, 1859, the son of Charles E. and Augusta (Tucker) Gilman, old-time residents of Maine, where the mother died in young womanhood, in 1868. The father was a well-known and prosperous business man of Houlton, in which locality he owned large farming interests, besides which he owned large lumber interests, in fact, was one of the largest lumber merchants in the Bangor section. After giving up his large business interests in that northern state he retired from business and came to California to spend his declining years in the salubrious, life-giving climate which has no equal. Here his earth life came to a close at the age of eighty-two years.

When he had arrived at the age of fifteen years P. E. Gilman had received all the training in schools that was to be his, and had begun his business career, at that age taking a position in a clothing house in his native town. He continued with his first employer for ten years continuously, being promoted from time to time, but being attacked with the western fever about this time all inducements to continue in the east proved futile. His first move toward the setting sun took him to Minneapolis, Minn., where for two years he was employed in a clothing house, work with which he was familiar through long training in his native town. After giving up his position in Minneapolis he struck out for

the newer west, going to Montana, where as a cow-boy on the range he enjoyed the free, out-door life of the ranchman for two years. This experience whetted his appetite for a taste of life in the far west, and in 1888 he completed the journey across the continent, going to the metropolis of the Pacific coast, San Francisco, and one year later coming to Santa Rosa, which has continued to be his home and the scene of his activities ever since. It was quite natural that in locating in his new surroundings Mr. Gilman should seek employment with which he was familiar, and this he found in the general store of D. N. Caruthers Company, where he was given charge of the clothing department, continuing with this company for the following twenty-one years. In the meantime he had made investments in real-estate from time to time, bought and sold five houses, besides buying and selling a number of ranches, until finally he felt justified in giving up his position and turning his entire attention upon the real-estate business. This he did February 1, 1910, and with T. J. Davis as a partner, under the firm name of Davis & Gilman, a very satisfactory business in this line has since been conducted. Although they have been in business but a short time comparatively, many valuable properties have changed hands through their office, and judging from the high-class of work which they have thus far handled a bright and profitable outlook awaits them.

After coming to Santa Rosa, in 1892, Mr. Gilman was married to Miss Harriett E. Tucker, the daughter of Mace Tucker, who was one of the pioneer settlers in the state and a prosperous cattle dealer in Sonoma county. Two daughters have been born of the marriage of Mr. Gilman and his wife, Gladys, an artist in oils who has gained considerable distinction, and Barbara. In fraternal circles Mr. Gilman is well and favorably known, especially in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in young manhood, becoming a member of Houghton Lodge No. 53. Though not a pioneer of California, Mr. Gilman is entitled to recognition among the upbuilding factors of the community in which he settled, Santa Rosa being vastly benefited by his citizenship of almost a quarter of a century.

RICHARD J. HARRIS.

The branch of the family to which Richard J. Harris belongs originated in Ireland, and it was there, in county Kildare, that his father, Richard Harris, was born in 1815. In 1840, at the age of twenty-five, he left his immediate home surroundings and located in Dublin, where he engaged in the manufacture of two staple household necessities, indigo and starch. Notwithstanding the fact that his business outlook was the best considering the time and place in which he lived, he became a victim to the attractions of the United States at this time, 1849, on account of the finding of gold in California in that year. Closing out his business interests in Ireland, the same year found him among the immigrants who landed at Castle Garden eager to make their way to the gold fields. Upon his arrival in New York he found death and destruction on every hand, due to the prevalence of cholera, and in order to escape being held in quarantine he lost no time in leaving the east. Going to Galena, Illinois, he remained there until the spring of 1850, when he started on the overland route to California. The six months journey by ox-teams was



G H Eades

a succession of hardships and suffering, and it was with thankful heart that he finally reached his destination. The mines of Placerville as well as those in Sierra county engaged his attention for a number of years, but with what success the records do not state; however, in 1857 he gave up that calling and came to Sonoma county, settling on a ranch on San Antonio creek, four miles south of Petaluma. Here he engaged in dairying, milking as high as sixty cows, and with the proceeds of his labor he made investment in land from time to time, all of which is now very valuable and is still in possession of the family. His purchases were included in two excellent ranches, one comprising three hundred and eighty-six acres, and the other three hundred and twenty. In 1882 Mr. Harris turned his property over to the care of tenants and removed to Petaluma, living here retired from active business cares until his death, May 18, 1892. His marriage, February 1, 1863, united him with Miss Catherine Keller, a native of Cork, Ireland, who at her death, in January, 1907, left two children, Catherine, who resides on Howard street, Petaluma, and Richard J.

The younger of the two children comprising the parental family, Richard J. Harris was born on the family homestead near Petaluma January 23, 1868. The schools of the locality furnished him with a good fundamental education, and to this he has continued to add by the reading of well-selected literature, and as a result he is well informed on all general topics of interest. Having been born and reared upon a ranch he early imbibed a knowledge of its duties and responsibilities, and when eighteen years old was competent to run his father's ranch alone. This he continued to do until 1894, when he located in Petaluma, the ranch being placed in the hands of tenants. Since coming to Petaluma Mr. Harris has been engaged in buying and selling cattle and horses, a business in which he started on a small scale, but which has since grown to enormous proportions, shipments being made to all parts of the county and state. He is an active member of a number of fraternal orders, notably the Eagles and the Foresters of America.

GEORGE HENRY EADES.

In retrospect Mr. Eades looks back on a life of seventy-six years, which began in Sherborne, England, October 24, 1834. His experience in his native land was limited, for when he was still a youth he set sail for the United States, and therefore on this side of the Atlantic the best years of his life have been passed and his greatest achievements wrought. He was among the passengers who landed on our shores during the year 1846, and for a time thereafter he remained in and around the port of landing, New York. In 1852, however, he re-embarked on a sailing vessel bound for the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn, and after a voyage of five months cast anchor in the harbor of San Francisco, reaching that city on the last day of the year 1852.

Interest in the mines was paramount to all other attractions at this time, and although Mr. Eades was offered employment in San Francisco the very day he landed (unloading ship cargo at \$1 an hour or \$5 a day) he did not consider the proposition, but instead made his way as rapidly as possible to

the Yuba river, where he found employment with the Excelsior Mining Company. The latter were running two shifts of men in their mill, the day hands receiving \$5 and the night hands \$6 for ten hours work. Mr. Eades continued in the employ of this company for nineteen months, during which time he accumulated \$1,350. Leaving the Yuba river district at the end of this time he went first to Sacramento and later to San Francisco, and in the latter city accepted a position as driver of a team at \$75 a month. Subsequently he bought a team and outfit and began teaming on his own account, continuing this until 1856, when he began ranching on what was then known as the old Stewart place, near Petaluma. The following year he purchased one hundred acres of the property and continued its cultivation until 1905, when he leased the land to his son-in-law, Perry Kuhnle. Mr. Eades made the improvements, built the residence, barns, etc., set out the orchard and cypress hedge, and now has a fine home place.

Mr. Eades was married to Miss Mary Casey, who was born in Ireland in 1836, but who was brought to this country by her parents at an early age. Five children were born of this marriage, but only one, Nellie E., lived to attain maturity. She became the wife of Perry Kuhnle, and they with their three children, Marie, Irene and Alice, make their home on the old Eades ranch. Politically Mr. Eades is a believer in Republican principles, and his first vote was cast for the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He lives retired on his ranch, making his home with his only child, Mrs. Nellie E. Kuhnle. He is a member of the Catholic Church in Petaluma.

JUDGE ALBERT P. OVERTON.

A native of Missouri, Judge Overton was born in Independence in 1830. His father, Moses Overton, was a native of Alabama and his mother, Mary Turner, was born in Tennessee, in which state they were married, and soon afterwards settled in Missouri, where they remained until they removed to Dallas, Texas, where the father died.

But four years old when his father died, Albert P. Overton was adopted into the family of his uncle, Jesse Overton, of Independence, Mo., with whom he remained until he was twenty years of age. About this time the news of the discovery of gold in California had spread to the middle west and young Overton was fired with the ambition of young manhood to come to the new eldorado. On his twentieth birthday, he started from Dallas, Texas, coming by the southern route, and arrived in San Diego August 1, 1850. Until the following February he was employed in the government service in the Quartermaster's department. He then came to San Francisco, thence to Sacramento, on his way to the mines on Trinity river, where, after three months experience in mining, his mind was dispelled from the charm of gold-digging and he went to El Dorado county. There he built a hotel known as the Duroc house on the road leading from Sacramento to Placerville; this he conducted until August, 1852, at which time he sold out and came to Petaluma, passing over the present site of Santa Rosa, then without a building and only three in Petaluma. The total number of voters in Sonoma county, which included Mendocino also, was only about three hundred.

Mr. Overton formed a partnership with P. B. Smith in the purchase of a tract of timber two miles west of Petaluma and they hired men to chop it into wood, bought teams and hauled it to Petaluma, and from there it was shipped to San Francisco by schooner. This was all done on credit, as they had no money. After selling their wood and having some money ahead after paying their bills, they purchased a lot in the town for \$300. In the winter of 1853-4 they went to the timber, cut and split lumber and erected a building on this lot. To get their finishing lumber sawed they exchanged work with a man who owned a whip saw. The building when finished cost \$300, not including labor and they rented the property for \$75 a month. A year later Mr. Overton sold his interest in the wood business and, with two partners, Messrs. Arthur and Wiley, started a general merchandise business in this building, Mr. Overton putting in the building for \$3,000 as his share of the capital. All business in those days was done on a credit system; many of their customers were nomadic stock-raisers with no permanent abiding place; Mr. Overton saw disaster staring them in the face and after three months time, sold his interest.

On retiring from business Mr. Overton resumed the study of law, which he had begun in Missouri, and in 1857 was admitted to practice, forming a partnership with J. B. Campbell and opening a law office in Petaluma. In 1860 Mr. Overton was appointed census enumerator, also was deputy assessor for the southern end of the county four years. In 1867 he was elected district attorney and in 1869 succeeded himself in the office. At the expiration of the second term he was elected county judge and served four years. Upon being elected to the office of district attorney Mr. Overton removed to Santa Rosa, where he remained until his death. In 1879 he was selected one of the thirty-two delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution. This body comprising one hundred and fifty-two of the ablest men in the state, convened in Sacramento and were in session six months. He was one of the organizers of the Petaluma Savings Bank. In 1873 he organized the Savings Bank of Santa Rosa and served as its president until his death. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Santa Rosa and served one term.

In 1855 A. P. Overton and America Helen Talbot were united in marriage. She was the daughter of Coleman Talbot, a Kentuckian, and pioneer settler of 1853 in Bennett Valley, Sonoma county, Cal. Miss Talbot was a school teacher who, being remarkable for her beauty, was called the "Belle of the Redwoods." Mr. and Mrs. Overton became the parents of four children: Theodore T., a capitalist of Santa Rosa; John P., president of the Savings Bank of Santa Rosa; N. R., deceased; and a daughter Jessie, now Mrs. Levernash of San Francisco. Mrs. A. H. Overton died in 1869. Some years later Mr. Overton married Jennie A. (Olmstead) West, a native of Vermont.

Mr. Overton was very instrumental in the bringing of the State House for Feeble-minded Children to Sonoma county, was a member and president of the board of trustees from its organization until his death, in 1898. As a member of the board he was a prime mover in securing the purchase of about seven-hundred acres at Eldridge from William McPherson Hill for the nominal sum of \$50,000 and now with its improvements and advance in land value is estimated worth almost three-quarters of a million. Mr. Overton was very

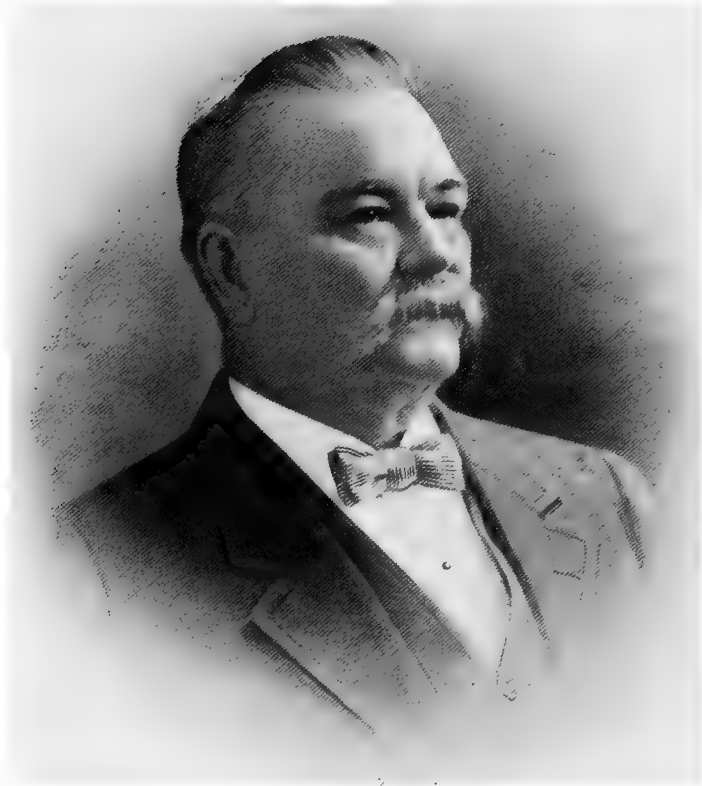
public spirited and helpful in every movement of importance for the advancement of Santa Rosa and when he came here he sold his interests in Petaluma and built several of the first brick buildings. Fraternally he was a Mason, holding membership in the lodge at Petaluma. He was very active in securing the right of way and starting the early railroads in the county, now the Northwestern.

HON. JAMES TEMPLE SINGLEY.

Though twelve years have passed since the death of James T. Singley, time has not tended to efface his memory from the minds of those still living who were associated with him in the early pioneer days in the state. At the time of his death he had been a resident of Petaluma nearly fifty years, during which time he had been an interested witness of many changes in his home city and county, and for whose betterment and upbuilding he worked in a substantial way. A native of the east, he was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1817, and made his home in his birthplace until he was about twenty years old, March of 1836 marking the date of his removal to Baltimore, Md. A later removal took him to Norfolk, Va., and it was while there that he enlisted in the United States marine service. His first ocean trip was on the vessel North Carolina, which was bound for Rio Janeiro, and after remaining there for one month, again set sail, rounding Cape Horn and finally reaching Valparaiso, Chile. A stay of six weeks in that port found the ship and its crew again under sail, this time with Callao, Peru, as their destination. After a nine months' service at that place the ship returned to Valparaiso, and it was there that Mr. Singley retired from the service for the purpose of visiting the interior of the country, finally returning and remaining in the city one year before resuming his sea-faring life.

The year 1842 again found Mr. Singley in the marine service, this time as master of the ship Cabija. He continued in the service only about five years, however, for in 1847 he took up the life of the landsman in Lima, Peru, later removing to Callao, in which latter place he engaged in merchandising until late in the year 1848. The news of the finding of gold in California was the means of his closing out his interests in the latter city and at once starting for the mines. January 1, 1849, was memorable as the day he set sail on the steamship California, and February 28 following he was rejoiced to enter the Golden Gate at San Francisco. He lost no unnecessary time in making his way to the mines on the middle fork of the American river, near Michigan bluff, his route there taking him through Sonoma. His mining experiences proved detrimental to his health, and after remaining there six months he was obliged to leave that part of the country. Going to Sutterville he there found employment as clerk in the mercantile establishment of McDougal and Blackburn, and remained in the employ of this firm until the fall of 1849, when he removed to San Francisco.

Mr. Singley made the trip to California alone, having left his wife and children in Peru, but January 25, 1850, they joined him in their new home in San Francisco. For a time they continued in this city, but July, 1850, found



J. M. Collins

them in Petaluma, Sonoma county, and this has been the home of the family almost continuously since.

Mr. Singley was a man of versatile ability and his willingness to do whatever lay in his power to assist the struggling village in its upward way found him interested in all departments of activity. In 1857 his fellow-citizens expressed their regard for his ability as a leader in electing him to represent them in the lower house of the state legislature, a position which he filled acceptably for one term. He also served three years as county supervisor, being a member of the first board, and during one year he served as president of the board. During the early days of his residence here he was elected a member of the board of education of Petaluma, remaining upon it for twenty-five years, during eighteen years of this time serving as president of the board. He was appointed the first station agent at Petaluma for the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company under the Donahue régime, and as such he had the honor of selling the first railroad ticket in the county.

While in Lima, Peru, South America, Mr. Singley was united in marriage with Miss Jane Villalta, who was born in that city June 24, 1824. The following children were born of their marriage: Mattie, now the wife of B. F. Cox, of Petaluma; Mary J., now Mrs. John Field, of Cloverdale; Charles E., of New York City, with Wells-Fargo Express Co.; George W., local freight agent of the N. W. P. R. R. in San Francisco; Katherine, now Mrs. S. B. Blake, of San Luis Obispo; Frank B., city clerk and auditor of Petaluma; and Gertrude, now the wife of Easton Mills, of San Luis Obispo.

Mr. Singley was a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, having served as Master, High Priest and Commander. On March 2, 1898, he passed away deeply mourned by family and friends, for all who knew him loved and honored him. His widow is now residing in Petaluma at the old home, now the oldest settler in the city.

F. M. COLLINS.

The present tax collector of Sonoma county is the gentleman whose name heads this article, and who has been the incumbent of this position since 1906, having been re-elected in the fall of 1910. A man of excellent business capacity and judgment, well educated and progressive, he is numbered among the substantial citizens of the county, where he has made his home for nearly forty years.

A native of the east, Mr. Collins was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., October 28, 1845, the son of a farmer. At the age of twelve years he left home and struck out in the world on his own account, for three years working in a dairy owned by Lieutenant Morgan. Spending another year in that same business, he then returned to the home farm and remained until he was twenty-one years old, assisting his father with the duties of the farm. In Watertown, June 6, 1867, when he was twenty-one years old, he was married to Miss Mary R. Mott. After their marriage the young people went to house-keeping on a farm, where they remained for one year. In the meantime Mr. Collins had decided to learn the trade of miller, and, apprenticing himself to the trade, learned it in all its details, and later followed it for four years in his native

state. Two years of this time he had charge of a five-stone mill on the Black river, in Jefferson county. It was with this varied experience to his credit that he left the east and came to California in 1872. Coming direct to Sonoma county he located in Petaluma and established a dairy business. Pleased with the locality in which he had elected to make his home he threw his best efforts and energy in any cause that had a beneficial tendency to community or county, and the interest then awakened has never grown less, but on the contrary has increased from year to year.

Recognizing this interest his fellow-citizens were not long in appropriating it to the benefit of the town, and while he was engaged in farming near Petaluma he was made overseer of the road district, and for ten years was continuously kept in that position. His ability for serving the public efficiently was shown when he was made city marshal and tax collector of Petaluma, a position which he filled acceptably for the period of nineteen years and two weeks. He had given up farming and embarked in the livery business in Petaluma, where he became one of the pioneers in that line. His interest in Republican politics was very active, and it was on that ticket that, in 1906, he became a candidate for the office of county tax collector, was elected by a good majority and served his constituents well in that important office. That his service had been acceptable was made manifest by his re-election to the same position in November, 1910. Upon being elected to office it necessitated his removal from Petaluma, from the friends he had made during his long residence there, to the county seat, which place has since been his home. Mr. Collins is well known, belonging to the Masons, in which order he has attained to the Knights Templar degree, the Druids, Eagles and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BODWELL.

The life of the pioneer settler, filled with unusual and often thrilling experiences, will ever form interesting reading to those generations which follow him and who unconsciously accept as commonplaces the privileges and luxuries of a civilization that but for him would have been unknown. Among the hardy upbuilders of this commonwealth mention belongs to Charles A. Bodwell, who throughout his life has depicted those sterling and persevering traits of character which have come to him as a heritage from a long line of New England ancestors. He was born in Farmington township, Hartford county, Conn., November 24, 1822, one of the four children born to his parents, Augustus and Olive Williams (Buck) Bodwell, the former of native of Simsbury and the latter of Farmington township, Hartford county, Conn. On the paternal side his grandmother Mary (Mather) Bodwell, came of old Plymouth Rock ancestry, and during her girlhood she made her home with an uncle, Colonel Willis, upon whose land grew the Charter Oak, so notable in the history of this country. The parents passed their entire lives in Connecticut, the father passing away at the age of eighty-four and the death of the mother occurring January 12, 1839.

Charles A. Bodwell was reared on the home farm, and the education which he received in the district schools was supplemented by a course in Farmington Academy. With the close of his school days he determined to carry out a plan

which had been forming in his mind for some time, which was to take up the study of drugs, and in pursuit of this idea he went to Hartford, Conn., and entered the drug store of Lee & Butler, well known in the wholesale and retail drug trade. Ultimately the business was purchased by his brother, Woodbridge Bodwell, who after three years sold the business to another brother, George Bodwell. Charles A. Bodwell continued in the employ of his brother until March, 1849, when he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he joined a party bound for Salt Lake City, under the management of Livingston & Kinkadee. The stock of merchandise which they brought with them was the first general assortment of this line that was ever opened up in Salt Lake. From Omaha the party traveled in company with a Mormon train of one hundred wagons for freighting the goods, and after being six months on the way, finally reached their destination. By this time the Mormons were in sad need of supplies, having nothing except what they brought with them when the territory was opened in 1847. The owners of the stock persuaded Mr. Bodwell to remain in their employ and the following spring he and Mr. Livingston returned east for more goods to replenish their stock. The trip east was made in an army ambulance with \$20,000 in gold dust under the seat. The Pawnees tried to stampede them at Oak Grove, but Mr. Bodwell drew a revolver and a moment of hesitation on the part of the Indians gave him the mastery of the situation. Mr. Livingston's duty was the purchasing of the goods, while Mr. Bodwell selected and purchased the cattle for the train. The latter were taken from Independence, Mo., to Table Creek, at old Fort Kearney, whither Livingston had brought the merchandise by steamer. At this point the wagon train was made up and put in charge of Trainmaster A. O. Smoot, prominent in Mormon circles and probably the father of Senator Smoot. The leaders of the enterprise preceded the wagon-train and reached Salt Lake City in twenty-four days. Mr. Bodwell remained in Salt Lake City until the spring of 1851, when he went to Fort Hall, from there he went to Thomas Fork, Idaho, east of Soda Springs, and close to the Utah line. There he built a toll-bridge over the Thomas fork, a branch of Bear river, by means of which he hoped to reap an income from the immigrants who were then going westward. Travel that year, however, proved exceptionally light, and after conducting the business for about a year, he gave it up. A better fortune awaited his successors, for the following year they made about \$15,000 on the toll of immigrants.

From Thomas fork Mr. Bodwell went to Kansas, settling at a trading post on Grasshopper creek, on the Santa Fe trail, one mile south of Grasshopper Falls, now Valley Falls, Kans., and about forty miles from Leavenworth. During the year that he remained there he carried on a trading business with the Indians, after which he came to California with a herd of cattle belonging to Young & Ross. After he had been in the state about a year, the cattle in the meantime becoming marketable, he removed to San Francisco and disposed of his stock, after which he established himself in the hay and grain business. His identification with Sonoma dates from the fall of 1856, at which time he purchased four hundred and eighty-five acres of land in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. B. Lewis. Mr. Bodwell made his home on the land until 1864, when he sold his interest to the present owner and with the proceeds purchased the home in which he now resides at Lakeville, Vallejo township. Here his property consists of two hundred and fifty-five acres of excellent farming land, which he

devotes to general farming and stock-raising. In 1879 he built what is known as Bodwell Landing, which is a wharf for steamers and vessels which ply Petaluma creek.

In his marriage, which occurred in 1864, Mr. Bodwell was united with a native New Englander in Miss Charlotte Frances Chadbourne, who was born in Baldwin, Me., October 17, 1836, and who came to California with her brother in the fall of 1861. Two children were born of this marriage, Charles A. Jr., and Charlotte Elizabeth. The son married Miss Beda Sperry, the daughter of Austin Sperry, the founder and president of the Sperry Flour Company; they have one child, Sperry Augustus, and make their home in San Francisco, where Mr. Bodwell is a civil engineer and surveyor. Charlotte E. Bodwell became the wife of Ross Morgan, of Oakland, Cal. Politically Mr. Bodwell has always espoused Republican principles. Always interested in measures for the public good, he is ever found in the forefront of projects which tend to upbuild the community in which he lives. During the year 1856 he was a member of the vigilance committee, at the time James King was killed by James P. Casey, and he took an active part in establishing law and order in the city. On May 5, 1875, Mr. Bodwell was appointed postmaster of Lakeville, a position which he has since filled with efficiency. Although nearing the ninetieth milestone in life's journey, Mr. Bodwell is young at heart and as interested in the welfare of his community, state and nation as he was in years past, when an active participant in the affairs of life.

WILLIAM ALBERT DAYTON.

Ranching and milling activities have occupied the attention of William Albert Dayton throughout all of his mature years, and have formed the foundation of his present substantial prosperity, whereby is accorded a place among the influential and successful native sons of Sonoma county. To an exceptional degree he is conversant with the lumber industry along the coast, and as a member of the Laton Lumber and Investment Company at Markham, this county, he has identified himself intimately with a well-known concern organized for the development of local realty and lumber interests. The ranch which he owns and which stands near Duncans Mills comprises eight hundred and seventy-six acres of land. Almost all of this vast tract is in meadow, pasture or timber, there being an immense amount of fine lumber in the forests that eventually will net its owner a rich return for his investment. In common with other residents of the county he has taken up the fruit industry during recent years, and on his place there is now to be seen nine acres in apple trees of the choicest varieties suited to the locality.

A lifelong resident of Sonoma county, William Albert Dayton was born August 23, 1859, being a son of Alexander and Catharine Dayton, the latter born in New York state and reared at Nauvoo, in Hancock county, Ill. While Illinois was yet at the edge of the frontier Alexander Dayton was born there in 1833, and from there he came to California in 1856 via the Isthmus of Panama, settling in Sonoma county and taking up the occupation of a rancher, to which he devoted his remaining days. Practically all of his life was passed near the



Gen. M. G. Vallejo.

boundaries of civilization. Hence he had few or no advantages, yet he was a man of sturdy common sense, a large store of self-acquired frontier lore and pioneer resourcefulness. In his family there were four children, John Joseph, William Albert, Henry and Anna. The eldest son, by his union with a young lady born in San Francisco, has four children, John Joseph, Jr., Willard Kief, Hazel W. (Mrs. Frank Reigo) and Eveline.

After having started out as a rancher Mr. Dayton was ready to establish a home of his own and he then married Julia Recilia Lundquist, who was born in Sweden July 13, 1869. By this union there are two children, Earl T. and Leslie V. Mrs. Dayton is a daughter of A. and Amelia Lundquist, natives of Sweden, the former born in 1826, and reared in his native land. It was not until 1880 that he brought his wife and children to the United States. Ever since then he has resided in California and now makes his home in Lake county. In the Lundquist family there are nine children, namely: Joel, who is married and has two sons, Andrew and Philip; Levi, who married Ruby Dearborn and has five children, Louis, Dell, Elma, Ida and Juanita; Henry; David; Caleb, who married Irma Cottrell and has six children, Leonard, Albert, Harold, Virgil, Norma and Alice; Reuben; Eleanor, Mrs. Henry Lindholm, who has five children, Reuben A., Hugo, Lawrence, Hallie A. and Hilda C.; Julia and Victoria. The Dayton family are identified with the Baptist Church and contribute to its maintenance, as well as to philanthropic enterprises calculated to promote the happiness of deserving people. In political affiliations Mr. Dayton has been associated with the Republican party ever since he attained his majority and he has given his ballot and influence wholly to aid in the success of his chosen political organization. The people in the vicinity of Duncans Mills hold him in the highest regard, for by a lifetime spent in the same county he has proved the value of his citizenship, the integrity of his principles and the nobility of his character.

GEN. M. G. VALLEJO.

January 18, 1890, was the date of the death of Gen. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, in Sonoma, and marks the close of one of the most brilliant careers in the history of the commonwealth of California. His hands did much in shaping the destiny of this magnificent state, and the great heart of the man was constantly manifested in his benefactions and acts of kindness to those less favored.

Of Spanish origin, the first of the family of whom we have any authentic knowledge is Don Geronimo Vallejo, a native of Spain, who with his wife, before her marriage Dona Antonia Gomez, came as an official of the Spanish government and settled in Mexico, there passing the remainder of his days. Among the children of this marriage was Don Ignacio Vicente Ferrer Vallejo, who was born in the state of Jalisco, Mexico, near Guadalajara, in 1748, and died in Monterey, Cal., in 1832. He was destined to be a leader among his people, and as judge of the country, was sent by the king up the coast to make a report of the Spanish expeditions to the north. The commission executed satisfactorily, he returned to Monterey, Cal., where he located permanently. In the meantime he became interested in the various missions along the coast and gave invaluable assistance to the missionaries. His marriage united him with the young and beautiful Spanish senorita, Marie Antonia Lugo, between whose ages there was

a great disparity, he being twenty-one years her senior, but nevertheless their union was one of continued bliss and happiness. Both lived to good old ages, and after his death she survived only a few years, passing away at the age of seventy-nine.

Thirteen children were born to this couple, of whom the eighth child was Mariano G. Vallejo, the subject of this sketch, who was born July 7, 1808, in the old town of Monterey, Cal. During his boyhood the facilities for obtaining an education were exceedingly meagre, and after complaint had been made to the Mexican governor, Professor Azpiroz was sent from Mexico to become public instructor at Monterey. It was due to the invaluable assistance of the latter that Mariano Vallejo was able to lay the good foundation for the broad, deep knowledge that he later acquired. Not only was his mind capable of acquiring knowledge quickly, but once acquired it was never forgotten, his mind to the last being a perfect store-house of facts that had been utterly forgotten by his contemporaries. Far from being a recluse, he yet had a most tender affection for his books, and was never so happy as when poring over one of his beloved volumes. All of his reading was along practical lines, and he sought to put into practice the lessons which he learned thereby. Even more than was his father, he was destined to come into prominence as a man of power in his community, and he bravely and courageously accepted the duties as they came to him, and handled them with a master hand. At the age of sixteen years he took his place in the ranks of the standing army of Mexico, and at the same time held the responsible position of private secretary to the governor. It was while filling this position that he had the honor of drawing up the articles of capitulation that acknowledged the surrender of Spanish forces to the Mexican government. Military leadership was strongly marked in the make-up of the young soldier, and upon attaining his majority he was put in command of the presidio of San Francisco. Upon the deposition of Governor Chico in 1836 Vallejo's popularity with the people placed him in the gubernatorial chair. He accepted the appointment, but immediately turned the reins of civil authority over to Alvarado, president of the territorial deputation, he himself retaining control of the military forces.

The first town laid out in California north of the bay of San Francisco was Sonoma, and General Vallejo established the lines and boundaries alone with the aid of a pocket compass. As early as 1838 he had brought from the city of Mexico a complete printing outfit, by means of which he reached his people through published addresses. He was an indefatigable worker, and it is said that he himself set the type, worked the press, bound the pamphlets and distributed them with his own hands.

His control as director of colonization extended over a great area of country that has since become one of the most productive agricultural districts in the state. This was known as the Petaluma rancho, including Petaluma, Vallejo, Vacaville and Santa Rosa, and here he inaugurated an agricultural industry that he little dreamed would assume the magnificent proportions that prevail today. The young settlement flourished under the leadership of Vallejo, who though born to military life, took gracefully to agriculture and stock-raising, and at considerable expense brought horses and cattle from the southern country, from which grew the large herds which he owned.

In 1852 after his vineyard was well established, General Vallejo began the erection of the house in which he was to spend his last days. The lumber for this mansion was hauled by teams from Vallejo; the brick was brought from the Sandwich Islands, and the marble mantle-pieces were purchased in Honolulu. Even at \$17 a day it was difficult to get carpenters to carry forward the work. It is estimated that the house cost \$50,000. The grounds were in keeping with the residence, orange, lemon and evergreen trees being planted, and two magnificent marble fountains added further beauty to the lawns. In gratification of an extravagant whim he sent to Germany for a large pavilion made of bamboo, iron and glass. This he erected at Lachryma Montis as a summer house for his children, entailing an expenditure of \$80,000. All that now remains of this beautiful piece of architecture are the pillars, in the form of battle-axes, which now serve as posts for the fence that surrounds the private property. Here in the midst of luxurious surroundings the later years of General Vallejo were passed quietly, although he was constantly sought to take part in public and upbuilding measures. For several years he was treasurer of the State Horticultural Society and for many years was a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he was the oldest representative.

Although at one time a man of vast wealth, General Vallejo died a poor man. He owned the homestead at Sonoma and the Pajaro ranch in Monterey county, inherited from his father, but aside from these he had nothing. Incidents of his great generosity were numerous and were the cause of the great lessening in his fortunes.

General Vallejo's marriage united him with Francisca Benicia Carrillo, who was born in San Diego, Cal., of Spanish ancestry, and died January 30, 1891. Sixteen children were born of their union. Andronico died in infancy; the second child to bear the name of Andronico died after reaching maturity; Epifania G. became the wife of Gen. John B. Frisbie; Adela R., deceased, became the wife of L. C. Frisbie, M. D.; Natalia became the wife of Attila Haraszthy; Plutarco died in infancy; Platon was a physician of Vallejo; Guadalupe died in infancy; Jovita married Arpad Haraszthy; Uladislao E. was the next in order of birth; Benicia died in infancy; Plutarco, the second of that name, also died in infancy; Napoleon P. was the next child; Benicia, the second of that name, died young; Louisa is the widow of R. Emparan; and Maria is the wife of Harry Cutter.

One of General Vallejo's younger children, Mrs. Louisa Emparan, was born at her present home, Lachryma Montis, in the town of Sonoma, where she now owns about three hundred acres of her father's old homestead. She is the widow of Ricardo R. de Emparan, a native of Mexico, and at one time consul to San Diego, and later holding this appointment at San Francisco. He died in Mexico in June, 1902, leaving besides his wife three children, Anita, the wife of A. M. Thomson, M. D., of Sonoma, Carlos and Raoul.

GLENN E. MURDOCK.

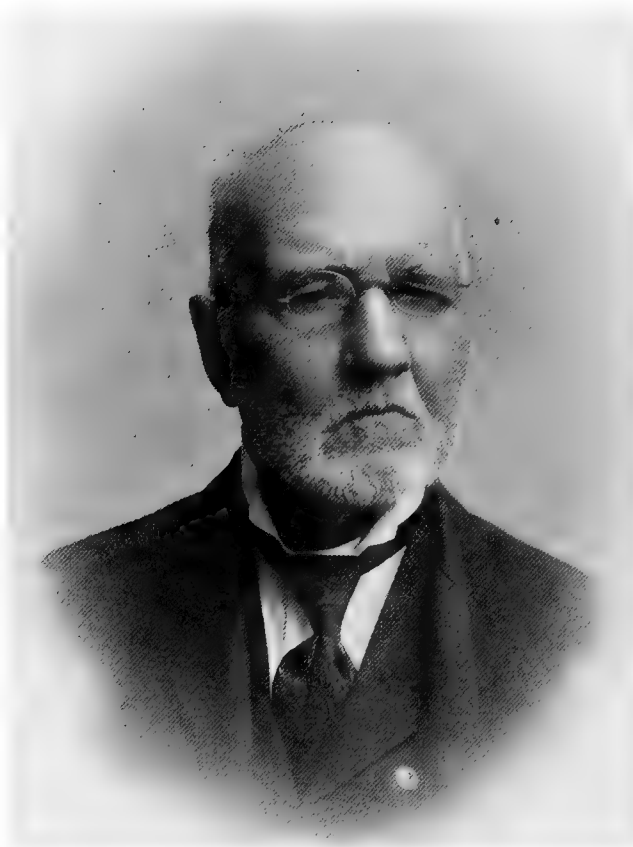
Deservedly popular in his community, Glenn E. Murdock sustains the good opinion which he has won through the evidence of many worthy attributes in the past and in the present fulfilling the high expectations which his friends have cherished in regard to his future. He is now occupying the position of county

treasurer of Sonoma county, an office which, through re-election, he has held since 1902. The manner in which he discharges his duties has won the commendation of the citizens of the county, especially that of the members of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch and loyal adherent, and through whose influence he was chosen to the position.

Not only is Mr. Murdock a native son of the Golden state, but he is also a native of the city and county in which he now resides, having been born in Santa Rosa, August 1, 1874. He is a son of Lewis A. and Mary (Mize) Murdock, the father a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati, and the mother a native of Wisconsin. In his native state the father was reared to manhood, but when the gold discovery in California caused such widespread interest throughout the length and breadth of the land he was filled with a new and strange interest in this Pacific commonwealth, and determined to take his chances with the thousands of others who were coming to the west. The voyage was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and from the metropolis, where the vessel landed, he made his way to the Sacramento valley, settling at Knight's Landing in the early '50s. Prospecting and mining he followed with fairly good success, combining this with farming until removing to Sonoma county about the year 1870. Here, just north of Santa Rosa, he purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, near where the county farm now is. Here he carried on ranching successfully throughout the remainder of his life, or for about thirty-six years, his death occurring February 22, 1906. He was a Mason in high standing in the various branches of the order, including the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and Eastern Star, and he also belonged to the Amaranths. Five children were born of the marriage of Lewis A. and Mary (Mize) Murdock, three now living as follows: Ella, who became the wife of W. C. Rodgers, of Santa Rosa; Glenn E.; and Edna, a public school teacher in Santa Rosa.

Primarily educated in the public schools of Santa Rosa, Glenn E. Murdock followed this training by a course in the State University at Berkeley, from which institution he graduated in 1897. Thereafter he put his recently acquired knowledge to account in accepting a position as instructor of English and history in the Healdsburg schools, following this some time later by becoming principal of the high school of Sonoma. He had occupied this position but one year when his fellow-citizens showed their appreciation of his ability for public office by electing him to the office of county treasurer in 1902, a position which he has continued to hold through re-election, which is undeniable evidence of his ability and of satisfaction on the part of his constituents that they made no mistake in their choice of a candidate for this important office. In addition to his public duties he also maintains the old homestead ranch near Santa Rosa, besides which he is one of the directors of the Santa Rosa bank.

Mr. Murdock's marriage, which occurred June 1, 1904, united him with Miss Abby P. Elliot, one of his class-mates in the Santa Rosa high school and also in the State University, and who prior to her marriage was a member of the high school faculty of Ukiah, Mendocino county. She was a daughter of William R. Elliot, formerly a resident of Santa Rosa, but latterly of Ukiah, where his death occurred. He and his wife, the latter now a resident of Santa Rosa, were pioneer settlers in the Guerneville district, and throughout his life in the west Mr.



G. V. Whitaker

Elliot was a well-known lumberman. As was his father before him, Mr. Murdock is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Sotoyome Lodge of Healdsburg, and the Eastern Star, is secretary of the Royal Arch Chapter of Santa Rosa, and also holds membership in the commandery and Scottish Rite and the Court of Amaranth. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Santa Rosa Masonic Hall Association. Among his associates Mr. Murdock enjoys the confidence born of well-applied industry, personal integrity, and devotion to the welfare of his home town and county.

GEORGE NAPOLEON WHITAKER.

Characteristics of four of the sturdiest nations of the globe contributed to the well-being of this pioneer settler of California, English, Welsh, German and Irish, a harmonious blending of which made it possible for California to write the name of George N. Whitaker in the list of her upbuilders and progressive citizens. Some time previous to the Revolutionary war the great grandfather, John Whitaker, had left England for the new world, making settlement in North Carolina, and in the conflict between the Mother Country and the colonies he took sides with the latter, rendering valiant service as a member of a cavalry company. His marriage united him with a native of Wales, who had come to this country in her girlhood. The maternal great-grandfather, James Phillips, was a native of Germany, who upon immigrating to the United States settled in Pennsylvania and there reared his family. One of the sons of this immigrant was James Phillips, who figured in the war of 1812. His marriage united him with a woman of Irish ancestry who had come to the United States with her parents in girlhood.

The immediate progenitors of George N. Whitaker were John Mc and Jane C. (Phillips) Whitaker, both of whom were born in Clermont county, Ohio. Though born and reared in Ohio, much of the early married life of the parents was passed in Indiana, and there it was, in Door Prairie, that the birth of George N. occurred July 27, 1834. When he was a child of two years the family home was transferred to Iowa, the crossing over the Father of Waters being made at Fort Madison, on the ice in January. Settlement was made in Van Buren county on Lick creek, the creek being so named for a large deer lick at its union with the Des Moines river. Iowa was then a territory, inhabited almost entirely by Indians, and in this frontier country the father split rails and erected a rail pen in which to house his family for the remainder of the winter, 1836-37. Grass was stuffed between the rails to keep out the snow and wind as much as possible, but in spite of the most ingenious efforts on the part of the mother the children suffered with the intense cold of that memorable winter. Charles Bogart and family had accompanied the Whitakers to Iowa and they also made settlement on Lick creek, the two families comprising the only white people between that point and Fort Madison (forty miles), where they had to go for provisions. The settlement was located only twenty-six miles east of the Indian Territory line, in fact Indians were the nearest neighbors of the two white families. Their visits were welcomed rather than feared by the newcomers, for they were friendly and peaceable and the boys and girls were able to understand and speak the Indian language in a short time.

Directly east of the camp where the family had passed the first winter the father took up a quarter section of land from the government and began its cultivation. With the passing of years he lived to see this once wild; uninhabited country the populous and prosperous country which it later became. School facilities were conspicuous by their absence, but as the little settlement grew the settlers banded together in an effort to provide instruction for their children, the parents up to this time teaching the children in their homes. A log school house was built for the accommodation of the children, and there they diligently conned their lessons during the three or four months of winter that the school was in session. The expense of the teacher's salary was borne by the parents and the teacher "boarded around" among the families. While he was still very young George N. Whitaker was of great assistance to his father in the maintenance of the home farm, and year after year found him doing his duty faithfully in this respect during the summer months, while during the winters he attended school. It was while engaged in the daily round of duties on the farm that he became interested in California through the reports of the finding of gold, and his homely duties were thereafter performed with less interest. Finally, when he was eighteen years of age, he and an older brother, W. S. Whitaker, and William Robison, set out from Iowa to cross the plains, in the summer of 1853, and July 25 they ended their long journey at Sacramento.

No serious mishap befell the young travelers at the hands of the Indians, although the year of 1853 was especially disastrous to emigrants. The Sioux Indians were on the warpath and as they owned all of the territory from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains and from the Texas border as far north as Canada, it may be well understood why travelers took their lives in their hands when they attempted to cross the broad plains. The six hundred miles through the Indian territory was attended by many dangers, but young Whitaker and his brother had lived among the Indians all of their boyhood lives and were not readily frightened by the approaches of the dusky foe. In fact, Mr. Whitaker said that only once throughout the entire journey did he experience the least uneasiness, this happening along the Platte river about one hundred miles below Fort Laramie. It was the custom for the leader of the train to ride ahead during the latter part of the day to locate the camp for the night, selecting a good watering place and where there was also plenty of feed for the cattle. The captain of the party, Mr. Fordyce, had followed the usual custom on the day of this incident, but he had been gone only a short time when the party was startled to see horsemen riding rapidly toward them. As the riders drew nearer to the train they were recognized as the captain and nine Sioux Indians. They stopped at once, and every man who could leave his team went for his gun. Riding up to his companions Fordyce said: "Boys, get around these redskins, but don't shoot, they practically gave in to captivity." They were made to dismount, stack their bows and arrows and were kept closely guarded. The wagons were corralled and the teams were turned across a slough that made an island between the mainland and the river and forming an ideal place in case of danger. The animals belonging to the Indians were turned in with the other stock. The redmen were given all the food they desired and were treated kindly by their captors, but care was taken to keep their bows and

arrows out of their reach. With the approach of bed-time the captain said: "Boys, see that your guns are all right, as you may have use for them tonight." The Indians were made to lie down in their blankets and two trusty guards were placed over them to see that none escaped. With the dawn of the morning everyone in camp was up, asking each other how they had slept, and it was found that no one had had a wink of sleep, and from appearances it was safe to presume that the Indians had passed a wakeful night also. During the night one of the Indians arose and attempted to follow the guards, but he was ordered back to bed and no further trouble was given from that score. A hearty breakfast was provided the redmen and after finishing their meal they were allowed to prepare for the mount with their blankets instead of saddles. Careful guard was kept over them until they were ready to start, then Captain Fordyce and several others shook hands with them, gave them their bows and arrows and then gave the sign to mount. The Indians and the emigrants started on the march together, but the former struck out into the open country, without road or path, apparently in no hurry however, for as far as the travelers could see they walked their animals. All of the Indians had very fine looking American horses except one, who had a large mule, the rider of the latter being a fine-looking half-breed who it was thought could speak English, as he seemed to be the spokesman of the band. Mr. Whitaker distinctly recalled the incidents of this overland journey and of the many experiences of his long life, singled out the summer of '53 as the most enjoyable.

As has been stated the party arrived in Sacramento July 25, after which for two weeks Mr. Whitaker worked on the dairy ranch of an older brother, three miles south of that city. At the end of this time, the cattle having rested from the long trip across the plains, George N. and W. S. Whitaker and Mr. Robison came to Sonoma county, near Tomales, where another of the Whitaker brothers resided, and here the party remained until the setting in of the rainy season. George N. and W. S. ("Win" as he was familiarly known) then set out for the mines of Eldorado county, at Drytown, covering the entire distance on foot, and in the following spring they were joined by Mr. Robison, the three then going to Grizzly Flat. It was while in the first mentioned place that G. N. suffered with an attack of chills and fever, finally removing to Drytown, and as soon as he was able, undertook work on a vegetable ranch, in so doing acting on the advice of a physician. In the fall, however, he was able to return to Grizzly Flat and resume mining operations with his brother and Mr. Robison. Altogether he remained in the west about three years, July of 1856 finding him on his way to Iowa in company with his brother and friend, the trip being made by way of Panama to New York City.

Soon after his return from the west Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage with Miss Elmira E. Day, the ceremony being performed October 28, 1856. Mrs. Whitaker is a native of Ohio, her birth occurring in Hamilton county April 13, 1836. After their marriage the young people settled down on a farm in Iowa, and for about six years Mr. Whitaker diligently tilled the soil with apparent content. Another attack of the western fever seized him at this time and in 1863 he again set out for the west, accompanied by the brother who made the journey ten years previously and by his wife and three children. The journey was made overland with mule teams, and settlement was first made

in San Luis Obispo county. It was Mr. Whitaker's original intention to embark in the sheep business, but the plan failed of fulfillment through inability to find suitable range land. Land at that time was held in large Spanish grants, the owners of which were unwilling to sell parts of the tracts, and the settlers were few indeed who could at that time satisfy their longings to become land owners. George N. soon afterward came to Sonoma county to locate, but his brother W. S. continued to make his home in San Luis Obispo county throughout the remainder of his life. For a time after locating in Sonoma county G. N. Whitaker made his home on rented property, but November, 1866, marked the date of his purchase in Bennett valley, and throughout the remainder of his life there was no indication of a desire on his part to locate elsewhere. The original purchase of one hundred and sixty acres was added to from time to time as it was possible to do so, until he finally owned four hundred and forty acres of fine land all in one body. Probably no resident of Sonoma county was more deserving of credit for the firm and steady advance along agricultural and horticultural lines than George N. Whitaker, and as an evidence of the esteem in which his opinion was held on these subjects it is sufficient to state that for twenty-two years he was statistical correspondent for the agricultural department at Washington, D. C. To him also belonged credit for the organization of the Sonoma County Farmers Club, an organization composed of live, thoroughgoing ranchers like himself, and the result of their co-operation was the means of spreading enthusiasm and raising the agricultural standard of the county. For forty-two years his slogan was "apples and prunes, apples and fruit and apples and co-operation," and in his later years he enjoyed the results of his long-standing convictions in seeing Sonoma county take her rightful place as one of California's rich agricultural centers.

No history of the life of Mr. Whitaker would be complete without mention of his deep interest in the Grange movement, and his connection therewith may be read in detail in an article entitled "Farmers Organizations" to be found in the history section of this volume. The first harvest feast was held at his home, and everything on the bill of fare was produced on his ranch, and served at the tables by his wife. The deputy organizer at the conclusion of the feast declared he was "too full for utterance," but nevertheless made known his sentiments to the effect that it was no "imaginary dinner" and offered a toast that Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker were the "largest, whole-souled grangers in the state." For many years Mr. Whitaker was chairman and secretary of the Sonoma County Farmers Club, president and secretary of the Sonoma County Horticultural Society, holding these offices also in the local Farmers Alliance and the County Alliance, besides which in the Bennett Valley Grange he served as secretary for nine years, master two terms and treasurer eight years. In the Pomona Grange he held the office of master for two years, secretary for eight years, and was the efficient treasurer for fifteen years. After having served as a member of the executive committee of the State Grange for eight years he declined re-election to office, although to the end of his life he still retained his old-time interest in the movement which had been dear to his heart for so many years. At the time of his death, June 22, 1911, he was the only charter member of Pomona Grange, one of three of Bennett Valley Grange, and as



Wesley Moch

far as known was the last survivor of the train in which he crossed the plains in 1853.

Ten children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, of whom the three eldest were born in Iowa and accompanied their parents to California in 1863. Named in the order of their birth the children are as follows: Wilson R.; John B.; James P.; William H.; Kate R., who died in April, 1904; Arthur S.; Walter L.; Rhoda M.; Mark S.; and Rosa A., the latter of whom died in 1890. Four of the children still reside with the mother on the family home in Bennett valley.

Death came to Mr. Whitaker suddenly during the still hours of night, and as he had been in his usual good health for many months, the news of his sudden death came as a great shock to his family and friends.

WESLEY MOCK.

Throughout the entire history of the world there always have been some who sought ease and the comforts of existence along sunshiny paths, while others, stout of limb and blind to hardships, followed pioneer paths in the vanguard of civilization. To the latter class belonged that sturdy pioneer, Wesley Mock, whose destiny it was to be identified with pioneer labors in the Missouri river valley and along the Pacific coast. Nature qualified him for the life of a frontiersman. Dangers failed to daunt him and perils but aroused his courage to greater heights. Inured to physical privation, he followed the road whither fate led him and out of discomfort, peril and sacrifices he eventually won honor, success and influence. From the time of the admission of California as a state until the time of his demise he followed every phase of the development of the commonwealth, participated in all efforts at local upbuilding and, as he gazed backward in his old age over the strenuous years gone by, with their triumphs and their toil, he could well feel that he had borne an honorable part in the wonderful work of advancement whereby the state had risen to a front rank among the galaxy of stars adorning the flag of our country.

The lineage of the Mock family is traced back to Germany, but several generations have lived and labored in the new world. David and Elizabeth Mock were born in Pennsylvania, and during early years learned to speak fluently in both the English and the German languages. From the Keystone state they removed to North Carolina and for twenty years he served as clerk of Davidson county, where also for a long period he acted as postmaster at Fairgrove. Throughout the county he was favorably known and highly honored. Although differing in many opinions from his southern neighbors they rendered a full meed of praise to his strict honesty and painstaking industry, and he in turn admired their courteous chivalry and high spirits. In his family there were seven sons and six daughters, namely: Charles, William, Christena, Franklin, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, David, Margaret, Wesley, Mary, Martha and George.

The eldest daughter of the household had become the wife of Dr. H. C. Davis, and had removed with him to Missouri about the year 1834. The long and dangerous journey ended, she had written back from the new home glowing

accounts of Missouri, its fertile soil and undeveloped resources. These inviting descriptions induced the father to decide to remove to the newer country. In 1835 he packed the household necessities in two wagons, provided a large supply of provisions and started on the tedious trip. A carriage was taken along, and in it rode the mother with the little ones. Among the children was eight-year-old Wesley, who had been born April 12, 1827, during the residence of the family in Davidson county. Although so young, the boy possessed a retentive mind and an eagerness to learn, so that the journey made a lasting impression upon his memory, and years afterward he accurately recounted incidents connected with the month spent between the old home and the new.

Arriving at their destination David Mock, with the assistance of his eldest sons, cut timber and hewed logs with which he constructed a cabin without the use of a nail. The little house furnished a shelter for the family and offered a kindly hospitality to belated travelers en route to the nearest postoffice, which was sixteen miles distant from the farm. It was the task of the sons to go upon hunting expeditions, and from these they invariably returned with an abundance of game, the family thus securing the meat necessary for the table. With the passing years the boy grew to manhood and gained a broad fund of information from habits of close observation rather than from any extended study of text-books. A great change came into his life when, in the year 1848, the United States government arranged to build a line of military posts from the Missouri river to Oregon, and appointed Colonel Powell commander of the large expedition organized for the purpose named.

A party of six men went from the neighborhood in which Wesley Mock lived, and he was one of the number, his particular task being the driving of five yoke of oxen. Many bands of Indians were met, but the company was so large that the savages dared not molest them, although they annoyed them to a degree by their frequent depredations. The work for the government completed, Mr. Mock returned to the east, but had scarcely reached the old Missouri home again when he heard of the discovery of gold in California, and this interesting news excited him to such an extent that he lost no time in making preparations to go west. May 10, 1849, he joined a large expedition bound for the coast, and with this party he crossed the plains, meanwhile meeting with many thrilling experiences and undergoing frequent perils in encounters with the Indians. The company disbanded October 28, 1849, near Red Bluff, in the Sacramento valley, and its various members sought the localities desired by them.

The first mining experience gained by Mr. Mock was at Missouri Bar on the Feather river, and later he mined at Foster's Bar on the Yuba river. At the expiration of three years devoted to mining he turned his attention to other lines of industrial activity. For some time he lived in Petaluma. From there he came to Santa Rosa during the early '60s. Four miles from town he took up a quarter section at Belleview, and at once began the transformation of the tract from a barren waste into a productive dairy ranch, well supplied with milch cows, provided with large pastures and meadows, and to a small extent utilized in the raising of grain. Throughout the balance of his useful existence he engaged in ranching and made the dairy industry his specialty. In advanced years he retired from the most arduous of his labors and established a home

in the city of Santa Rosa, where he died October 1, 1909, having been an argonaut and a resident of California for sixty years lacking one week.

At the time of coming to the west Mr. Mock had no domestic ties, and he was still a bachelor when he came to Sonoma county. His marriage was solemnized near Petaluma, November 13, 1853, and united him with Miss Sarah Jane Thornton, a native of Howard, Mo. During the early part of 1853 she had crossed the plains from Missouri to California, and had made the long journey with relatives, riding in a wagon drawn by oxen. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by Father Waugh, one of the beloved pioneer preachers of the country, and the marriage certificate was signed by James G. Fair and Robert Thompson. Six children were born of the union, namely: Sarah A., who died at twelve years; Alonzo W., now residing at Los Gatos, this state; Willie Ann, wife of A. N. Rawles, of Boonville, Mendocino county; Edward W. and George L., both of whom died in infancy; and Margaretta M., who married Joseph H. Hunt, of Oakland, now residing at No. 160 Lake street, that city, and where Mrs. Mock is now making her home.

Few matters possessed for Mr. Mock a deeper or more vital interest than the material progress of Santa Rosa, and in every way possible he promoted the civic welfare. Among the local offices which he filled were those of city marshal and street commissioner. In these capacities he labored to maintain order, enforce the laws and grade the streets, recognizing the fact that these are necessities in every progressive town. Doubtless, however, it was in the church that he found his greatest enjoyment. Of a deeply religious nature throughout all of his life, he labored to promote the spiritual welfare of the human race. No duty was neglected that tended to the uplifting of his community and the advancement of the church. As president of the board of stewards and as a trustee he was intimately identified with the management of the Santa Rosa Methodist Episcopal Church. For thirty years he led the choir of that congregation, and meanwhile he aided many young people in the cultivation of their voices, promoted an interest in sacred music, and brought to many a realization of its close association with religious progress. When finally death brought to an end his splendid, useful labors he passed into eternity, sustained by the Christian's faith and comforted by the hope of again meeting his loved ones within the gates of Paradise.

PROF. DE WITT MONTGOMERY.

Great as are the resources of Sonoma county (and many sagacious citizens believe them to be unsurpassed by those of any section of the commonwealth), her finest assets consist of her boys and girls, and the quality of future citizenship depends upon the faithful work of the teachers, guided by judicious leaders and upheld by the unwavering loyalty of the community. Educational advancement is the result of the self-sacrificing labors of efficient instructors, who desire the mental growth of the pupils more than their own prosperity, and who, far removed from narrowness or prejudice, strive to advance the welfare of the schools that are the civic pride of the community. In this list of educators mention belongs to Professor Montgomery, who holds an accepted place among the

leading teachers in Northern California and who, both as principal of schools and as county superintendent, has been instrumental in raising the standard of education in a degree commensurate with the material growth of the community.

Eaton Rapids, Mich., is the native place of De Witt Montgomery, and October 29, 1872, the date of his birth, his parents being Alonzo and Cornelia Mary (Dunham) Montgomery, the former born in Michigan in 1840, and the latter born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1841. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Michigan in 1867, and resulted in the birth of five children, Robert S., De Witt, Ada, Alta and Chester A. Through paternal ancestry the family traces its lineage to Scotland, while on the maternal side the line is traced to Holland, whence emigration was made to New York during the memorable Knickerbocker days of history. Patriotism has been a family trait and every generation has exhibited the deepest loyalty to our country, this being evidenced especially in the life of Alonzo Montgomery through his service as a soldier and a commissioned officer in the Union army during the Civil war. Politically he espoused Republican principles on the organization of the party and ever afterward remained faithful to the same. The occupation of a farmer he followed first in Michigan and later in Kansas, but eventually he removed to Southern California and afterward led a somewhat retired life.

Primarily educated in Kansas public schools and later a student in the high school at Fullerton, Cal., it was the good fortune of De Witt Montgomery to be able to enjoy the educational advantages offered by Leland Stanford University, and in 1901 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of A.B., while in 1902 the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the same educational center. In order to pursue advanced study in literature and educational work, he secured an appointment as an instructor in the university, and continued his association with his alma mater until he felt himself to be thoroughly qualified for his professional duties. In 1902 he became principal of the Gridley Union high school, a position which he resigned the following year to become principal of the Sonoma Valley high school. In the fall of 1906 he was elected county superintendent of schools for a term of four years, and both of these positions he is now filling with characteristic fidelity and a high degree of intelligence. In addition he has served as president of county superintendents and county board section of the California State Teachers Association.

It has been the privilege of Professor Montgomery to see something of life in three states. Until ten years of age he lived in Michigan, and he recalls vividly the surroundings of his early childhood there. The ensuing ten years were passed in Kansas, so that as a youth he saw much of the broad prairies of the Sunflower state. Since twenty years of age he has made California his home, and he regards this as the banner state of the Union, while he considers Sonoma the peer of any of the counties. Educationally it ranks among the first counties, having one hundred and forty-four school districts and six high schools. Its advance along educational lines has kept pace with its growth in material development. Because of its wonderful resources the Professor believes it is destined to be one of the greatest counties of the state, its welfare being promoted by its geographical position, fine climate and enterprising citizens, no less than by its resources and educational facilities.



J. H. Batchelor

The high regard in which Professor Montgomery is held is shared by his cultured wife, whom he married at Los Angeles June 27, 1903, and who bore the maiden name of Neva Gilfillan, being a daughter of Alexander and Christine Maude (Birmingham) Gilfillan. The only child of the union, De Witt, Jr., was born February 23, 1905. Reared to a faith in Republican principles, Professor Montgomery saw no reason to change his views when he studied the political question with the discriminating judgment of maturity, and he always has remained staunchly devoted to the party. Along the line of his profession he has found especial pleasure through his membership in the Schoolmasters' Club of Northern California, and has been a recognized leader of thought in the same. It has not been possible for him, burdened as he is with professional duties, to become active in the fraternities, and the only orders with which he has identified himself are the Masons and the Woodmen of the World, but in these he has been a generous helper, a philanthropic associate and a genial companion.

DAVID WILLIAM BATCHELOR.

Whatever portion of the world has received as citizens people of Scotch blood, such sections reap an inestimable benefit from the presence of men and women of irreproachable characters, earnest industry and progressive spirit, whose descendants will form the bulwark of the prosperity of any country and bring honor to any land. There is no citizen more devoted to the welfare of the United States than he who proudly points to Scotland as his ancestral home, and the men who are most loyal to the land of their birth are the ones who show the deepest love for their adopted country and in whose minds patriotism is ever united with humanity and brotherly compassion.

The above applies truly to David William Batchelor, a well-known resident of Penn Grove, Sonoma county. He was born in the old historical town of Montrose, Forfarshire, Scotland, July 17, 1872, being the second son among fourteen children (evenly divided as to sons and daughters) born to his parents. They were Robert Scott, born November 27, 1833, at Abothan House, Forfarshire, and Betsy (Smith) Batchelor, born in Montrose February 7, 1838. All of the children received good educations, and David W. Batchelor received the privileges of Montrose Academy. After leaving school he entered an architect's office with the idea of learning the business, but in the meantime he was seized with an unrest and desire to come to the new world that made further work at learning the trade impossible. At the age of eighteen years he set sail from Glasgow for the port of Canada, arriving at Quebec July 14, 1890. A few days later he went to Montreal, later to Toronto, and in the latter city he was fortunate in securing employment in a surveyor's office. During the year and more that he lived in Toronto he succeeded in saving a neat sum of money, in the accumulation of which it was his idea to ultimately engage in farming, having a good knowledge of farming as conducted in his native land. His first step in this direction was securing a position as foreman of the cattle department of the Beaverton model farm, a position which he filled for three years, during which time he traveled over a large part of Canada and the United States, making observations and investigations as to a suitable section of the country

for a future home. The result of his investigation was a preponderance of evidence in favor of the United States, and upon resigning his position in the fall of 1893, began his westward march. With an open mind, free from prejudice, he discerned for himself the merits and demerits of the various places which he passed through in coming to the Pacific coast. He arrived in San Francisco January 13, 1894. There as elsewhere he set out on an excursion of investigation, and contrary to his usual verdict, he was pleased with the outlook. Continuing his investigation, he traveled over the Bay counties in an endeavor to find suitable land upon which to raise poultry. It was at this point that his eye fell upon an advertisement wherein he noted that ten thousand acres had recently been subdivided at Cotati, and with the hope of finding suitable land in this vicinity he came to inspect the land the following morning. Finding conditions as represented, he selected a twenty-acre lot and made the first deposit on it. Settlers at that time were few, and Cotati and Penn Grove could boast of little more than their names. This condition, however, did not dismay Mr. Batchelor, for he industriously set about improving his land, purchasing a team and wagon, and with a plow which he borrowed, broke the soil preparatory to putting in a crop of wheat. For a time after locating here he slept under his wagon, with his horses tied to the wheels, until such time as he was able to erect a barn, when this served as home and stable temporarily.

Mr. Batchelor established himself in the chicken business here on a small scale, starting with three dozen hens, and increasing his flock until he finally had eighteen hundred laying hens. In the meantime he had built and occupied several houses on the ranch, finally, however, erecting a modern five-room house which he equipped with an acetylene gas plant. All of this had been accomplished after six years of hard work on his part, and believing that he was deserving of a rest, he took a trip to Scotland to visit his parents. He was proud to tell them of what he had accomplished, for on leaving them six years before they had declared that he would be glad to return home in three months time. After a visit of three months in the home land he was satisfied and even anxious to return to California and resume the work which he had temporarily laid aside. At this time he was the proud owner of one of the best chicken ranches in this section of country, free from debt, and he therefore ventured to purchase other property. This he did as a matter of speculation, for, after dividing the land into small tracts, erecting buildings and stocking it with poultry, he disposed of it. He continued the buying and selling of land in this way for some time, always disposing of it readily to purchasers who were eager to locate.

Mr. Batchelor finally took another respite from the cares of business, taking an extended tour which included England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and the United States. In none of the countries visited did he discover any spot that pleased him any more than did Sonoma county, Cal., and it was therefore with considerable satisfaction that he again returned hither and resumed his activities with more zest and earnestness than before. It was after his return from this expedition that he disposed of his home place and began buying and improving land for the purposes of sale, for he was convinced that the land held great possibilities for supporting a large population. It was therefore with considerable pride that he watched the growth of Cotati and Penn Grove,

noting the erection of schools, churches, stores, club and lodge halls, on ground that had so recently been pasture land. It is not too sweeping an assertion to say that Mr. Batchelor has built up and sold more poultry ranches than any other person in Sonoma county.

Mr. Batchelor made a third trip to his native land in the spring of 1906, leaving San Francisco May 1, soon after the earthquake and fire in that city, in which he lost some property. After spending nine months abroad he returned to Petaluma and purchased property upon which he erected a cottage, and into this home he brought his bride January 22, 1908. Before her marriage she was Miss Susie White MacFarlane, who was born in Hector House, Aberdeen, Scotland. Their marriage was celebrated in Santa Rosa, Rev. William Martin, of that city officiating. Two children have been born of this marriage, a daughter, Aurdrie, born May 24, 1909, and a son, Ian, on May 24 of the following year. It is Mr. Batchelor's purpose to continue opening up land for settlement to home seekers in Sonoma county, working especially in behalf of the Cotati rancho, of which he is the sole agent. It is his hope that all the large ranches will be divided and settled upon by earnest, hard-working men and their families, which while proving an inestimable benefit to the settler in providing him with a home which otherwise would be well-nigh impossible to obtain, the country at the same time is benefiting by his citizenship. No one has been more indefatigable to bring about this than Mr. Batchelor. He is a member of the school board of Eagle district, which he serves as clerk, and he is also qualified to act as notary public.

THOMAS HOPPER.

The name of Hopper so well known in California through the accomplishments of two generations, is of southern origin, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, William Hopper, Sr., being a native of North Carolina. It was no other than the latter who was the first to withdraw from the locality which had been the home of the family for so many years, this immigrant, soon after his marriage, removing to Indiana. His son, William Hopper, Jr., removed with his parents to Lawrence county, Indiana, remaining there until grown to maturity, when he too made a westward move, going to Missouri in 1817 or 1818. There he took up land which he continued to cultivate throughout the remainder of his life, which, however, was cut short in 1824, while he was still a young man. Before leaving Indiana he had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Nancy Armstrong, and at his death he left her with four small children. She subsequently returned to Indiana, to the home of her father, and there she later contracted a second marriage.

Born in Lafayette county, Missouri, September 23, 1820, Thomas Hopper was four years old when death deprived him of his natural protector, and subsequently he was taken to Indiana by his mother. Whether deserving or otherwise the records do not state, but it is known that Thomas received a corporal chastisement from his step-father when he was a young boy which he deeply resented, and at once left home and assumed life's responsibilities on his own account. Farm labor was the work with which he was most familiar and it was employment of this character which he at once sought and found, continuing at

this until he was eighteen years of age. Returning to Missouri at this time, he worked as a farm hand for about a year, when he bought a small farm in Johnson county, that state, upon which he settled with the wife whom he had recently married. Altogether he continued to make it his home for about three years, when, on May 9, 1847, with his wife and child he started for the Pacific coast with the Charles Hopper party. The journey was made behind ox-teams, which finally landed the immigrants in Sutter's Fort September 15, 1847, he being one of the members of the only party that came to California that year. From Sutter's Fort he went to the Waukena valley, from there to San Jose, and from there to the Santa Cruz mountains, where he had prospects of being hired to put up a mill, but the owner failed before the project was carried through. Mr. Hopper had intended to settle down in Santa Cruz, having built a redwood house for the shelter of his family, and afterward both he and his wife found employment in a sawmill at \$1 a day each. In the meantime the news of the rich find of gold at Sutter's Mill had reached his ears, and in May, 1848, he with his family started for the scene of activities, taking with him a boat which he had made with which to cross otherwise impassable streams. Arriving at his destination, Mr. Hopper lost no time in making use of the pick and shovel with which he had provided himself, and it was no unusual thing for him to take out \$100 worth of the yellow metal in a day. Owing to the poor accommodations for his wife and children, however, he took them to George Yount's ranch in the Napa valley, leaving them there for the time being. Buying four yoke of cattle he started on the return trip to the mines, but while crossing the Sacramento river came near losing his life by the capsizing of the boat. After reaching Sutter's Mill he readily found a market for his cattle, and thereafter, with a party, went to Dry Gulch, where he was very fortunate. During the following October he returned to Napa valley and spent the ensuing winter with his family, and he later learned that the men who remained in the camp were murdered by the Indians. The spring of 1849 again found Mr. Hopper at Sutter's, and that summer he went with Walker's expedition to Monterey county, but the undertaking proved a failure and Mr. Hopper then returned once more to Napa county.

In the fall of that year, 1849, with a large herd of cattle Mr. Hopper settled with his family on thirty acres of land which he had bought in Sonoma township, Sonoma county. Besides carrying on farming he also did teaming, a business which before the coming of the railroads was very remunerative, Mr. Hopper often receiving from \$18 to \$20 a day for his work. Selling his holdings in the spring of 1850, Mr. Hopper erected a house on a lot which he purchased in Sonoma, but disposed of it soon afterward for \$1,000 and with the proceeds went to Green valley and took up a claim upon which he lived until going to Sacramento in 1852. Later he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the Cotati grant, to which he added by the purchase of adjoining land until he had a ranch of twenty-three hundred and sixty acres. This property he gave to three of his daughters. He also owned other land, at one time having eighty-two hundred acres of redwood which he gave to his children. On December 28, 1878, Mr. Hopper came to Santa Rosa, but continued to make his home here only one year at that time, and after living on the ranch for a time he again became a resident of Santa Rosa. Since 1883 he has lived practically retired, hav-



R. P. Hunt

ing turned his extensive interests over to the care of his children. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Hopper has been content to sit with idly folded hands, however, but on the contrary he has been and still is active in the management of the various interests with which his name is associated. For a number of years he has been prominently identified with a number of large financial institutions, serving as president of the Santa Rosa Bank, in which he owned stock to the amount of five hundred and thirteen shares. After selling this stock he bought \$12,100 worth of shares in another institution, and \$31,800 in the Ukiah Bank, the latter of which he gave to his son, Henry T. Hopper. Throughout his life he has been an active worker in Democratic ranks.

Reference has been made to Mr. Hopper's marriage. This occurred July 14, 1844, uniting him with Miss Minerva Young, of Lafayette county, Missouri, who died February 24, 1891. The eldest of the ten children born of this marriage was Eliza, born April 23, 1846; she is the wife of Isaac F. Cook, and resides on the ranch given to her by her father. John William, now a capitalist in Santa Rosa, was the first white child born in Nevada, his birth occurring August 30, 1847, at the sink of the Humboldt, while the family were crossing the plains. Wesley Lee, a capitalist of Santa Rosa, was born January 25, 1852, and a sketch of his life, will be found elsewhere in this volume. Disy Eveline was born July 9, 1854, and by her marriage with Joseph Spottswood became the mother of two children, Thomas H. and Minerva Bell, the latter of whom became the wife of O. F. Leppo; Mrs. Spottswood died February 28, 1878. Mary E., born December 16, 1856, is the wife of Frank Roberts and lives on a portion of the old home ranch. Henry Thomas, born July 28, 1860, is a well-known sheep-raiser and active citizen of Ukiah, Cal., where he is serving as president of the Ukiah Bank. Rosa Belle, born March 22, 1865, became the wife of Elmer Ludwig, by whom one daughter was born, Hazel Bell. Mrs. Ludwig's second marriage was with Dr. McNeal, but he is also deceased and she now makes her home in Seattle, Wash. Hazel Bell Ludwig resides with her grandmother, Mrs. T. J. Ludwig, of San Francisco. This large family of children have cause to be proud of their pioneer father and mother, who long before the gold seekers paved the way for oncoming thousands, comparatively alone and single-handed blazed a trail through the wilderness.

RICHARD PAUL HUNT.

If the statement is made that a person is a native of California it is almost invariably followed by one saying that he is still a resident of the state, and in many cases has not crossed the border line of his native state. All of this may be said of Mr. Hunt, a well-known and prosperous rancher in the vicinity of Sebastopol. Born in Sierra county in 1862, he is a son of William J. and Lucy (Jackson) Hunt, who had come to the west the year previous to the birth of their son. A mining experience of two years in Humboldt county was followed by the removal of the elder Mr. Hunt to the Sacramento valley, but shortly afterward he returned to the mines. His hopes for success in the mines made him loath to give up the venture, but an experience of several years without any perceptible gain induced him to abandon the undertaking, and in 1865 he came

to Sonoma county. Purchasing a ranch in the Blucher valley near Sebastopol, he settled down to the less exciting though more profitable life of the agriculturist, and here he passed away in 1907. The Gravenstein apple now so generally known in this part of the county had not been grown successfully up to the time of his locating here, but by making a faithful study of the conditions necessary for the cultivation of this special variety, he finally won the day, resulting in its becoming the favorite apple grown throughout this section of country. Mrs. Hunt died on the home ranch in Sonoma county in 1873, leaving three children, as follows: Joseph H., a well-known resident of Oakland, and the proprietor of canneries in various parts of the state; Richard Paul; and Mrs. E. E. Morford, of Sebastopol.

Richard P. Hunt was a young child when he came with his parents to the ranch in Blucher valley, and in the schools of this locality he was well educated. Under his father's training he received a good insight into the best methods of farming, especially in raising fruit, and the application of these principles on his own ranch has shown them to be sound. When he felt competent to undertake the management of a property of his own he purchased a ranch of twenty acres not far from the old homestead, which he developed and planted to apples. Gravensteins take the lead, his shipments of this variety amounting to three thousand boxes, Spitzenbergs two hundred boxes, and Newtown pippins one hundred boxes annually. As he looks with pride upon the rows upon rows of trees heavily laden with their luscious fruit Mr. Hunt calls to mind the time when his father located in the valley and saw this country covered with brush and willows, with only a cabin here and there to denote that settlers were coming in. The elder Mr. Hunt built one of the first houses erected in the valley. None but the main county roads had been marked out at this time, and it remained with the farmers to make their own highways.

The marriage of Richard P. Hunt in 1900 united him with Miss Cora Belle Harris, a native of Tehama county, Cal., where her father, S. F. Harris, had located in an early day. One son, Raymond, has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt. Fraternally Mr. Hunt is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically is independent, voting for the man whose qualifications for the office make him the better candidate.

JAMES B. BLOOM.

Among the foreign-born citizens who have contributed to the upbuilding of this Pacific commonwealth a goodly share of credit belongs to those who had their origin in the little republic of Switzerland. Among those who made an impress upon the well-being of that portion of the state included in Marin and Sonoma counties in particular was the late James B. Bloom, who passed from the scenes of earth over seventeen years ago, but who is still remembered as one of the vitalizing influences in bringing to the fore the latent possibilities of this section of country. The work which he laid down has not been allowed to retrograde, for his sons, who are imbued with the same spirit of progress and perseverance that made his success possible, are continuing it along broader and more extended lines, and when the final history of this part of the state shall have

been written it will of necessity give a large share of credit for its development to the Bloom family, both father and sons.

James B. Bloom was born in Brontallo, in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, July 24, 1842, and in his birthplace he was reared and educated. After his school days were over, however, he became restive in his circumscribed surroundings and decided to come to the new world and at the age of eighteen he set sail for his new home across the waters. Landing at the harbor of New York, a stranger and alone and yet not regretting the step which he had undertaken, after a rest of two weeks he re-embarked on a vessel bound for the Pacific coast via the Panama route, and on May 6, 1861, he reached San Francisco. From the metropolis he at once made his way to Marin county, where he was fortunate in finding employment as a farm hand, and by saving his earnings he was finally able to purchase land of his own in Chelino valley. This was in 1866, and the property which he then purchased was the home of the family for many years and is still a part of the large acreage owned by the family. With a definite object in view, Mr. Bloom set about improving the land and in three years time he felt justified in bringing his promised bride to the home which he had prepared for her. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Switzerland, and on May 4 of that year a marriage ceremony was performed which united the lives of James B. Bloom and Lucia M. Fiori. A few days later, on May 15, they set sail for the United States, coming directly to Marin county, Cal., and the home which they here built up was the scene of a happy united family, whose greatest sorrow was the loss of the husband and father October 26, 1893. Industrious and persevering throughout his life, he increased his holdings from time to time by the purchase of land in Marin and other counties, stocking his home place with cattle, and finally came to be known as one of the wealthy citizens of this section of the state. Notwithstanding his deep love for and interest in his adopted home, he never forgot his early home across the waters and during a visit to his native village of Brontallo in 1889 he donated a large fountain to the village as a memento of his birthright and as an expression of his regard for the associations of his childhood.

Brontallo, Switzerland, was also the birthplace of Mrs. Bloom, her birth occurring January 13, 1850, and she was therefore a bride of only nineteen years when she came to her new home in America. Eleven children came to bless their marriage, but of the number three are now deceased. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Amelia V., the wife of Michael DeMartin; Sabina D., deceased; Adolph John; Leopoldina O., wife of H. J. Dado; Clorinda T., the wife of S. J. Maggetti; Claudina L., who became the wife of A. A. Dado, and is now deceased; Americo J.; Charles E.; Plauso G.; Eva I. (deceased), and James B.

After the death of the father the eldest son, Adolph J. Bloom, took charge of the old home place in the Chelino valley, consisting of seven hundred acres. In common with the majority of ranches in this part of the state the Bloom ranch was given over to poultry-raising and dairying, and the passing of years has noted a steady enlargement of acreage and increase of business along all lines. Subsequently Americo J. became associated with his brother in the management of the growing interests, and for a number of years the business of the ranch was carried on under the name of Bloom Brothers. In February, 1910, the

brothers incorporated their holdings under the name of The Bloom Company, of which Adolph J. Bloom is president and treasurer, Lucia M. Bloom vice-president, and Americo J. Bloom secretary. This consists of the Bloom home ranch of seven hundred and seventeen acres, the Bloom ranch of six hundred and forty acres near Petaluma, and a one-third interest in the Santa Ysabel rancho at Santa Ysabel, San Diego county. On the home ranch may be seen a herd of two hundred milch cows, of the Jersey-Durham breed, and in connection with the dairy the brothers maintain a creamery, in which is made the finest quality of butter and cheese. There are also on the place ten thousand White Leghorn chickens, a herd of eighty goats, and twenty head of horses. Aside from growing sufficient hay and feed for their cattle the brothers do not engage in farming, finding it more profitable to use the land for other purposes. They conservatively estimate that the annual income from each cow is \$65, and their gross receipts from the poultry industry were \$10,000 for the season of 1909, all of which goes to prove their wisdom in the use of the land. Altogether the Bloom estate now comprises seven thousand acres of land. In 1909 Mrs. Lucia M. Bloom removed from the ranch to Petaluma, where she intends to pass her remaining years.

In 1904 Adolph J. Bloom removed to Petaluma and bought a tract of land known as Cedar Grove Park. This he has subdivided and sold to residents who take pride in making the subdivision what all residents recognize it to be, one of the finest residence sections of the town and surrounding country. Mr. Bloom is president of the California Savings Bank of Petaluma and also a director in the Petaluma National Bank. He has a pleasant home in Petaluma, where he resides with his wife, who before her marriage, in 1904, was Miss Eva Howell, the daughter of Orrin and Elizabeth (Brookes) Howell, of Hopland, Cal. Adolph J. Bloom is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Elks.

Americo J. Bloom is the manager of the Sonoma county ranch, comprising six hundred and forty acres. Here he maintains a hatchery of sixty-eight incubators, with a capacity of five hundred and four eggs each, from which he realizes thirty thousand chicks at each hatch. He also has ninety cows, twenty head of hogs and eight head of horses. His marriage united him with Miss Vivian Filippini, a daughter of Charles Filippini, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. One child has been born of this marriage, Stella.

IRA BIDWELL.

The life which this narrative depicts began in Lafayette county, Mo., August 8, 1828, and came to a close in Sonoma county, Cal., in 1893. The first epoch in the career of this well-known California pioneer was passed within a mile and a half of Lexington, Mo., where he attended school when it was possible to be spared from the work of the home farm. Later he undertook farming in earnest and it was while working in the field that the news of the finding of gold in California reached his ears. He was not the only one in the locality who was impressed by the news, as was demonstrated by the large party made up of residents of Cass and Henry counties to cross the plains to the eldorado in 1850. Mr. Bidwell joined this band of argonauts, who followed the main trail via Fort



MR. AND MRS. S. W. PURRINGTON.

Hall and down the Humboldt, over what was known as the Carson route. After a journey of six months, not unmingled with adventure, the party finally arrived at Georgetown, where Mr. Bidwell mined for one year.

The records do not so state, but it is safe to say that Mr. Bidwell did not meet with the hoped-for success in his mining venture, for at the end of his year's experience at Georgetown he came to Sonoma county, just a few days before Christmas of 1852, and located on a ranch near the old Franklin Bidwell place half a mile from the Russian river and near the land owned by Capt. H. D. Fitch and Cyrus Alexander. At that time Ira Bidwell and Cyrus Alexander were the only residents of the valley. Game of all kinds was plentiful at that time and hunting offered great possibilities to those who liked the sport. Mr. Bidwell followed hunting as a means of livelihood for a considerable period, finding a ready market in San Francisco, the game being hauled to Sonoma, and shipped from there by launch to the city. Deer meat brought from twelve and a half to twenty cents a pound, and all other game brought equally good prices. Mr. Bidwell was considered an excellent shot, and during those early days many grizzly bears fell before his unerring aim. In 1857 he gave up hunting and went to Block Mountain, where he selected a ranch upon which he lived for one year, during this time setting out an orchard and otherwise improving the land. Various tracts of land were thus bought and improved and finally sold, but in 1876 he purchased and located upon the ranch which was his home thereafter until his death. During the time he managed the property he made a specialty of stock-raising, having six hundred acres stocked with cattle and sheep, but finally he turned the enterprise over to his two sons, John and James.

The marriage of Ira Bidwell was celebrated in Missouri and united him with Miss Elizabeth Brooks, who passed away in 1855 leaving three children, John, James and Nancy, the latter of whom later became the wife of James Anderson. Mr. Bidwell's second marriage was with Miss Caroline Howard, who was born in McDonald county, Mo., the daughter of William and Rachel (Markham) Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Howard originally came from Tennessee, going from there to Missouri, and in 1854 they made the overland journey across the plains. She died in June, 1891.

SAMUEL WALTER PURRINGTON.

Numbered among the prominent and substantial citizens of Santa Rosa is Samuel Walter Purrington, whose thrifty ranch is one of the busiest centers in the agricultural community of which he is a resident. As a citizen he is held in high repute, and by his excellent character and straightforward business course in life he has fully established himself in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and associates.

A native son of the state and also of Sonoma county, S. W. Purrington was born in Two Rock valley January 1, 1861, one of five children born to his parents, Joseph and Frances (Hogg) Purrington, natives of Mattapoisett, Mass., and England, respectively. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living and a resident of Santa Rosa, where she is beloved by all who know her for her kindness and fine traits of character. Of late years her health has not been as robust as formerly. She came from England in a sailing ves-

sel and reached her destination after a voyage of sixteen weeks on the Atlantic. She and her companions crossed the Isthmus of Panama and there took steamer for San Francisco. Sixty of the passengers died of fever. For some time after her arrival in San Francisco she was matron of a hospital in that city. In the east Joseph Purrington had learned the trade of ship carpenter before he was sixteen years of age, and was industriously working at this trade in Mattapoisett, Mass., when the attractions of the west proved too strong to allow him to remain contented with work at his trade any longer. The year 1853 found him emigrating to California via the Isthmus, and throughout his life he never had any regrets that fate turned his footsteps westward, where, in this land of opportunity, he realized the expectations of his young manhood. In San Francisco, in 1855, he was united in marriage with Frances Hogg, their union resulting in the birth of two sons and three daughters, as follows: Samuel W.; Henry L.; Elizabeth M., who married R. B. Sinclair of Graton; Elinor F., who married W. B. Tedford, of Santa Ana, Cal.; and Margaret, who married J. H. Ballard, of Graton. Henry Lincoln Purrington, the younger of the two sons, chose as his wife Nellie Wilber, and three sons and three daughters were born to them.

Samuel W. Purrington received such education as the common schools of Two Rock valley and Petaluma afforded, and early in life turned his thoughts toward the establishment of a ranch enterprise, thus following in the footsteps of his father in the choice of an occupation. Not far from Santa Rosa he has several ranches, in all about five hundred and twenty-two acres, of which one hundred and forty acres are in hops, forty acres in wine grapes, twenty acres in prunes, thirty acres in apples of the Gravenstein variety, eighty acres in hay, and the balance of the land is used for pasture and as a runway for his chickens. In his hennery he has about four thousand laying hens, besides three thousand young chicks, this one enterprise of itself being sufficient to occupy the time and attention of anyone less ambitious than is Mr. Purrington. His income from hops during the year 1909 was \$20,000, the grapes bringing \$1,500, prunes \$1,500, while the sale of eggs and chickens this year amounted to \$7,500. From these figures some idea of the enormity of the undertaking which Mr. Purrington is maintaining with such wonderful ability may be realized. His is the masterhand that keeps all departments of the ranch running without halt or friction, and he abundantly merits the reputation which is his, namely that of being one of the most successful and versatile ranchers in Sonoma county.

On January 1, 1885, in this county, Mr. Purrington was united in marriage with Miss Louise H. Miller, a native of this county and a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary Ann (King) Miller, both pioneers of Sonoma county, where they had lived since their marriage, which took place just over the line in Marin county. This had also been the home of Mr. Miller before his marriage, but Mrs. Miller had been a resident of Marin county. Mr. Miller passed away January 26, 1892, and his wife survived until January 9, 1904. The Miller family was of southern origin, and James P. Miller, the grandfather of Mrs. Purrington, was a native of Virginia, who served as second lieutenant of the Twelfth United States Infantry in the Mexican War; his wife, Charlotte (Bell) Miller, was a native of Tennessee. After the close of the Mexican war, Mr. Miller, with his two sons, Thomas B.

and Gideon T., immigrated to California, locating in Placer county, where they opened a store of general mining supplies, but not meeting with the hoped-for success, the father returned to his home in the south in 1850. Thomas B. Miller was not so easily discouraged, however, and after this experience came to Sonoma county in 1851, and engaged in farming near Sebastopol. From there he removed to Marin county, where he farmed until 1855, when he moved to Healdsburg, making that city his home until 1874, when he came to Santa Rosa and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land five miles from town, on Santa Rosa creek, upon which he engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. Of the children born of the marriage of Thomas B. and Mary Ann (King) Miller, we mention the following: James P. is a resident of Russian River; Charlotte E. is the wife of E. H. Parnell and resides near Graton; Thomas Boone is an extensive hop-grower in Russian River township; Louise H. is the wife of Mr. Purrington; Mary Alice is the wife of Alexander Ragle, of Eldorado county; Irene B. is the wife of S. E. Ballard and resides in San Jose; Josephine is Mrs. Spencer Grogan, of Santa Rosa; Laura E. is the widow of Thomas Barlow, of Sebastopol; Henrietta is the wife of F. Byron Chenoweth, of San Francisco; and Robert L. is deceased. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Purrington, a daughter and son. Edna Irena, born January 9, 1886, married Marion Morgan, of Morgan, Texas, and she died September 14, 1908; Joseph Miller was born May 31, 1887, and is a valuable assistant to his father in the care of the ranch. Mrs. Purrington is an intelligent and well-educated woman, a graduate of Pierce Christian College, and with her husband is interested in upbuilding projects in the community in which they live. Both are members of the Christian Church of Santa Rosa. Politically Mr. Purrington is a Republican. Personally he is a man of high mental and moral calibre, no one in the vicinity of Santa Rosa bearing a better record for absolute sincerity and devotion to the highest welfare of his home city, county and state.

HON. EZEKIEL DENMAN.

The records of the Denman family show that it is of English origin and the founder of the name on this side of the Atlantic was the grandfather of Hon. Ezekiel Denman, whose name appears above. William Denman, for such was the name of this immigrating ancestor, came to America with his wife and children, among the latter of whom was William Denman, Jr., who was then three years of age. The family settled in Sullivan county, N. Y., and there the son passed his boyhood and youth upon the home farm, in the meantime becoming familiar with its duties and responsibilities, and upon attaining mature years settled upon a farm of his own in the same county. There he ultimately became well known as a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and there too he reared to lives of usefulness nine children in whose welfare and accomplishments he took a just pride. The mother of these children was Nancy Curry in maidenhood, a native of Sullivan county, N. Y.

One of the children born to William and Nancy (Curry) Denman was Ezekiel Denman, who was born (December 2, 1827), and reared in Sullivan

county, N. Y., and attended the district school in pursuit of an education. His advantages in this respect were meagre, however, for the schools were in session during the winter months only, and at other times throughout the year his time and services were required on the home farm. When he was twenty years of age he began teaching school in Sullivan county, but shortly afterward was transferred to Ulster county, where he continued teaching for about three years. Following this experience in the school room he returned to Sullivan county and purchased a farm which he conducted successfully for two years, and upon which he might have continued indefinitely had not the news of the finding of gold in California swept with such telling force over the entire country. Thereafter the quiet round of duties no longer satisfied his ambitious nature and he determined to come to the west and prove the truth of the wonderful stories which he had heard. After having disposed of his farm he was ready to set out for the west about the middle of August, 1851. From New York City he took passage on the Georgia for Panama, and after reaching the Pacific side, embarked on the steamer Oregon for San Francisco, reaching his destination in the latter part of September. He went at once to the mines of Buckeye Gulch, near Mokelumne Hill, where he stayed about eight months, later went to Ione valley, and from there returned to San Francisco, early in the year 1852. In the metropolis he engaged in the milk business until the following June, when he came to Petaluma, Sonoma county, and was so well pleased with the outlook that he purchased a ranch and determined to make his future home in this locality. His purchase was in Two Rock valley, a part of the old Bojorques rancho, and in addition to cultivating this he also engaged in buying and selling land in the country round about. He made his home in Two Rock valley until 1869, during which time he became known as one of the most extensive ranchers on this section of country, having no less than one thousand acres in the home property, of which at one time four hundred acres were under cultivation to potatoes. Besides this ranch he also brought under cultivation about twenty-two hundred acres of other land in Sonoma and Marin counties. The home which sheltered the family in the early days was constructed of redwood, which Mr. Denman cut from the forests and prepared by hand.

Mr. Denman's identification with Petaluma dated from November, 1869, and for a quarter of a century thereafter or until his death December 16, 1894, he was no less well known in financial circles than he had previously been in agricultural affairs. For a number of years, or until 1887, he continued the management of his various ranches, but in that year he relinquished their care to tenants, and in so doing was enabled to devote more of his time to financial and public interests. He was one of the first and largest stockholders in the Sonoma County Bank, which was organized in 1866, and of which he was made first vice-president. He held this position continuously until 1886, when he was elected president. He was also one of the original stockholders in the Petaluma Woolen Mills. No one was more willing or anxious to work for the progress and upbuilding of Sonoma county than was Mr. Denman, yet on the other hand it was only after persistence on the part of his fellow-citizens that he could be prevailed upon to become an office holder. For several years he was a member of the board of trustees of Petaluma, of which he was at one



Samuel Brown

time president, and he was also a member of the board of education. It was probably as a director of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society that he achieved his greatest success, and during his presidency of two years the society accomplished much in the betterment of agricultural conditions.

In June, 1855, Mr. Denman returned east for a visit to his old home, and while there was united in marriage on October 3, 1855, with Nancy Louise Hardenburg, a native of Sullivan county, N. Y. She survived until January 9, 1870, having become the mother of nine children, of whom six are living, as follows: Frank H., of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; Nellie L.; Ida B., Mrs. George P. McNear; Carrie E., Mrs. J. Edgar Allen; John R.; and Catherine, all residents of Petaluma and vicinity. On October 15, 1877, Mr. Denman was united in marriage with Mrs. Isabelle St. John, who survives him and makes her home in Petaluma. Fraternally Mr. Denman was a Mason of the Knight Templar degree. Personally he was a man of unblemished reputation, his strict integrity and thoughtful consideration for the rights and happiness of others being the keynote of his character. In his death, which occurred in Petaluma December 16, 1894, he was mourned as a personal friend by all, even by those who knew him only by hearsay.

SAMUEL BROWN.

A native of Ohio, Samuel Brown was born in Zanesville, October 28, 1828, and died December 17, 1902, in Petaluma. Between these dates he accomplished much and did his part in the upbuilding of this commonwealth. He was the son of Samuel and Mary (Spear) Brown, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Gettysburg, Pa. The grandfather, also named Samuel, came from the North of Ireland and settled in Ohio, where he married Jane Morrow and engaged in farm pursuits. Samuel Brown, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this article, was a man of considerable means, and in 1852, when he had concluded to come to California with his family, purchased a large outfit and a band of cattle and started overland for the Golden West with the aid of twenty men to look after the stock, six months being consumed in the journey. The only misfortune was the death of a daughter, Mrs. Mary Detto, who died of cholera on the Platte river. A coffin was constructed from the wagon bed and a large stone was rolled on the grave to keep it from being disturbed by wild animals. Arriving in California, they stopped in Sacramento and located on the present site of the state house grounds, which Mr. Brown sold to the state for the purpose for which it is now used. He died on the Brown ranch in Marin county.

Samuel Brown of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and took an active part in the migration of the family to California. After working for a time on the ranch in Sacramento he came to San Francisco and was employed in Mission valley until August, 1854, when with his brother McAllen he located in Hicks' valley, Marin county, and purchased a part of the Borjorques ranch and engaged in dairying and the stock business until they dissolved partnership, and Samuel came to Petaluma, making this his home until his death. The ranch comprised several thousand acres which was brought to

a high state of development and was considered a model dairy of this section. In the early days there were no fences to obstruct their journey to Petaluma, where they came to purchase supplies and market their produce. The virgin soil was so productive that the wild oats grew high enough to almost hide a man riding horseback through them. Indians were numerous in that part of the country, and these brothers were the pioneers of the locality. Samuel Brown brought butter to Petaluma to sell, and at one time he received \$100 for one hundred pounds of that commodity. There being no banks, money was buried in the ground for safe keeping. Wild animals were numerous and the settlers had to carry firearms at their side to protect themselves.

Samuel Brown was married in Petaluma in 1885 to Miss Harriet A. Scott, who was born in Floyd county, Ind., the daughter of Robert and Sarah J. (Coffman) Scott, natives of that state. Her paternal grandfather, John Floyd Scott, who was closely related to Gen. Winfield Scott, came from Delaware and became an early settler of Indiana. On the maternal side, Abram Coffman was born in Pennsylvania and came to Indiana, settling in Jackson county. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Scott we mention the following: Charles M., deceased, was a soldier in the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry (Wilder's Brigade), serving until the close of the war; H. A. is court reporter and lives in Santa Rosa; Mary E. is Mrs. Eldridge, of Petaluma; and Harriet A. is the widow of Mr. Brown. Mrs. Brown was reared in Indiana and made that her home until 1882, and in March of that year came to Petaluma and resided until her marriage. She became the mother of three children: Hugh, who died aged four years; Mabel M., a graduate of Irving Institute in San Francisco, who became the wife of Arthur Parent and died in Petaluma May 26, 1911, aged twenty-three years; and Samuel, a graduate of Hitchcock Military Academy of San Rafael.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Brown has made her home in Petaluma, where she erected a large residence, colonial architecture, on D street. The family own a large ranch with several sets of buildings which is leased to tenants for general agriculture and dairy purposes. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Christian church and is identified with all movements that have for their object the advancement of moral and social conditions. Mr. Brown was a very reliable man, and held the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had business or social relations.

GEORGE EDWIN PRUNK.

As an instructor of youth in his early manhood and as a minister of the Gospel in his mature years, George E. Prunk has filled a sphere of distinct usefulness in the localities where duty called him, and as he looks back over the past he may gather encouragement and happiness from the thought that the days of his greatest physical and mental activities were given to the spiritual and educational upbuilding of the race. In the quiet routine of his self-sacrificing labors, helping the needy, encouraging the despondent, uplifting the fallen, teaching the erring and ignorant, he passed from young manhood to old age, yet he has not allowed his activities to be diminished, having merely changed their form of service. Besides he officiated as postmaster in Minnesota and as justice

of the peace in Illinois. After coming to California in 1886 he occupied a number of pulpits on the coast, but after coming to Healdsburg he retired from the ministry and has since been a useful citizen of his home town.

During the early history of Maryland Daniel Prunk was born in that commonwealth in 1796, but when he was a child of two years his parents removed to Virginia, and in that commonwealth he was reared and educated. It was there that he met and married Catherine Hammond, who was born in Virginia in 1797. Later years found Daniel Prunk and his wife immigrating to the middle west, and it was while living on a farm in Putnam county, Ill., that their son George Edwin Prunk was born February 3, 1834. Until he was twenty-one years of age he remained with his parents on the home farm, in the meantime, however, receiving a primary education in the district schools of the locality and later for a year and a-half, attended the Chicago University. In early life he had decided to give his life to the cause of Christianity, and all of his studies and reading were pursued with this thought in mind. In 1859 he took up a course of study in the Chicago University, continuing his studies there until the year 1862, when owing to the illness of his father he was called home to take charge of the farm. The death of this parent followed soon afterward, in March, 1862, when he was made administrator of the estate. By the division of the property among the heirs he received one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he endeavored to till and cultivate, but not being a practical farmer the undertaking was not a success and he finally sold the property. After his marriage, which occurred in 1865, he took up his studies in earnest and in that year entered upon a course in Shurtleff College, remaining there two terms and graduating with the license to preach. His first appointment was in Chillicothe, Ill., having charge of a Baptist church there for a year and a half, when he was called to the Second Baptist Church of Peoria, Ill. He remained there two years, after which he went to Mossville, a country village near Peoria, having charge there for two years and a half. It was at the expiration of this time that he went to Minnesota and near the village of Union Lakes, Rice county, purchased a farm which he operated for the following ten years at the same time continuing his ministerial duties. Going from there to Kansas, he had charge of a church in Wetmore until 1886, in which year he came to California, landing Christmas day. Going to Yountville, Napa county, he was chaplain of the Veterans Home there for fifteen months. After spending a year in Washington and Oregon he returned to California, locating in Colusa county, where, in Arbuckle, he had charge of two churches for two years. He then, in 1892, came to Healdsburg, and on the 20th of April of that year he purchased his present home place at No. 465 West street, where he has since lived retired from ministerial and other labors.

Mr. Prunk's marriage, which was celebrated April 20, 1865, united him with Miss Mary Jane Hatch, a native of Elmira, N. Y., who died February 17, 1911, at her home in Healdsburg, at the age of sixty-nine years, ten months and twelve days. The only child born of this marriage was George Edwin Prunk, Jr., born January 19, 1874. In June, 1906, he was married to Miss Marie Noonan, a native of California, who at her death, December 13, 1909, left one child, George Edwin Prunk III. Wherever duty has called the elder Mr. Prunk he has in-

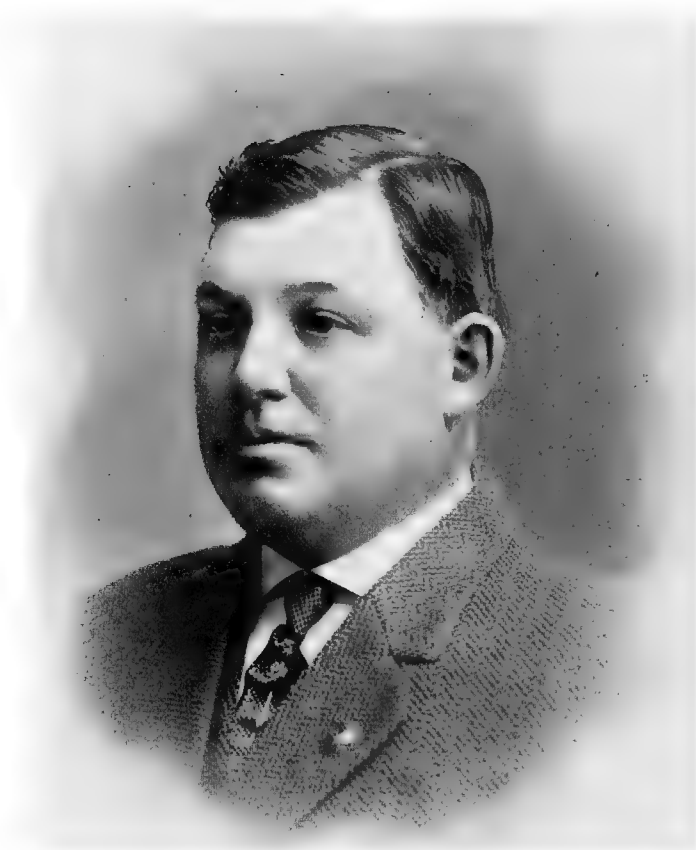
variably filled his obligations with the most complete satisfaction to all concerned, this quality being nowhere more noticeable than when he was a member of the board of Shurtleff College.

JONATHAN ECKMAN.

Rumors concerning the opportunities afforded by the United States to young men of industrious dispositions and force of character penetrated the remote and humble German home where Jonathan Eckman was born in 1844, and where, his school tasks ended, he was determining upon the location and nature of his future activities. It was not possible for him to cross the ocean as soon as he desired and anticipated for parental duties intervened and there was the further duty of discharging to his country the required period of military service. Eventually, however, he bade farewell to the old associations and the friends of early days, and took passage upon an American-bound ship for the new world. The voyage to California was made via the Isthmus of Panama and in 1869 he became a pioneer of Sonoma county, where he still makes his home. During the more than forty years of his residence on the Pacific coast he has witnessed the development of California and has given his quota toward the upbuilding of his own locality, proving himself a desirable citizen and in every respect loyal to the best interests of his adopted country. Industry and sagacity enabled him to accumulate a competence for his old age and now, in the afternoon of life's busy day, he is enjoying the fruits of former labors and the friendship of a large circle of old-time associates.

Upon coming to California and settling in this county Mr. Eckman was unmarried and it was not until some years later that he established a home of his own, taking as a wife Miss Jennie Stevens, who was born at Fruitvale, this state, in 1859. Twelve children were born of their union, namely: John, who married May A. Shannon and has a son, John; Herman; Henry; Frank; Albert; Minnie. Mrs. R. Holliday, who has three children, Ray, Frank and Urcell; Bertha, Mrs. Clyde Ayers, who has five children, Ward, Dallas, Eugene, Claude and Helen; Emma, Mrs. William Miller, who has one daughter, Lena; Clara, Mrs. George Quigley, who has two children, Esther and George; Evaline, Nellie and Hazel.

Genealogical records show that the Stevens family was established in New England during an early period of our country's history. J. B. Stevens, father of Mrs. Eckman, was born in Vermont during the year 1824 and became a pioneer of California, settling at Otay, San Diego county, but later removing to Fruitvale, Alameda county, where his daughter, Jennie, was born and reared. By his marriage to Julia Delano there were seven children, those besides Mrs. Eckman being John, William, Robert, Fannie, Albertine and Julia. There also were two children, Josephine and Edward, by another marriage. William Stevens and his wife, Ida (Gable) Stevens, had two sons and two daughters, William, Jr., Lester, Julia and Lulu. Fannie Stevens became the wife of Charles Sissam and by that union had five children. Albertine (Stevens) Phillips had two sons, George and James.



A. H. Allen.

In studying the political issues of his adopted country Mr. Eckman espoused the principles of the Republican party and always has voted the party ticket in national elections. It has been his aim to keep posted concerning current events of importance and he is regarded as a man well-posted in the happenings of the day. During early life he was trained in the doctrines of the German Lutheran Church and at the stipulated age received the ordinance of confirmation, since which time he has continued to be identified with the denomination and is a contributor to its charities. Many years of strenuous exertion have been given to the task of paying for his farm and improving the land. With the result he has no reason to be displeased. Seven hundred and twenty acres of land comprise his ranch near Guerneville and here he makes his home, superintending the varied branches of agriculture followed on the tract. A specialty is made of raising Angora goats and he now has a herd of one hundred and fifty head which browse in the pastures and through the dense woods. A few other head of live stock are kept for farm uses. Twenty acres of the ranch are in a vineyard which in 1909 yielded thirty tons of fine grapes. Twenty acres are under cultivation to grain and there is also a bearing orchard of four acres containing a variety of fruit adapted to the soil and climate.

ADAM W. ADLER.

A native-born son of the state and the son of a pioneer whose coming to the state antedated the earliest gold-seekers, Adam W. Adler is one of the best-known and most substantial citizens of Sonoma, Sonoma county, and is the owner and occupant of property which his father purchased over sixty-three years ago. The elder Mr. Adler, Lewis by name, was a native of Germany, was educated in London, England, and from there, in 1842, he set sail for the United States when in the full flush of young manhood. The perilous voyage to the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn was accomplished without disaster, and in the spring of 1846 Mr. Adler debarked from the whaling-vessel in which the voyage had been made. After remaining in San Francisco for one year he came to Sonoma county, and at Sonoma opened a general merchandise store which he maintained throughout his active years. Here he bought a two-acre plot in 1848 and erected the old house which has done faithful service for so many years. It was here that his married life began in 1874, when he was married to Miss Martha Winkle, who, like himself, was a native of the Fatherland. She passed away in 1900, four years after the demise of her husband, which occurred in 1896.

The only child born to his parents, Adam W. Adler was born in the old homestead in Sonoma June 12, 1876. The schools of Sonoma furnished him with the only school advantages that he received, but he has always been a constant student of current events, and is thus well informed and able to converse intelligently upon any topic that may be brought up. As soon as he was old enough to think of his future from a business standpoint Mr. Adler was attracted to the carpenter's trade, and after learning the business he followed it in Sonoma for a number of years. It was from this beginning that was devel-

oped the business of which he is the proprietor today, the A. W. Adler Lumber and Mill works of Sonoma. The establishment of the business in 1904 relieved a long-felt want in the community, as it is the only plant of the kind in Sonoma or vicinity, and six men are given constant employment, the force being enlarged whenever the business necessitates it.

As a link between the past and the present is the old homestead that the father erected in the early days of his residence in Sonoma. This was before the days of saw-mills, and all of the boards that entered into its construction were hand-made, redwood timber being used throughout. In 1910 Mr. Adler began removing the old building from the site upon which it had rested since 1848 and erected in its place a beautiful modern house, in which he used some of the redwood that had done service in the old building for so many years, and is still in a perfect state of preservation. It is the most pretentious residence in Sonoma; the reception hall, which is twelve feet wide, is finished in quarter-sawed oak. The den is finished in solid mahogany and the rest of the house is finished in white enamel. Mr. Adler is a friend of education and advancement, and both as to character and attainment is one of the most thoroughly reliable citizens of whom we have any knowledge in the county.

HENRY CHEEVER BOWMAN.

The new world was still in the dawn of its splendid history when the Bowman family became identified with its colonization and planted their name among the pioneers along the barren and stern coast of New England. Tradition is authority for the statement that succeeding generations bore an honorable part in the transformation of the wilderness into habitable cities and prosperous farms, and it is certain that at the beginning of the nineteenth century there were many representatives of the race following various lines of commercial activity in the east. The first to migrate to the Pacific coast was Arthur Wellington Bowman, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., in the year 1831, and whose residence in California dated from 1850, he having been drawn hither by reports concerning the mineral wealth of the west as well as its other riches of opportunity. When he came hither he was young; energetic, ambitious and unhindered by domestic ties, but as he became more prosperous he established a home of his own and his married life was long and happy. Like himself of eastern descent, his wife was Alice B. Cheever, born at Manchester, Mass., in 1845. Their family comprised six children, namely: Arthur W., who married Edith Swailes and has two boys, one bearing his own name; Henry C.; Frank; Alice W., Mrs. Archibald Tapson, who has one daughter, Frances N.; Adelaide E., Mrs. Trembeth, who has two sons and one daughter; and Natalie, a graduate nurse now following her chosen occupation in San Francisco.

During the residence of the family in the village of Piedmont, in Alameda county, this state, Henry Cheever Bowman was born in the year 1876, and in the same locality he received a common-school education. In the year 1904 he married Miss Emily Boice Adams. Her father, Rev. George C. Adams, D. D., was born in Castine, Hancock county, Me., in 1850, and received superior advantages in youth, being a graduate of Amherst College in Massachusetts and also

of Yale as a divinity student. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in recognition of his theological attainments and scholarly mind. As a minister in the Congregational denomination he labored with effectiveness in St. Louis, Mo., and in the year 1896 he was called to San Francisco, where he served as minister of the First Congregational Church. He passed away September 3, 1910. In his denomination he was recognized as a man of power and far-reaching influence, whose uplifting teachings and consecrated life imbued his parishioners with zeal in Christian work. While voting the Republican ticket and believing in the principles of the party, with him politics had been in the background and no trace of partisan spirit was apparent in even his most trivial acts; on the other hand, he was broad and liberal in views, progressive in sentiment and patriotic in devotion to commonwealth and country.

Not a little of the effectiveness of the labors of Rev. Mr. Adams was due to the helpful spirit and gentle character of his wife, who labored by his side through the years of a long and happy marriage. She was born at Brooksville, Me., in 1849, and bore the maiden name of Mercy Perkins Shepardson. One of their ten children died in infancy and the others were named as follows: Frank M.; William S., who married May Hoffman and has one son, George C.; George; Emily Boice, who is Mrs. Bowman; Mary, Mrs. Guy Edwards, who has one daughter, Mary; Alice, Mrs. Richard McGinnis, who has two sons, Richard, Jr., and George C.; Sarah C., Mrs. Edwin V. Krick; Mercy P. and Adelaide M.

In their religious connections Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Congregational Church, while in politics he votes the Republican ticket. The home farm lies near Cazadero and contains three hundred and sixty acres of pasture land with a large amount of fine timber, which greatly enhances the value of the property.

JOHN BACON LEWIS.

A prosperous, progressive and highly esteemed resident of Petaluma was John Bacon Lewis, a splendid representative of those brave self-made men who have achieved success by their own strenuous labors and acquired a competence by the exercise of their physical and mental faculties. He was proprietor of one of the best equipped ranches of the locality; also owner of the Lewis Museum in Petaluma. A son of Reed Lewis, he was born March 15, 1825, in Saratoga county, N. Y. His father was born and reared in Vermont, but subsequently moved to New York state, becoming a pioneer of Saratoga county, where he spent his remaining years, dying in manhood's prime in 1835. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Bacon, was born and reared in New York state.

After the death of his father, John B. Lewis attended school in Greenbush, N. Y., for a year, and then went to Farmington, Conn., where he resided until 1847, making his home with his brother-in-law, James Cowles. Returning then to his native state, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years at Schuylerville. In January, 1849, joining a company organized with regular offices and laws for the purpose of going to California in search of fortune, he started for the gold regions of this state. According to a signed contract,

each member of the company was to pool his money, and later draw regular dividends from the same, and no individual could do or control anything that would not be in joint accord with the company. Provided with everything needed for the enterprise, the company started on its journey filled with enthusiasm, each and every member confident of his returning home within a year as a millionaire. After crossing the Isthmus, the company was compelled to remain in Panama four months, during this time many exciting events occurring. From three thousand to four thousand people, coming from all quarters of the globe, were there congregated, waiting for transportation to that golden paradise, where, in their imagination, golden metal could be picked up by the handful. The only steamer plying along the Pacific coast at that time could make but one trip a month to San Francisco, but unable to wait for that one, many of the more venturesome of the emigrants set out to sea in frail barks improvised for the occasion, but all had to turn back.

Mr. Lewis, who had given to his wife \$20 of the \$25 he had borrowed prior to leaving home, realized that he must do something to support himself and family. Opening a restaurant, he fed the hungry people with such as he could find to give them, and in his rude tent, with a blanket on the ground for a bed, he lodged all of those willing to accept his accommodations, charging \$1 per night. The venture proved financially successful. The company finally secured an old condemned brig of about two hundred tons burden, single decked and fitted her up, in order that the journey might be continued. Two hundred and fifty tickets were sold, but when the vessel was loaded the number was found to be many more than could be accommodated. For a time serious trouble was threatened, the managers refusing, until intimidated, to return the passage money already paid by those who were obliged to remain behind for want of room on board the vessel. This brig, named the *Two Friends*, was left at the Island of Toboga, near Panama, where, after a stay of two weeks, the *Alexander Von Humboldt* came in with a load of coal. This vessel was there purchased for \$60,000, and on its arrival in San Francisco it was condemned and sold for \$12,000. Of the three hundred passengers who sailed from Toboga, two hundred had purchased tickets for the cabin, which in reality could accommodate but sixteen persons, and the favored number was selected from the most deserving of the company, the others faring as best they could. Dividing the company into messes of fifteen each, the steward of each mess would go up to the caldron in which all of the food was cooked, help himself to his allowance and return to his mess-room with it. Hard tack and sugar were served twice a week, and plum duff, a favorite dish, made its appearance once a week, meals, however, being served but once a day. At Acapulco, where the vessel was detained two weeks, the hungry passengers feasted on fruit.

Finally, after a hard journey of one hundred and two days, the passengers were landed in San Francisco August 29, 1849. There the company found that, banded together, they could do nothing, so dissolved. A large amount of merchandise was awaiting their arrival, and in order to dispose of it a store was opened. Then the problem of getting the goods up from the beach confronted them. Mr. Lewis managed to secure a horse, and having brought carts, with Yankee ingenuity made a harness, thus completing the needed outfit. Mr. Lewis subsequently bought the horse, paying the company \$250 for it



H. C. Ottmer

with the cart, and the day following was offered \$1,000 for the outfit, but refused the offer, as the property was worth at least \$25 per day to him for hauling purposes. At once establishing a draying business in San Francisco, Mr. Lewis was a pioneer in that industry, which he followed with great success until 1856.

Coming then with his brother-in-law, C. A. Bodwell, to Sonoma county they purchased in partnership a one-thousand acre ranch, of which five hundred acres constituted Mr. Lewis's home ranch. On this ranch, which contains three hundred acres of upland and two hundred acres of marsh, Mr. Lewis carried on stock-raising and dairying most profitably during his years of activity and was well known throughout this part of the country as a skillful and thorough-going agriculturist. In 1900 he moved to Petaluma, where he resided till the day of his death, January 6, 1909, enjoying his well earned rest.

In January, 1847, Mr. Lewis was married in Farmington, Conn., to Elizabeth Bodwell, who passed away at her home in Petaluma in 1866. Two children blessed their union, one of whom lived but a year. The other child, Charles Wadsworth Lewis, was born in 1853, and a sketch of his life will be found elsewhere in this volume.

HENRY C. OTTMER, M. D.

In recording the lives of those who, having completed their allotted tasks in this life, have gone to their reward, mention belongs to that well-known and substantial citizen of Healdsburg, Henry C. Ottmer, whose life and labors of over thirty years meant so much to the well-being of Sonoma county. At the time of his death in 1907 he had attained a ripe old age, longevity being a characteristic of the family, demonstrated by the fact that his father lived to attain his ninety-sixth year, while his mother was one hundred and three years old at the time of her death.

Henry C. Ottmer was a native of Germany, and he was born in Brunswick January 18, 1828, the son of parents who were industrious, ambitious, and in every way typical of the best characteristics of the German race. They gave their son every opportunity that their means would afford, and as he had a natural aptitude for study he made rapid progress along this line. An inclination toward the medical profession led him to take special studies in preparation for the work which he had chosen, and at the time he came to the United States in 1850 he had a good grounding in the principles of the medical profession. Upon coming here in that year he went direct to Missouri, and in St. Louis completed his medical studies. After receiving his diploma he opened an office in Warren county, Mo., and followed his profession for the following twenty-six years. It was upon the expiration of this time, in 1876, that he came to California and settled in Sonoma county, at Dry Creek, and there he continued to follow the medical profession for a considerable period. Soon after locating here he purchased a ranch of one hundred acres, which he set out to grain, a crop which later gave place to a fine orchard and vineyard. Here Dr. Ottmer continued to follow his profession and give his personal attention to the management of his ranch until he removed to Healdsburg and retired from active professional and business life. In addition to his valuable ranch he also

owned choice business lots in Healdsburg, upon which he erected two substantial blocks, one of which is known as the Ottmer block. Since his death, in 1907 his widow has followed his policy in regard to the management of the ranch, which is rented and managed by a tenant on shares. All of the best-known grades of prunes, peaches and apples are raised in the orchard, the crops from which, as well as from the large and flourishing vineyard, make it one of the most productive ranches in the county, \$10,000 being an average year's income.

Dr. Ottmer's first marriage united him with Miss Helen Archer, the daughter of Fields and Frances (Wood) Archer, natives of Virginia. From that southern state the parents removed to Missouri, where their daughter was born. She died at the early age of thirty-two years, leaving four children, as follows: Florence H., a medical practitioner in Eureka, Cal.; Ida, the wife of Horace Board, a rancher of Dry Creek; Victor S., deceased; and Adelia, the wife of Charles Blazer, of Healdsburg. In 1865 Dr. Ottmer married for his second wife Miss Marion I. Archer, a sister of his first wife. She, too, was a native of Missouri, where their marriage occurred. Two children were born of this marriage, Lora, the wife of A. J. LeBaron, of Healdsburg, and Nellie, the wife of J. I. Coleman, and they make their home in Arizona. Five great-grandchildren delight the heart of Mrs. Ottmer, who since the death of her husband has found a great solace in interesting herself in the lives of others, especially in her children and their descendants. Mr. and Mrs. Ottmer were active members of the First Baptist Church of Healdsburg and took a prominent part in its upbuilding.

ISAAC DE TURK.

As an old pioneer settler in Sonoma county the name of Isaac DeTurk needs no introduction to her citizens, particularly those in Santa Rosa, where as the founder and proprietor of the Santa Rosa winery he gained a reputation which made his name and brand of goods household words. For many years his parents had been residents of Berks county, Pa., and in that county his birth occurred in 1834, and until he was four years of age he lived in his native state. At this age his parents removed west as far as Indiana, locating in Morgan county, where parents and son made their home together until the winter of 1858-59.

A new era in the life of Isaac DeTurk began with the winter above mentioned, for it was then that he came to California and began the industry that assumed such large proportions during his lifetime. Seeing the possibilities for successfully manufacturing wine where the grape flourished as plentifully as he found it in Sonoma county, he ventured to establish the first plant of the kind in the county at Santa Rosa. This he did in 1859, at the same time planting a vineyard of twenty acres in Bennett valley, later increasing the size of his vineyard to fifty acres. His choice of vines was about equally divided as to Mission and Zinfandel and yielded from three to three hundred and fifty tons of grapes annually. A desire to branch out on a larger scale led him to dispose of his holdings in Bennett valley in 1885 and the same year he purchased twelve hundred acres in Los Guilicos valley, where he planted a vineyard of one hundred acres, adding to this from year to year until he had one of the largest vine-

yards in this part of the county. For the storage of his products he built the first wine cellar in Bennett valley in 1867, which at the time was ample in size to accommodate all of the wine which he wished to store. With the rapid increase of his business this soon became too small, and was consequently increased until it accommodated one hundred thousand gallons of wine.

In 1878 Mr. DeTurk erected the first buildings of the Santa Rosa winery and the same year manufactured one hundred thousand gallons of wine. From year to year the output was steadily increased, in the early '80s amounting to between three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand gallons of wine and about fifteen thousand gallons of brandy. All of the foregoing was the product of from thirty-five hundred to five thousand tons of grapes. It was at this point in the history of his plant that it was necessary to increase the storage capacity of his wine cellar to accommodate one million gallons. His specialties were clarets, reisling, sherry and port wines, and grape brandy. All of the buildings connected with the Santa Rosa winery were built of brick and equipped with all known modern improvements at the time. Mr. DeTurk wisely selected the western part of the city for the location of his plant, having there unexcelled shipping facilities. Since his demise the business has been absorbed by the William Hoelscher Company of San Francisco, who operate the business from Healdsburg.

It is a conservative statement to say that Mr. DeTurk was one of the most prominent and progressive men who have ever made their home in Sonoma county. That he was interested in a vital way with many of the important enterprises of this part of the state may be seen from the statement that he was the state viticultural commissioner for the Sonoma district, was identified with the Sonoma County Agricultural Association, and the Stock Breeders Association, in all of which he was also a director from the time of their inception. Socially he was identified with the Athenian Club of San Francisco. That Mr. DeTurk was held to be one of the foremost men of Sonoma county was just praise, for he was ever on the alert to forward her interests, helping by personal work and also by liberal financial assistance.

CLARENCE FREDERICK LEA.

The profession of law in Sonoma county has no more able or more honored representative than Clarence F. Lea, a well-known attorney of Santa Rosa. Endowed with keen intelligence and discrimination, he is at all times and under all circumstances actuated by the highest principles of honor and fair dealing, and has thereby gained the esteem and respect of his associates and the confidence of the people among whom his lot has been cast.

Mr. Lea takes a commendable pride in the fact that he is a native son of the state, and also that he is the son of early settlers and upbuilders of this great Pacific commonwealth. Born in Highland Springs, Lake county, Cal., July 11, 1874, he is a son of James M. and Elizabeth Trower Lea, the father born in Tennessee in 1827, and the mother born in Kentucky in 1831. Their marriage occurred in Missouri in 1857. Shortly after the finding of gold in California the elder Mr. Lea came to the state, in 1851, across the plains, returning to Missouri

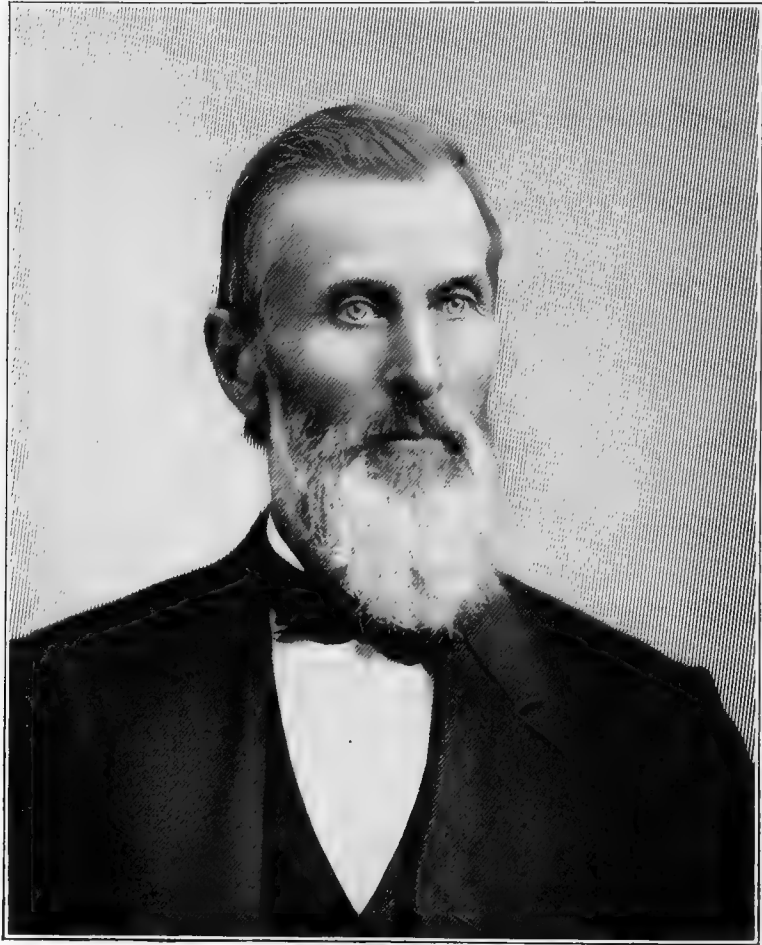
five years later, and the following year, 1857, occurred his marriage. The young people settled down to agricultural life in Greene county, that state, and remained there until 1865, when they came to California and located at Cloverdale, Sonoma county. Two years later the family home was transferred to Highland Springs, Lake county, and there the death of the father occurred in 1901. Nine children were born to these worthy parents, as follows: Emmet N., Mary (who became the wife of Douglas Shartzter and is now deceased), Orlando, Alonzo, Horace, Finice L., Loutitia, Elizabeth and Clarence F. All of the children who survive are married and established in homes of their own with the exception of two daughters.

With his brothers and sisters Clarence F. Lea was given splendid educational facilities, the parents realizing the importance of a good education, in fact considering it a prime requisite in their training. In the common school of Highland district Clarence F. Lea laid the foundation of his education, following this by a course in Lakeport Academy, and this by a two-year course in Stanford University. A predilection for the legal profession led him to take a special course in the Denver Law school, from which he graduated in 1898, and on August 1 of that year he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Santa Rosa. In the more than twelve years that he has been located here he has built up a splendid practice, and counts among his clients some of the most influential citizens of the town and county. A stanch advocate of Democratic principles, Mr. Lea loses no opportunity to further the interests of the party to which he gives his allegiance, and on numerous occasions he has made stump speeches in behalf of his political friends. At the hands of his fellow-citizens he was elected district attorney of Sonoma county in 1906, and re-elected in 1910 with a majority of twenty-one hundred votes. Prior to holding this office, in 1902, he was nominated for the office of superior judge of Sonoma county, but lost the election by two hundred and eighty-one votes.

Mr. Lea's marriage united him with Miss Daisy A. Wright, a native daughter of California, her birth occurring in Oakland, Cal., September 10, 1874. She is a daughter of James A. and Emma Russell Wright, natives respectively of Canada and Oakland, Cal. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Daisy A., Mrs. Lea and Myrtle, the wife of W. H. Stewart. Mr. Lea holds membership in a number of fraternal organizations, being identified with the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, Improved Order of Red Men, and he is also a prominent member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

JAMES BIDWELL.

The name of Ira Bidwell is too well known in Sonoma county to need special mentioning, for his deeds and accomplishments are a part of the history of this part of the state, nevertheless a brief account of his life may be found elsewhere in this volume. A son of this well-known pioneer, James Bidwell was born on the paternal homestead in Alexander valley March 27, 1852. With his older brother John he secured such educational advantages as the early conditions



L G Hay

afforded, but when still quite a small boy was competent to do much of the farm work formerly delegated to older hands.

In 1879, when the father divided his property among the children, James Bidwell began work independently, his portion of the ranch amounting to three hundred acres. He still owns the land, and superintends its management, although the actual work is performed by his two sons, Charles E. and James E. Twenty acres of the land is in vineyard, and large crops of hay and grain are gathered annually, and the land not under cultivation is used as pasture land for the twenty head of cattle which are being fattened for market. In 1904 Mr. Bidwell purchased and located upon the ranch which is now his home, consisting of one hundred and ten acres of very productive land in Alexander valley. Thirty acres are in vineyard, and the remainder of the land is given over to grain, with the exception of twenty acres in alfalfa. A dairy of twenty cows of fine breed adds considerable to the annual income of the thrifty owner, who is one of the most progressive and up-to-date ranchers in the valley. The combined efforts of father and sons have worked a vast change in conditions in Sonoma county, for all are experienced agriculturists and as natural pioneers and leaders have forged ahead and accomplished what others with less courage dared not undertake.

Mr. Bidwell formed domestic ties in 1879 by his marriage with Miss Lucy Martin, a native of Tennessee, and three children have been born to them, Charles Edward, James Eugene and Linnie. The eldest, Charles Edward, was born in 1881; his marriage on October 8, 1902, united him with Miss Kittie Coombs, of Healdsburg, and they have one son, Leslie, born October 23, 1903. James Eugene, born February 10, 1882, married Miss Anna Peck, of Healdsburg, in 1899, and they had two children, Henry, born January 20, 1901, and Charles, born November 23, 1902. His second marriage occurred January 8, 1909, and united him with Mrs. Amanda Rose, of Santa Rosa. By his activity as a citizen and his capability as a rancher the elder Mr. Bidwell has added luster to the honorable reputation established by his father during the pioneer history of our commonwealth.

LEWIS G. NAY.

An impression of peace and prosperity and personal worth and strength is conveyed in the life history of Lewis G. Nay, who took up his residence in Petaluma in the early '60s, and in the years that have intervened his interest in the town which he helped to bring to its present state of prosperity has not been diminished, notwithstanding the fact that he is now well advanced in years and has not been intimately identified with business affairs for many years. However, as he goes up and down the streets of his home town he is gratified by the sight of the substantial buildings which stand as evidence of his accomplishments as a builder in his younger years. Many of these are the most prominent public buildings and residences in town, including among others the Wickersham bank building, the Whitney building, the city hall, Masonic hall and Odd Fellows building. In connection with his building business he ran and operated the Petaluma Planing mill for fifteen years, and after disposing of this, retired from active business life, since which time he has found

all that he cares to do in looking after his large holdings of real estate in the town and county.

The parents of Mr. Nay, Gardner and Amelia (Simonds) Nay, were both natives of New Hampshire, but after their marriage they removed to Genesee county, N. Y., where the father continued to work at the machinist's trade. It was while his parents were living there that their son, Lewis G., was born, December 26, 1823. Owing to a severe attack of chills and fever in 1828, Gardner Nay returned to New Hampshire and settled at Hancock, Hillsboro county, remaining there for thirty years, during which time he carried on contracting and building and managed a farm. In 1858 he came west as far as Illinois, and there he died in 1861, leaving considerable means to his wife and children. In his political views he was a Democrat, and religiously he was a Baptist. Two years after his death, in 1863, Mrs. Nay came to California, making her home with her son until her death, at the age of eighty-three years.

Lewis G. Nay learned the carpenter's trade from his father during his boyhood, and later was of great assistance to his father in carrying out his many building contracts. When he attained his majority he felt competent to undertake carpentering on his own account, first working at his trade for a year in Manchester, N. H., and later in Boston, Mass., for the same length of time. A larger opportunity for the exercise of his ability came to him in 1846, when he went to Lawrence and became identified with the Bay State Company woolen mills, and for the following seven years he not only worked at his trade, but also assisted with the building and installing of machinery. It was with considerable reluctance that his employers saw him leave their service to accept a position with the Boston flax mills, where he was variously employed as repairer, installer of machinery, pattern-maker and general overseer of the machinery and wood shops. Leaving the east in 1856, he came as far west as Illinois, and in McLean county bought a section of land in partnership with his brother-in-law, A. Thurston. This was all virgin land, and after clearing it he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until coming to California in 1863. His first experience in the west was in the dairy business in Marin county, where he was associated with his brother, Samuel A., and in June of the same year he came to Petaluma, which has been his home ever since.

From the first years of his residence in the town Mr. Nay has given himself heartily to the upbuilding of his community, and at the earnest solicitation of his fellow-citizens he has consented to fill public office a number of times, being a member of the school board for one term, and city trustee for a considerable period. During the early years of the Wickersham Bank (then known as the First National Bank of Petaluma) he was made and remained a director in the Wickersham Banking Company during its existence.

The first marriage of Lewis G. Nay occurred in 1847, uniting him with Miss Sarah L. Foster, a native of New Hampshire, her death occurring two years after her marriage. His second marriage was with Miss Eliza Walker, a native of Maine, who at her death two years later left one son, Lewis W., who died in San Bernardino, Cal., November 7, 1903. Mr. Nay's third marriage united him with Miss Margaret N. Fishburn, a native of Franklin county, Pa., who died in 1881, at the age of forty-five, leaving two children, both of whom are deceased, dying at the ages of nineteen and twenty years respectively.

The present Mrs. Nay was before her marriage Mrs. Sarah J. Waters, and is the mother of one daughter, Mrs. Abbie M. Treadwell. Mr. Nay has for many years been prominent in the Odd Fellows, being a member of Petaluma Lodge No. 30, and has passed all the chairs in this organization. He is also a member of Silver Spray Lodge, D. of R., of Petaluma, which he served as first noble grand. He organized Petaluma Rebekah Lodge No. 226. Mrs. Nay is a prominent member of the order, being past noble grand of Silver Spray Rebekah Lodge, and also a member of Petaluma Lodge, in which she has passed all of the chairs. She assisted in the organization of Antietam Relief Corps, and was the first president, besides which she was a member of Erickson Woman's Relief Corps of Sebastopol.

In the evening of life's busy day Mr. Nay can look back with no regrets and forward without fear, for he has endeavored to live by the Golden Rule and has always done his share towards the upbuilding of Sonoma county and especially Petaluma.

JOHN C. SCOTT.

The opportunities offered by California to men of determination and perseverance find a fitting illustration in the life of John C. Scott, president of the J. C. Scott Hardware Company of Petaluma. Coming to the west alone, he has worked his way to a position of independence unaided, and among the residents of Petaluma he holds an honored place, and throughout Sonoma county his friends are numerous and stanch. A native of Ohio, he was born in the city of Columbus, April 20, 1833, the son of David and Mary L. (Mann) Scott, who were born in Pennsylvania and became pioneers of Franklin county, Ohio. The father was a participant in the war of 1812. John C. Scott continued in his native surroundings until he was six years old, when the family removed to Indiana. From there they removed to Springfield, Ill., two years later, remaining there three years, when they made another removal that took them to Andrew county, Mo.

John C. Scott followed the family in their several changes of location, and by the time he had attained his majority he felt little timidity in undertaking the overland journey to the far west. Joining a party of twenty men they set out from St. Joseph, Mo., about April 20, 1854, driving four hundred head of cattle and a herd of fifty horses. The distance between the starting point and their destination was covered in a remarkably short time, August of 1854 bringing them to Mark West creek, in Sonoma county. Along Mark West creek they turned the cattle loose on the plains, and after they were fattened for market they brought good prices to the owners. At the end of two years Mr. Scott returned east by the water route, remaining one year, after which he became interested in mining near Denver, Colo., and from there went to Missouri and remained one year. All of his efforts had proved unsatisfying since his return from the far west, and he determined to return thither and take up his permanent abode. Coming to Petaluma at that time, about 1858, he established the nucleus of the business now conducted under the name of the J. C. Scott Hardware Company, and has maintained the business continuously ever since. A short respite from commercial life in Petaluma found him engaged

in the stock business in Humboldt county, going there in 1869, but finally resuming his hardware business in Petaluma. He still owns the ranch of forty-seven hundred acres at Alder Point, Humboldt county, where he is engaged in the sheep business, generally running about three thousand head of Merino sheep. This ranch he has incorporated as the Monte Vista Land Company, of which he is president. The ranch is known as the Monte Vista rancho, and is in charge of his son, Joseph M. Although Mr. Scott prefers to make his home and headquarters in Sonoma county, he is not unfamiliar with conditions in other portions of the state, especially in Humboldt county, where he has large real-estate holdings, besides which he owns a number of substantial business blocks and fine residences in Petaluma.

Near Petaluma, on January 1, 1864, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Louisa C. Bowles, and four children were born to them. The eldest of these, Louisa A., is the wife of C. W. Cramer, a resident of Humboldt county; Minnie O. Howard is deceased; Joseph M., a rancher, is married and has one child, John C.; John A. is a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Scott is rich in the possession of five grand-children, whose growth and development he watches with fond pride. Politically he is a Democrat. He was made a Mason in Arcturus Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., which was later consolidated with Petaluma Lodge No. 180.

THOMAS BARNEY MEEK, JR.

Until recently horticultural activities engaged Mr. Meek's attention exclusively, the place which he owns and formerly operated being a well-known farm lying on Mill creek near the city of Healdsburg in Mendocino township and comprising one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, a portion being favorably located for fruit culture. A timber pasture contains three thousand cords of wood, and in addition there is a prairie pasture utilized by the stock on the ranch. Thirty acres are in a vineyard which in 1909 produced twenty-two tons of grapes of choice quality. In addition there are thirty acres in deciduous fruits, from which were sold in 1909 about nine tons of dried fruit. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Meek leased his interest in the ranch and located in Healdsburg, where he is now engaged in the cornucopia and ice-cream business.

Born at Cheyenne, Wyo., in 1885, Thomas Barney Meek is a son of Thomas B. and Augusta Ann (McClure) Meek, the former born in Kentucky in 1847, and the latter born in Indiana in 1845. By successive removals the father gradually worked his way to the west, going to Deadwood, S. Dak., in 1871, and from there to Wyoming, whence in 1894 he came to California and settled in Sonoma county. In his family there are eight children, namely: William E. (who married Alice Hall), John, Frederick, Thomas B., August A., Harry V., Mary E., and Tiny O., the last-named being the wife of R. W. Hawes and the mother of a son, Delbert Lyle Hawes. The primary education of Thomas Barney Meek was secured in Cheyenne schools and later he completed grammar-school studies in Sonoma county. After leaving school he began to work on a farm, and in a short time acquired the property which he now owns.

Upon establishing a home of his own Mr. Meek chose as his wife Miss Margaret Cavers, who was born in San Francisco, Cal., in 1889, and is a young



Mr & Mrs Peter Young.

woman of excellent education and superior attainments. Two children bless their union, George Thomas and Roy Elmer. Mrs. Meek is of Canadian ancestry, her father, George W. Cavers, having been born in that country, whence he came to the United States and now makes his home in Sonoma county. His marriage united him with Mrs. Anna (Lee) Thomas, who by her former marriage had four children, George, Bert, Amanda and May, while by her marriage with Mr. Cavers she had two daughters, Margaret and Anna. Amanda, a daughter born of the first marriage, is the wife of Frank Chaverria, and has one daughter, Frances. May is the wife of John Terry, of Healdsburg, and has three children, Elwood, Glenn and Mintie. It was always necessary for Mr. Meek to devote his attention closely to his land, in order that the best possible results might be secured therefrom; hence he has not identified himself with public affairs and has taken no part in politics aside from voting the Republican ticket, yet he would be well qualified for official responsibilities both by intelligence and by loyal devotion to the welfare of the county. The only fraternal organization to which he has allied himself is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership being with Healdsburg Lodge No. 64, in the work of which he maintains a warm interest. Charitable projects have his sympathetic co-operation, and while he has not been identified with any religious denomination he has the utmost faith in their importance as uplifting factors to the human race, his interest manifesting itself in contributions to worthy movements along that line of progress.

PETER YOUNG.

Energetic, enterprising, public-spirited and honest, Peter Young is one of Alexander valley's prosperous ranchers, and enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the entire community. Kind-hearted, liberal and generous to a fault, he has hosts of friends who appreciate his many virtues, and no opportunity for uplifting his fellowmen or improving conditions in his community escapes his notice or fails to receive his support. A native of the east, Mr. Young was born in New York state June 8, 1834, representative of an old-time eastern family. He was about twenty-six years of age when by way of Panama he made the voyage to the Pacific coast. After landing at San Francisco he joined his two brothers in Sonoma county, where they were engaged in the stock business. George and Michael Young came to California in 1852, and for a time mined with fair success in Eldorado county. After a few years, however, they came to Sonoma county and engaged in stock-raising, and here they lived the remainder of their lives, George dying in 1889, at the age of sixty-four, and Michael passing away some years later. After an association of several years with his brothers in the stock business Peter Young went to Oregon in 1862 and was interested in gold mining there for about one year.

After his mining experience in Oregon Mr. Young returned to New York state, remaining there variously engaged until early in the '70s, when he again came to California, this time to make it his permanent home. Coming direct to Sonoma county, he settled in Alexander valley and near Healdsburg purchased a ranch of two hundred and ten acres, then uncultivated and in no way

suggesting the possibilities that have since been developed. Mr. Young at once bent his energies to clearing the land and preparing it for cultivation, and as soon as it was in condition, planted the nucleus of the fine prune orchard that is such a source of profit today. Altogether he now has forty acres in prunes alone, both new and old trees, and fourteen acres are now in bearing and yielding an annual output of thirty-five tons of dried fruit. Ninety acres are in pasture land, besides which he has a large acreage in hay and grain. Not only is Mr. Young an expert horticulturist, but he is also an experienced miner, his knowledge along this line making him an expert mining claim recorder, a position which he filled with acceptability in Sonoma county for many years.

In all of his efforts and undertakings Mr. Young has had the co-operation and encouragement of his wife, who was formerly Miss Rachel Kazenstein, a native of New York state. Named in the order of their birth the eight children born to them are as follows: George A.; Emma, the wife of J. W. Watson, of New York; Alice, the wife of William Peasley; Flora E., the wife of Thomas Meek, of Alexander valley; Clara, the wife of Fred Merry; Warner F.; Maynard; and Silas. Mr. Young has always exhibited a keen public spirit, and may be depended on to do all in his power to advance the material, moral and social interests of the community in which he has resided for so many years.

WILLIAM LOGAN TOMBS.

No incident connected with the boyhood years of Mr. Tombs stands out more vividly in his memory than the crossing of the plains when he was fourteen years of age. From the time of the discovery of gold the family had been deeply interested in tales concerning the vast undeveloped regions of the west, but it was not until 1856 that the opportunity came for migration hither. The old home had been in Missouri and he was born at St. Joseph, that state, in 1842, in childhood attended the common schools and shared the recreations and play of his associates in the neighborhood familiar to his early recollections. Like the majority of the southern families of that period, there were slaves owned by this family and upon the removal to California five were brought along, accompanying the father and mother, the two sons and two daughters. The tedious journey with wagons and oxen dragged its course toward completion and ended in safety with the arrival in the Santa Clara valley. Concerning the slaves it is worthy of note that three of them remained with the family until they died, another is now a resident of Healdsburg, while the fifth lives in San Francisco at this time.

Upon the completion of the studies of the San Jose grammar schools Mr. Tombs took up general ranching as his occupation, coming to Sonoma county during the autumn of 1857 and finding a sparsely settled region, containing only grants and government land, and having as residents as many Mexicans and Spaniards as Americans. For fourteen years he was identified with the management of thirty-four hundred acres of land and in that time he learned much concerning the care of stock and the details connected with agricultural activities. Next he embarked in the stock business for himself, purchasing eighteen hundred acres of land on the Wallala river and for twenty-nine years operating the same

as a stock ranch. Meanwhile he experienced his share of joy and sorrow, of success and adversity, but prosperity did not elate nor discouragements daunt him. In every condition and environment he remained calm, steadfast and sanguine, with an unwavering optimistic faith in the future of his county and commonwealth.

The marriage of William Logan Tombs and Miss Jennie Sacry, a native of Missouri, was solemnized in 1866 and was a union of mutual helpfulness and happiness until the bond was severed by the death of the wife in 1893 at the family residence in Healdsburg. One child had preceded her in death, passing away in infancy. The surviving daughter, Nellie, married Robert Mason. The father and mother of Mr. Tombs died in Sonoma county and their remains were interred amid scenes familiar to their later years. His list of kindred is now small in the west, but in partial recompense for the lack of nearer ties he enjoys the warm friendship of those who have known him since pioneer days as well as the deep regard of the younger generation now entering upon life's activities. His declining days, therefore, do not represent a period of isolation, but the fruition of an existence of honorable toil, generous deeds and uncounted kindnesses.

The Democratic party has received the ballot of Mr. Tombs ever since he attained his majority. When he was in his prime he maintained a deep interest in public affairs and even now few men in his town are better posted than he concerning national problems. During 1891-92 he held the office of deputy sheriff. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to his ranch and resumed the raising of stock for the markets. Again in the fall of 1898 he was chosen deputy under the then sheriff, Frank P. Grace, of Santa Rosa, and for eight years he filled the office with credit to himself and with an absolute fearlessness that commanded universal respect. When the eight years had ended he resigned his position and in January of 1907 came to his fine little farm near Healdsburg, where ever since he has given close attention to horticultural pursuits. The homestead comprises seventeen and three-tenths acres, of which eight acres is under cultivation to prunes, a few acres to other fruits and the balance in alfalfa, thus forming a farm whose every foot is made to produce an income for the owner in return for his wise oversight and scrupulous care.

GEORGE TYLER TROWBRIDGE.

In its lineage the Trowbridge family claims descent from a long line of English ancestors, and the great-grandfather of George Tyler Trowbridge was for many years a cotton manufacturer in Trowbridge, Worcestershire, England. After his immigration to the United States he settled in Massachusetts, where, at Trowbridge, he founded and carried on the cotton mills with which his name was associated for so many years, and which after his demise were owned and operated by his son. The son of the latter was George O. Trowbridge, who in his earlier years was a manufacturer of iron in the east and who in 1835 went to Wisconsin and established a foundry and machine shop in Sheboygan. Subsequently he engaged in the same business in Fond du Lac, but the panic of 1873

made it necessary for him to discontinue the business. For five years thereafter he continued in the middle west, but in 1878 he determined to come to California, and that same year found him located in Oakland. There he established one of the oldest business enterprises in that city, the Oakland Iron works, which he sold after running it for a few years. From Oakland he came to Sonoma county, and near Windsor was interested in horticulture throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1905. At his death he left a widow, Louise (Tyler) Trowbridge, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of John Tyler, a native of Virginia and an early settler of Kentucky, where his daughter was born. John Tyler was a near relative of President Tyler. Mrs. Louise Trowbridge is still living, making her home in Santa Rosa, at the age of seventy-six years.

Five children comprised the family of George O. and Louise (Tyler) Trowbridge, of whom three are now living. George Tyler was the eldest of the number and was born while his parents were living in Sheboygan, Wis. His earliest educational training was in the German language, two years being passed in German schools before entering the public schools of Fond du Lac. Upon the completion of his high school training he began his business career at the age sixteen years by accepting the position of bookkeeper and interpreter in the Savings Bank of Fond du Lac, a position which he filled acceptably for four years. Accompanying the family to California in 1878, he was for a time in the employ of Senator Sharon, subsequently for one year with S. B. Whipple as bookkeeper, after which he held the same position with the California Boiler works and a year later became a one-third partner in the business. In 1882 he sold his interest and came to Sonoma county, purchasing a ranch at Windsor, which he improved by setting out an orchard of apples, pears, prunes and grapes. Later he subdivided the property and sold it out, one of the purchasers of this property being W. P. Hammond, now a wealthy dredge owner of Butte county. Mr. Trowbridge continued the buying and selling of ranches until 1893, when he became manager of the sale of the Cotati ranch, cutting it up into small tracts and disposing of it, and he takes pride in the fact that this has since become one of the best improved sections of Sonoma county.

After locating in Santa Rosa Mr. Trowbridge became associated with W. D. Reynolds (now president of the Santa Rosa Bank) in land speculation, among the tracts which they purchased and laid out being the Trowbridge and Reynolds subdivision of part of the Rincon Heights addition, and later on he laid out the Trowbridge and Doyle addition to Santa Rosa. Mr. Trowbridge's operations have not been confined to this immediate locality, but have extended all over the county, and at the present time he is operating a ranch in Rincon valley and two in Sebastopol. In partnership with Alexander B. Hill he owns five thousand acres of land in the Sacramento valley, located between Sacramento and Marysville, all of which is under cultivation to grain and alfalfa. Numerous as are the interests already mentioned they do not cover the activities which have engaged Mr. Trowbridge's time and thought. Altogether he has built some twenty-five residences in Santa Rosa, secured the location of the National Ice Company's plant for this place, and since 1906 has erected about thirty residences and business buildings in Oakland, and in which he is still interested to a large extent. Last but not least, he has been much interested



J. C. Leuritzsen

in raising full blooded Jersey cattle, and has accumulated a herd that took first prize at fairs all over the state. On his ranch may also be seen fine specimens of standard-bred horses which he has raised.

In Oakland was celebrated the marriage of George T. Trowbridge and Miss Emma Flint, a native of Santa Rosa and the daughter of E. P. Flint, of the firm of Peabody & Co., formerly of Boston, Mass., and the oldest merchants in California. Nine children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Trowbridge, as follows: Mabel, Mrs. Dohn, of Santa Rosa; Grace, Mrs. McChristian, of Sebastopol; Alice, Mrs. Scott, of Santa Rosa; Lloyd, in the employ of Wells Fargo & Co. at Los Angeles; Harold and Edward George, ranching in Sutter county; Bessie, Florence and Wilbur, the three last mentioned still at home. Fraternally Mr. Trowbridge is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, a member of Islam Temple, N. M. S., of San Francisco, Elks and Woodmen of the World, besides which he is a member of the Grange, Sonoma County Horticultural Society (of which he was one of the founders) and is an active member of the State Fruit Growers' Association. For five years he was the Sonoma county representative of the State Board of Trade.

JEPPE C. LAURITZEN.

In Hjerndrup, Denmark, Jeppe C. Lauritzen was born August 21, 1848, a son of Hans C. and Kathrina Lauritzen, the former being a farmer. Mr. Lauritzen received his education in the public schools of Denmark, and in company with his brother Christian he came to America in the year 1866, going to Humboldt county, Cal., where he engaged in the sheep raising business, conducting the same for a number of years with success. In 1875 he made a trip to Denmark to visit his home, but realizing more than ever the higher advantages and the better opportunities of America, he soon returned and continued in his former business. In May, 1884, the brothers came to Sonoma county with their flock of sheep and later sold them in San Francisco. J. C. Lauritzen then located in Petaluma, and with his brother Christian bought the Centennial building, and they engaged in the livery business and also the butcher business. In 1888 the brothers sold the Centennial building and purchased a ranch of eight hundred and forty acres at Reclamation, where they engaged in general farming, raising hay and grain, and continuing on the place until 1899, since which time they have leased it. In 1899 J. C. Lauritzen located in San Rafael, Marin county, where he died October 21, 1900. He was a school trustee for the Rose Hill district. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., and he was also a member of the U. A. O. D. Politically he gave his support to the Republican party.

Mr. Lauritzen was married in Petaluma September 18, 1884, to Miss May Claassen, a native of Germany, born on the Isle of Sylt, a daughter of Jens P. Claassen, a cabinet maker by trade. For seven years he was in Australia, after which he came to San Francisco, Cal., and in 1858 located in Petaluma. Some years afterward, in 1875, he brought his family here and commenced farming, and later purchased a ranch and added to it until he held one hundred and

eighty acres. Here he died on December 6, 1906, at the age of eighty-six years, Mrs. Lauritzen's mother, Inken Klein, was also born on the Isle of Sylt, in 1830, and still resides at the old home place near Petaluma, Cal. She had two children, but only one, Mrs. Lauritzen, is now living. Mrs. Lauritzen was brought up and educated in Germany, and on July 8, 1875, she came to Petaluma. After her husband's death she located in Petaluma, and in 1907 she built a new residence on the old Claassen place, where she has a comfortable home. She has four sons, John, Hans C., C. I. and Lewis. These sons have been given splendid educations and a home training that must prove of inestimable value as they take their place in the world's activities. Mrs. Lauritzen possesses many fine traits of character which have won for her the esteem and respect of all with whom she is acquainted.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LAYMANCE.

A man of marked ability, enterprise and foresight, George W. Laymance occupies a position of importance among the substantial and well-to-do citizens of Healdsburg. Interested in mining throughout his entire life, he has experienced the fluctuating career of those who follow that life, meeting with prosperity and with discouraging reverses, winning and losing fortunes in different ventures. Beginning at the foot of the ladder of attainments, he has, however, finally surmounted all obstacles, and by earnest toil and persistency of purpose has risen to a position of influence and independence.

Although he is a native son of California, born in Colusa county in 1853, Mr. Laymance did not really become a citizen of this commonwealth until about the year 1875, since which time he has lived here continuously. His parents, James P. and Augusta (Caldwell) Laymance, were both natives of the south, born in Virginia and Georgia respectively, and both are now deceased. Their advent in the west was brought about by the discovery of gold in California, but with what success the elder Mr. Laymance met, the records do not state particularly. It was while he was engaged in mining in Colusa county that his son George W. was born in 1853, and he continued to remain here until the son was two years old, when he went east with his family, returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama and landing in New York. It was not the intention of Mr. Laymance to remain in the east, however, and as soon as arrangements could be made he secured transportation to southwestern Missouri, where the parents made their home throughout the remainder of their lives.

George W. Laymance has no earlier recollection than of the parental home in Missouri, where he was educated and grew to a sturdy young manhood of twenty-two years. Besides a public-school education at Springfield, Mo., he also received the privileges of a high-school education in the same city. When his school days were over he gave vent to an inborn inclination to follow the miner's life, his first experience along this line being in Colorado, near Denver. After a number of years passed in that state he came to California in 1879, coming direct to Healdsburg, Sonoma county, which has been the scene of his activities ever since. He owns a forty-acre ranch about seven miles northwest of Healdsburg.

In 1876, about the time he came to the west, Mr. Laymance formed domestic

ties by his marriage with Miss Augusta Testemen, a native of Missouri, and five children, two daughters and three sons, have been born to them. Charles, who was born in 1882, is proprietor of a hotel near Chicago, Ill. Lillie B. is the wife of Ralph Thomas and the mother of a daughter, Ruth, the family residing in Oakland. George E. is employed in the oil fields near Bakersfield, Cal. Ernest G. is now stationed in Texas as a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of the Regular Army. Marguerite is a graduate of the high school at Healdsburg, and is now at home with her parents. Not unlike her husband, Mrs. Laymance is a descendant of southern ancestors, both her father and mother being natives of South Carolina, and both are also deceased. Probably no one in this part of Sonoma county has a more thorough or complete understanding of mining in all of its varied phases than has Mr. Laymance, who has been equally successful in the mining of gold, silver and copper. Politically he is a Democrat, and it was on the ticket of this party that he was elected to the office of sheriff and United States marshal for the Indian Territory, in both of which capacities he served efficiently for a number of years. He has never allied himself with any secret order, but is a man who is ever on the alert to advance the welfare of the community in which he lives, and is a citizen of which any community might be proud.

EMMETT SEAWELL.

Judge Emmett Seawell was born in Yountville, Napa county, Cal., April 5, 1862, a son of the late William N. Seawell, who was born in Cape Girardeau, Mo., in August, 1811. Of Virginian ancestry, the father of the latter, Joseph Seawell, removed from North Carolina to Missouri at an early day and was a member of the state legislature from his district. W. N. Seawell took up land in Missouri and was engaged in farming for several years. He came to California via the Truckee route and after his arrival in 1853, settled in Napa. He was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, and afterwards served as deputy sheriff, and there also engaged in farming. In 1873 he removed to Santa Rosa, was elected city recorder and justice of the peace, serving in the latter capacity for many years. He was a very active man and was identified with many movements that were factors in upbuilding the city and county. He passed away in 1896. Sarah A. Rickman, to whom he was married, was born in Hartsville, Tenn., in 1818 and died in Santa Rosa in 1898. She was an earnest member of the Methodist church. To this worthy couple eleven children were born and we mention the following: Mary, who married M. H. Matthews, now deceased; Joseph; James W., a well-known stockman of this county; Susan, who became the wife of the late Benjamin Wood, of Santa Rosa; George C.; Lucy; and Emmett, of this review. Senator John H. deceased, was a prominent attorney of Mendocino county and was its representative in the Senate and Assembly for many years.

Emmett Seawell came to Sonoma county when he was a lad of eleven years of age and for the following five years was a pupil in the public school of Santa Rosa. He subsequently worked at the printer's trade for a period of three years and a half, then entered Pacific Methodist College, and pursued

his course covering several years. On March 17, 1885, he was appointed postal clerk, but in August of that year resigned to finish his college course and was graduated in May, 1887, from the Pacific Methodist College. His college days over he devoted some time to newspaper work as a reporter for different newspapers and was also connected with the Associated Press. In 1888 he entered the law office of J. W. Oates, and the following year was appointed clerk of the committee on judiciary of the state legislature. May 6, 1890, he was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with W. F. Cowan in the practice of his profession in Santa Rosa. In November, 1892, he was elected district attorney of Sonoma county and was re-elected in 1895, serving six years. In 1898 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for congress. He was loath to accept, but was persuaded to do so by his friends and at the election ran ahead of his ticket in his district. In 1902 he was elected judge of the superior court and again in 1908 was returned to that important position and is now serving with satisfaction to the people. He has frequently been called to preside over cases in other counties.

Judge Seawell was united in marriage on March 20, 1892, with Ida S. Graeter, of Santa Rosa and they have two children Dorothea, aged seven years, and Emmett James aged four years. In 1910-11 Judge Seawell served as grand trustee of the Grand Parlor N. S. G. W. A man of good attainments, well versed in the intricacies of the law, he has conducted and won many important suits, and in his professional conflicts with prominent lawyers of Sonoma county and the section of the state in which he resides has ever proven himself an opponent worthy of their highest efforts. As a judge he has shown his true quality and his decisions have ever been made with justice and without partiality.

MELVIN R. CRYSTAL.

In the raising of fruit as in other occupations of the present day the specialist has certain advantages over other horticulturists, for having devoted his land and energy to the perfection of some particular specie, he naturally acquires results which one whose interests are more scattered could not attain. One who has made a study of this subject and is now devoting his attention to the raising of apples and berries almost exclusively is Melvin R. Crystal, whose ranch on Rural Route No. 2 from Sebastopol is one of the show places of the county.

Though not a native of California, Mr. Crystal was born in the adjoining state of Oregon, in 1872, and has passed his entire life in the west. His parents were both natives of Iowa, but much of their mature life was passed west of the Rocky mountains. The father has passed from earth, but the mother is still living in a small home of her own near Sebastopol. When he was fifteen years of age, in 1887, Melvin R. Crystal came to California, and in 1895 he settled in Sonoma county. His first experience as a rancher in this locality was on property adjoining the Burbank ranch near Sebastopol, which he had purchased in 1898. After living there about four years he sold the property and rented the Hicks ranch in Green valley, remaining there one year. Upon giving it up in 1903 he purchased the property on which he now resides, near Sebastopol. The



Christian Lennitzen.

ranch was only partly cultivated and it remained for the purchaser to make of it what he could. Mr. Crystal's has been the master hand in bringing about the transformation that has since been wrought, all of which has been done in a quiet, methodical way, characteristic of the proprietor and noticeable in whatever he undertakes. Of the one hundred and sixty-three acres included in his property, known as the Formosa ranch, ten acres are in Gravenstein apples, ten acres in strawberries, logan and mammoth berries, ten acres in vineyard, and on a portion of the remainder he raises hogs, also horses for his own use, besides which he keeps cows to supply the needs of his household. The raising of fruits has been a subject of special interest to Mr. Crystal for a number of years, and in specializing on the raising of apples and berries the results would indicate that he has made no mistake in his selection. Having decided that the Gravenstein apple was the best adapted to the conditions that prevail in this locality he set out ten acres to this variety, also devoted the same amount of land to berries, strawberry, logan and mammoth berries, and these two commodities are his specialties, although he also has a vineyard of ten acres which is in a very flourishing condition. His apple crop averages four hundred boxes to the acre, and brings an average price of \$1.50 per box. The fruits raised on the Formosa ranch have no equal in this section of the country, and are not only in constant demand, but bring the highest prices. The purchase price of the land was \$16,000, and although Mr. Crystal has since disposed of eighty-eight acres, he holds the remaining acreage at \$44,000, and even at this figure could not be tempted to part with it. In mentioning the fruit-raising possibilities of Formosa ranch all has not been said in its favor, for it includes a natural park of ten acres which has no equal in Sonoma county. This is entirely covered with a natural growth of trees, making a spot as beautiful as it is unusual.

In 1895 Mr. Crystal was united in marriage with Mrs. Sadie D. Ewing, a native of California. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, but he has never cared for nor sought official recognition, finding his greatest interest in the care and development of his ranch and doing his duty as a citizen in a quiet, unostentatious way.

CHRISTIAN LAURITZEN.

The life herein delineated commenced in Denmark in the year 1846, and ended in California in 1897. It represents the maximum of effort on the part of an individual to achieve for himself a life of undying fame by the consummation of earnest and sincere desires both toward himself and his fellows. There is nothing more inspiring, nothing more glorious, than a life well spent and duty well discharged, and this may be said to be true of Mr. Lauritzen.

Christian Lauritzen was born in Hjerndrup, Denmark, August 10, 1846, a son of Hans and Katherine Lauritzen. At an early age he became a student in the public schools and later in life commenced farming, in which pursuit he was engaged until he came to America. In addition to this, he served three years in the Danish army. From the annals of family history we learn that Mr. Lauritzen left his native land in the year, 1866 and journeyed to America. He came direct to California and for a time stayed in Petaluma, later moving

to Humboldt county, where he engaged in the sheep-raising industry with his brother, J. C. Lauritzen. Continuing in this business for several years with a measure of success, they sold out in 1884 and returned to Petaluma, buying a livery business in the Centennial building, and in addition to following this, also conducted a butcher business until 1888. In that year they sold the business, bought a ranch at Reclamation and engaged in farming. Their ranch consisted of eight hundred and forty acres of good land, through which the Northwestern Railroad runs. Reclamation station was located on the place and affords a splendid shipping point. Here Mr. Lauritzen died November 16, 1897, having lived a successful life as a farmer, stock-raiser and a citizen. Politically he was a Republican, firmly believing in the principles advocated by this party; fraternally he was a member of the United Ancient Order of Druids, and religiously gave his moral and financial support to the Lutheran church.

Mr. Lauritzen was married in Petaluma January 10, 1888, to Miss Clara Dahlmann, a native of Marin county, Cal., and daughter of Henry Dahlmann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, where he married Wilhelmina Starke. This couple immigrated to America during the early '50s, coming via the Isthmus of Panama, and landing in San Francisco. After mining for a short time Mr. Dahlmann located on a farm in Marin county, where he had bought a dairy farm consisting of two hundred and fifty acres. Here both Mr. and Mrs. Dahlmann passed away. There were seven children in their family, six of whom are living, Mrs. Lauritzen being the fourth oldest. After her husband's death, Mrs. Lauritzen came to Petaluma, and established her home where she now lives on Seventh street. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lauritzen: Harold, who is paying teller in the Savings Union Bank of San Francisco, having served three years in the Hill Bank of Petaluma and six months in the Petaluma National Bank; and Augusta, who is at home. Mrs. Lauritzen continues to hold her interest in the farm on which her late husband died, and in the city of Petaluma she has many friends who admire her for her numerous admirable qualities and kindly disposition.

THOMAS GILBERT WOOLSEY TROSPER.

It is intensely interesting to chronicle the life history of the pioneer, the man who in his prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as his heritage, not afraid to endure the hardships and dangers that surrounded him on every hand, and 'by his energy and perseverance carved out a home and competence for himself and family. Such a man was the late Thomas Gilbert Woolsey Trosper, pioneer, hunter, Indian fighter and citizen. He was born in Knox county, Ky., June 2, 1826. His father, also a native of Kentucky, moved to Nodaway county, Mo., in 1833, when Thomas was only eleven years of age and there he was brought up on the frontier farm and became inured to the privations and hardships attendant upon the conquering of a new country. It was an active outdoor life for him and laid the foundation for his strong physique, energy and endurance displayed in after years. However, living as he did, on the frontier, gave him very limited advantages for obtaining an education.

In 1850, like thousands of others, he became interested in the gold discoveries in California, so he crossed the plains with an ox-train, arriving in due time and for a time followed mining, but it was not fraught with the success he had pictured, so he turned his attention to other fields, and came to Cape Mendocino, where he entered into a contract with a large mill company to furnish them with meat by hunting with his old muzzle-loader. He killed an abundance of deer, elk and bear for their camp. During this time he had several scraps with the Warm Springs Indians and one of these nearly terminated his life, while he and a partner were working about half a mile from their cabin, getting out timber. They had been bothered a great deal by Indians pilfering while they were away and they took turns going to the cabin to see that things were not disturbed. On one trip, as he passed through the tall grass, he was waylaid and attacked by five Indians grabbing his gun and hammering him over the head with pine knots. Fortunately they did not get in a telling blow from the start, so that in the scrimmage he knocked one down with his fist, thus freeing his gun, and wounded another through the knee, the same shot killing the Indian he had knocked down. The third Indian was killed with a blow from his gun, breaking it off at the stock. Seeing the fate of the three the other two ran away. His partner found him unconscious and nursed him until his wounds were healed and he was fully recovered. He had twenty-seven holes and cuts through his scalp at the time and carried the marks of the battle as long as he lived. When his partner found him there were two Indians beside him and the third was found later in the top of a fallen tree where he had crawled and died.

Sometime afterward Mr. Trosper settled in Green Valley where he married Cornelia Elizabeth McGuire, born in Jackson county, Mo. Her father, James McGuire brought the family to California in 1849, crossing the plains with ox-teams and locating at Knight's Landing, where he died, the family afterwards removing to Green Valley, Sonoma county.

Thomas Trosper was among those who made the rush to Salmon river during the gold excitement, making the trip through the mountains, overland. As early as 1860 he purchased a tract of land on West Austin creek, above what is now Cazadero, and located there. At the mouth of what is now called Bear Trap creek he built a bear pen and in it trapped many a bear and from this the creek received its name. He was a great lover of hunting and enjoyed it all his life, although he had many a narrow escape from bruin. In 1867, near Cazadero, he wounded a bear and his dog stopped it and four other bears in a thicket. Nothing daunted, Trosper went in, being absolutely fearless, but the wounded bear attacked him; his hunting partner fled, the bear caught him by the heel, then with a second pass of his huge paw grabbed the calf of his leg and stripped it clear down; then caught him by the thigh and began chewing it up and would soon have put an end to him had the bear not been in a dying condition. Fortunately his life was ebbing slowly and as one of Trosper's dogs bit the bear it turned on the dog and with the effort keeled over, dead. Trosper was carried home on a horse and was laid up for six months from his many wounds; though healed he carried them for life.

Mr. Trosper was extensively engaged in sheep, cattle and hog raising, in which he was very prosperous and acquired a large tract of land, being classed

among the foremost and most substantial men of his section, always interested in its advancement and upbuilding. When a young man Mr. Trosper took an active part in driving the Mormons out of Missouri and when he came overland to California he left Salt Lake to one side. His demise occurred May 4, 1898, while his wife died in 1910. Five children were born of this union, as follows: Albion A., who died at the age of nineteen years; Annie E., who became the wife of F. O. Schumann and died in Marin county in 1882; Arthur L., who died near Occidental, in October 1910; Francis D., and Ernest E., whose sketches appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. Trosper was a man of much native ability and was truly a self-made man, rising from a youth empty handed to a man of affluence. He was a very prominent old pioneer, kind hearted, generous and charitable and he and his good wife were greatly esteemed by all who knew them.

ROBERT EDWARD LEE HALLEY.

We are indebted to the eastern states for many of our best citizens. Many of these men and women came to this state in the early days and by persistence and industry made possible to us many of the privileges we enjoy today. In fact it is impossible to estimate correctly the amount of good these fearless ones have done for California. Not only to the pioneers of old do we owe a debt of deep gratitude, but to those who followed them up and continued their work. The progress of a country cannot be continued indefinitely by one band of men and women, for the time comes when they are called upon to rest from the heat and burden of the day and view from the rugged heights of achievement the accomplishments of their hands. Then it is that others are called into the breach to maintain prestige won by predecessors. Thus it is that we commend the life and work of Robert Edward Lee Halley.

Mr. Halley was born in Newton, Jasper county, Ill., September 13, 1869, a son of John Henry and Lucie Kathleen (Thompson) Halley, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee, where they were married in Brownsville, May 4, 1864. Mr. Halley was educated in the public school of his native place and his after life bears excellent testimony to the fact that he made the most of the meagre educational facilities, by earnest application to his studies. After graduating from the public school he was first employed as a clerk in a store, which occupation he followed for some time. Not content with the prospects of improving his position in the store in Illinois, we find the young man travelling from one place to another in search of better conditions, always being sure that he was advancing his status before making the move. Thus we find him going from Illinois to Paica, Indian Territory, and later to Antlers. At the latter place he heard of the splendid openings in the west and ultimately yielded to the lure of this land of sunshine, for we find him coming to San Francisco. From this latter place he moved to Cotati, Sonoma county, in which town he now resides.

Mr. Halley saw a splendid opportunity to purchase land at Cotati and he accordingly bought seven acres. Having the instinct of shrewdness well developed, Mr. Halley sold this land, for which he had paid \$85 per acre, at a good margin



F. N. Folsom, M.D.

of profit which enabled him to purchase a store and five lots in Cotati. In this store he now operates a general merchandising business and his up-to-date method of attending to the many wants and needs of the customers finds hearty endorsement in the minds of all who trade there.

Politically Mr. Halley is a Democrat, believing in the rule of the people, and in him his party has a staunch supporter of its principles, for he is true to what he believes to be right and just. For two years he was school trustee and during his tenure of office showed his practical sympathy in giving to rising generations the full benefits of modern educational methods. He has also served as deputy sheriff and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Halley married, October 17, 1891, in Arkansas City, Kan., Miss Eliza Park, who was born in Clements, Kan., February 11, 1872. She was the daughter of Samuel Chase and Amanda (Carner) Park, natives of Athens, Bradford county, Pa., both of whom died in California. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Halley, a daughter, Wanda, was born in Elmdale, Kan., July 26, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Halley are looked upon with respect by all the citizens of Cotati and vicinity and they continue to hold the patronage of their many customers.

FRED NEWTON FOLSOM, M. D.

A gratifying medical and surgical practice, and an honored place as man and citizen in the community of Forestville, Sonoma county, have not come to Fred N. Folsom through any special advantages of fortune or encouragement along the lines of influence or money. On the other hand, he had to make his own way unaided, obtaining the means to prosecute his medical studies by following the teacher's profession until his studies were completed.

Aside from pride of accomplishment in professional lines, Dr. Folsom is proud to claim birth as a Native Son, being a native of Marysville, Yuba county, where he was born July 6, 1871, the son of Hiram Folsom, who came as a pioneer to the state in 1852 and is now living in Marysville at the age of eighty years. He is a native of New England, born in New Hampshire, while his wife was born in New York state; the latter died in Marysville in March, 1910, at the age of sixty-nine years. The possibilities of the mines had been the chief attraction in bringing the elder Mr. Folsom to the west in 1852 and for some time he followed mining with more or less success in Plumas county. Besides the subject of this sketch the parental family included another son, Clarence E. Folsom, who is now engaged as an electrician in Oakland.

Although a miner during his earliest years in the west, the father later turned his attention to farming, and on the home ranch Fred N. Folsom grew to a sturdy boyhood and youth, and when he had attained school age, was a pupil in the schools of Prairie, Yuba county. After his graduation from grammar school he took an examination for teacher, and passing it successfully, began his career as a teacher at the early age of eighteen, in 1889, and continued to follow it until 1894. With the proceeds of six years efforts he began his medical studies in San Francisco, taking the regular course, from which he graduated

May 20, 1896. From the metropolis he returned to Laporte, Plumas county, and opened an office for the practice of his profession, and from the first received the patronage of the best and most influential citizens of the town. His identification with Sonoma county dates from the year 1902, when he located in Windsor. From there he removed to Forestville in 1905, continuing his practice there five years, when he located in Sebastopol October 20, 1910, since which time he has built up a fine practice, not confined to the immediate vicinity of this town, but extending to all parts of Sonoma county.

Dr. Folsom's marriage, February 4, 1911, united him with Mrs. Annie McLaren, a native of California. By a former marriage Dr. Folsom had one child, Ortis Fred Folsom, born March 10, 1898, and now a pupil in the schools of Santa Cruz. Politically Dr. Folsom is a Republican, and fraternally his affiliations include membership in the Odd Fellows Lodge at Forestville, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the United Artisans. Next to his love for the profession which he has chosen for his life work Dr. Folsom has a deep fondness for man's best friend, the horse, and has raised many high bred trotting horses. He was formerly the owner of Starlock, a fine standard-bred trotting stallion, which he has recently sold.

CHARLES FITCH.

Genealogical records show the intimate association of the Fitch family with the colonial period of American history. The founders of the name in this country crossed the ocean to New England while that region was still a forest primeval. The transformation of a stern and inhospitable wilderness into an abode of thrift and industry was a task into which successive generations threw their eager energies. By degrees, however, agriculture gave place to maritime pursuits and, as captain of ocean vessels, many of the name sailed the stormy northern seas. Capt. Henry Fitch commanded a trading-ship that sailed under the English flag and he attained a position of wide influence among men of his calling. The next generation was represented by Henry Delano Fitch, who was given his father's name as a prefix to the family name of his mother. Born at New Haven, Conn., May 7, 1799, he was three years of age when his parents removed to Charlestown, Mass., now a suburb of Boston, and there he attended the local schools, with the advantage of subsequent training at Harvard University. An initial experience as a sailor under Captain Smith was followed by an appointment (secured through his father's influence) in 1822 as successor to the recently deceased captain of a large ship owned by the firm of Bryan, Sturgis & Co., of Boston. Under his command the ship rounded Cape Horn, sailed along the Pacific coast of South America, anchored for a time at the Sandwich Islands, and ultimately reached California, where the sturdy young captain had the distinction of being the first to pilot a steamer within the Golden Gate.

While acting as commander of the ship, which was anchored in the harbor of a California port, Captain Fitch formed the acquaintance of Dona Josepha Carrillo, who was born at San Gabriel, Cal., in April, 1810. She was christened Maria Antonia Natalia Eljia Carrillo, but was afterward called Josepha, be-

cause she forgot her names but thought one of them was Josepha. She grew to womanhood in San Diego, whither at the age of two years she removed with her father, Don Joaquin Carrillo. The affection of the young American for the beautiful Castilian girl was so deep that it overcame every obstacle to their union. Her father, a gentleman of fine family and an officer in the Mexican army, was an ardent believer in the Roman Catholic faith and would not permit his daughter to become the wife of one holding different religious views. It was to overcome this objection that about 1827 Captain Fitch announced his intention to become a Mexican citizen and was baptized in San Diego as Enrique Domingo Fitch. The consent of the parents to the union had been obtained finally, but in the midst of the ceremony an uncle of the bride raised objections, and by threats or otherwise so scared the priest that he refused to perform the rite, and the wedding did not come off then. However, the lovers had the aid of General Vallejo and Captain Cooper, who had married sisters of the young girl and who assisted her in her elopement. The captain's vessel was boarded and on the arrival of the ship at Valparaiso the two were united in marriage. After one year they returned to San Diego and were arrested and separated by ecclesiastical authority. After the trial by the vicar they were set at liberty, but Don Enrique was condemned to do penance to the extent of furnishing a fifty-pound bell for the church at Los Angeles. This the captive did by giving them a chime of three bells. The couple received the parental blessing and took up their residence in San Diego, where he was engaged in the mercantile business.

The interests of Captain Fitch first became identified with Sonoma county through receiving a grant of eleven leagues of land here in 1844 from the Mexican government. Cyrus Alexander was appointed manager of the Sotoyome grant (as the tract was called) and the captain himself gave considerable personal attention to its supervision, building on that portion of the grant now known as the Bailhache estate two adobe houses, both still standing and one forming the present ranch residence. On his estate he built the first mill in the county, the machinery for which he brought from Boston on his ship. The mill for years was utilized for the grinding of feed and the sawing of lumber. Fitch mountain, visible from Healdsburg, over which it stands guard like a sentinel, was named in honor of the captain. He also owned Coronado Beach and a small grant in San Francisco, now the site of Golden Gate Park. A short time before his death he was appointed as representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but never qualified for the position. Ere yet age had lessened his activities he passed from earth, January 14, 1849. It was not his privilege to witness the admission of California into the Union nor the wonderful transformation wrought by the discovery of gold, yet he had passed through many of the most stirring scenes in the early history of the coast and among his compatriots was recognized as a man far above the average in intellect. His widow survived him for forty-four years and lived to see three successive nations in control of the land of her birth. She passed away January 26, 1893, in Healdsburg, where her last days were passed in close proximity to her children, Charles Fitch, Mrs. Josephine Bailhache and Mrs. John B. Grant, all of whom are residents of this city. One son, John, died in Arizona in 1899.

During the residence of the family in San Diego, Charles Fitch was born

September 1, 1842, and from there he came to the Sotoyome grant at the age of seven years. His education was secured principally in the schools of Alameda and in early life he engaged in ranching, but later turned his attention to rail-roading, which he followed from 1863 until his resumption of ranch activities. These he continues to the present and besides he devotes some attention to mining properties. During the Civil war he served as first lieutenant of Company E, First Native California Cavalry, and remained on duty in the state until the expiration of his time. Ever since the organization of the Republican party he has been in sympathy with its principles and at no time has he swerved in his allegiance to its platform. Twice married, he suffered a bereavement in the death of his first wife, Helen, in 1861, a year after their marriage. She was a daughter of Clark Foss, a noted stage-driver of early days. During 1877 he married Miss Carrie Brown, born in Healdsburg, and whose grandfather, Captain Brown, of Ogden, Utah, was second to Brigham Young in command of the Mormons of the United States. Daniel Brown, father of Mrs. Fitch, came to California in 1849, at the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold and here he remained until his death in 1866. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, namely: Charles R., born in 1878, and Woodley B., born in 1886. Both were born in the house still occupied by their parents; both are married, the former residing at Coalinga, and the latter in Montana. The last mentioned son is the father of one child, Carrie.

In the west, as years ago along the coast of New England, the Fitch family has given evidence of the possession of those traits that bring prosperity and prominence, and Charles Fitch has proved a worthy representative of the race from which he sprang. Modest and unassuming to an unusual degree, tactful in his intercourse with all, generous to those in need, philanthropic in his association with charitable undertakings, he possesses the characteristics that endear a man to his contemporaries and entitle him to the respect of posterity. Proud as the state is of the splendid type of citizenship at the helm of affairs, there is a general recognition of the fact that the descendants of the pioneers are entitled to notable consideration and especially so when they supplement the courage and patriotism of their ancestors with the progressive spirit necessary to twentieth-century development.

MRS. JOSEPHINE BAILHACHE.

In maidenhood Mrs. Bailhache was known as Josephine Fitch, the daughter of Henry Delano and Josepha (Carrillo) Fitch, her birth occurring in San Diego in 1837. (The history of the Carrillo and Fitch families is given at length in the sketch of Charles Fitch, Mrs. Bailhache's brother, and to that the reader is referred for interesting and historical data concerning two of the most prominent families in this part of California.)

Miss Fitch was about eleven years of age at the time of the death of her father, and it was soon after this event that the mother removed with her family to the Sotoyome ranch. This was a grant of land bequeathed to her by her husband, Henry Delano Fitch.



Wm C. C. C. C.

At the age of nineteen years, in 1856, Miss Fitch was united in marriage with John N. Bailhache, who was born in Ohio in 1828. At the age of three years he was taken by his parents to Alton, Ill., where he lived until attaining his majority. Coincident with this was the finding of gold in California, and as he was of age and free to choose his own course in life, he came to California that year, 1849, to seek his fortune. He landed at Sacramento at the end of an uneventful trip, and instead of going into the mines as did the majority of the immigrants of that year and the years immediately following, he went into the grocery business with Lloyd Tevis and Stanford at Sacramento.

Fifteen children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bailhache, and of the number seven are now living. The eldest of these is George E., who was born in Sonoma county in 1858, and is now a practicing dentist in San Francisco. Ruth, born in 1860, became the wife of M. A. Blumenberg, who is editor of the Musical Courier, a publication of New York City; while they have a home in that eastern city, much of their time is passed in Paris, France; Fred, Jackson T., Nicholas and Solon are next in order of birth, and Juanita, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Oda Waldrop. Since the year 1856 the home of the family has been in Healdsburg, where Mr. Bailhache passed away in 1902.

Mrs. Bailhache's father, Henry Delano Fitch, was the son of Boriah Fitch, a native of England, and who came to America in 1725 as an officer in the British navy. He landed at Nantucket, but later moved to New Haven, Conn., where Henry Delano was born in 1798. The family home was later moved to Charleston, Mass., and there he continued his education, later attending Harvard University at Cambridge. He became master of his own ship and sailed the seas for thirty years. He came to California for the first time in 1822 and made location in San Diego in 1829, after his marriage with Josepha Carrillo. He followed the sea until 1848, when he sold out, and was making preparation to move to Healdsburg in 1849, when his death occurred, January 14, 1849. His wife was the daughter of Don Joaquin Carrillo, a native of Spain, who settled near Cape San Lucas, Lower California. He acquired the grant of Sotoyome in 1842, and later received the patent to it.

WILLIAM EVART.

More lasting than any printed testimonials of worth and high citizenship is the enduring impress made by Mr. Evart upon the commercial and agricultural development of Sonoma county. His privilege it has been to maintain an intimate association with this region from a comparatively early period to the present era of twentieth-century progress. That the community offers opportunities to a man of integrity and energy is indicated by his own success, for he came here entirely without means and he has had the care of a large family, yet he has risen steadily to a position of influence and responsibility. Under his supervision there are now interests representing large amounts and important enterprises; to each of these he brings an intelligent mind, keen reas-

oning faculties and habits of prompt decision. The natural outcome of such devotion and intelligence has been a high degree of financial success.

Born in the city of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y., February 1, 1853, William Evart had no advantages in boyhood except such as came to him through his own arduous industry and resolute purpose. Quite early in life he was attracted to tales of California happenings and his resolve was made to migrate to the Pacific coast, which ambition reached its fulfillment during the year 1877. The trip to the west was made over the Union Pacific Railroad and he arrived safely at San Francisco, where and in Oakland he labored for two years. The ensuing year was spent in Napa county and from there he came to Sonoma county, where ever since he has made his home and the center of his varied enterprises. In all of his work he has had the wise counsel of a prudent, frugal and sagacious wife, Bridget Frances (Williams) Evart, who was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in the year 1855 and who came to California during young womanhood. Throughout the community she is honored for her devotion to her large family, her love of home, of country and of justice. Deeply interested in all reform, she was a pioneer in good works for the betterment of Sonoma county during her younger days. Her life has been bright and sweet with all the virtues that go to make a faithful wife and a loyal friend.

The family of William Evart comprised the following-named sons and daughters: Frank R.; John R., deceased; William P.; Earl P.; Edwin J.; Henry G.; Benedict Y., deceased; Mary E.; Sophia, deceased; Catherine; Alice R.; Ida C.; Irene A. and Helen. The eldest son, Frank R., married Clara Keegan, a native daughter of the state, and they have five children, Frances R., Dorothy M., Marjorie, Edwin J., and an infant as yet unnamed. William P. Evart married Celia Howard, a resident of Petaluma and the daughter of John Howard. It was the ambition of William Evart and his wife to give their children the best educational advantages within their means. No sacrifice was counted too great that enhanced the welfare of those dear to them. The sons were given grammar-school educations at Penn Grove. Two daughters, Ida and Alice, completed a course of study in a business college during the year 1910, graduating with honors. A younger daughter, Irene, is a college student at the present time. The sons are especially fond of baseball, while the father found his greatest pleasure in hunting during his younger years. Two sons, William P. and Earl P., are enthusiastic members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, besides which four of the sons are Native Sons of the Golden West, belonging to the local organization at Petaluma. In politics all are independent. The family holdings include a ranch comprising one hundred and forty-seven acres and one-half interest in a stock ranch in Napa county consisting of twenty-five hundred acres and affording pasturage for one hundred and twenty-five head of live-stock. In the village of Penn Grove, where the family reside, William Evart owns a meat market, general store and warehouse, also handles as much as a carload of feed daily and buys and sells eggs and chickens in large quantities, the entire business aggregating \$300,000 in the course of the year. Frank R. Evart has charge of the warehouse, grain, feed and poultry, while another son has charge of the store and market. All of the buildings in which the varied interests are housed were put up by William Evart, and include a warehouse of two stories 40x60 feet, blacksmith shop, oil house, stable,

barns, and three dwellings. Mr. Evart has also put on the market what is known as Evart's addition to Penn Grove, consisting of twenty-seven lots. An enterprise so large as that of which Mr. Evart is the manager proves the energy of its founder and is a credit to the village in which it is located.

COULSON POULTRY AND STOCK FOOD CO.

Past masters in their line of commercial activity are the president and the secretary of the Coulson Poultry and Stock Food Company, an organization identified with the business development of Petaluma and transacting a large trade that extends throughout the entire state and even into Nevada, Washington and Oregon. The factory affords ample facilities for the manufacture and handling of poultry food and supplies, which is a specialty of the firm. The ingredients used in the work are bought in immense quantities and at the lowest possible prices, which gives the company an advantage in disposing of the product at reasonable rates. The company acts as Pacific coast agents for Armour's poultry meat and blood meals, also as agent for Conkey's celebrated poultry and stock remedies and the Jubilee incubators and brooders. The advantages of the Jubilee incubators are described to include a correct underlying principle, a faultless construction, a superior finish and an unapproached record. The Jubilee sectional hot-water in-door brooders are constructed in two, three and four sections, to accommodate fifty chicks to each section, and are made for indoor use in brooder houses. The colony outdoor brooders are constructed in one size only, for outdoor use. The Coulson Company have also a fireless brooder involving a new principle, that of heat accumulators under which the chicks are hovered and in which they are free from the danger of smothering, no lamps being used nor any other kind of artificial heat.

The present company was organized in February of 1905, with H. C. Scruton as president and manager, and S. C. Leonard as secretary, and with a capital stock of \$100,000, all paid in. From fifteen to twenty men are employed, four of them being traveling salesmen. Shipments are made in large quantities over the railroad, while the excellent shipping facilities offered by water make it possible to successfully compete with dealers in other western cities. The superiority of their poultry foods is recognized by customers, and in consequence the demand is constantly increasing. The people of Petaluma are justly proud of the factory, and its growing trade is appreciated by residents of the home town. The large brick building used as a factory is owned by the company, together with the expensive equipment of machinery necessary for mixing. The product is rich in protein, correctly mixed, accurately proportioned, and contains nothing that is not absolutely wholesome and the best of its kind. In poultry feeds the owners of the factory believe that the "best is the cheapest," and that many of the heavy losses sustained by chicken-raisers are due to the purchase of cheap, impure feeds. The principal products are Coulson's improved egg food, Coulson's egg food, Coulson's special dry chick feed, Coulson's growing chick feed, Coulson's scratching feed, Coulson's No. 5 condition powder for horses, Coulson's No. 1 condition powder for little chicks and Coulson's No. 3 condition powder for laying hens.

The improved egg food is a highly concentrated food, containing a large percentage of protein and egg-producing material, due to the ingredients that make up its composition. The food being concentrated is fed in smaller quantities than the old-fashioned feeds, while it is claimed that the flocks are kept in healthier condition, because their digestion is not overtaxed by having to eat a very large amount of food in order to produce the necessary eggs. A sack of ninety pounds makes a meal for twelve hundred and fifty hens. A little more than two pounds is sufficient for a hen for one month. The egg food is similar to the improved egg food, but contains less meat meal, blood meal and condition powders. The dry chick feed is adapted to young chicks and contains tender seeds, cracked grains, cut oat meal, dried meat, fine particles of fresh cut bone, charcoal and burnt bone. Every ingredient is selected with a view to its soundness and purity.

The secretary of the company, S. C. Leonard, was born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1865, and at the age of five years accompanied the family to New York state, where he was given the advantages of the excellent grammar-schools and the free academy at Elmira. At the age of fifteen years he moved to Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., and for three years helped with the work on the home farm, after which he studied telegraphy on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed station agent at Big Flats, and for fifteen years he remained in the same position, resigning in 1901. In 1904 he removed to California, where he has since been a resident of Petaluma and an associate in the business with which he is now connected.

The president of the company, H. C. Scrutton, was born in London, England, in 1872. In 1902 he came to California, settling in Sonoma county, where he bought and conducted a chicken ranch. In the year 1909 he sold the ranch in order to devote his entire attention to the rapidly growing business at Petaluma. With his partner he is giving the closest attention to the details of the business, and its rapid development is due to their indefatigable energy and sagacious judgment.

ERNEST EUGENE TROSPER.

The gratifying degree of success that has attended the persevering efforts of Mr. Trospers shows what may be accomplished by patient industry, honorable dealings and unswerving application to such duties as the day may bring. When he began for himself he had no moneyed capital, but he possessed a sturdy constitution, willing hands and true moral principles and with these as a foundation he has laid the superstructure of personal success, while still a young man. He has already attained a fair competency and is surrounded by comforts that enhance the pleasure of existence, being in a position now by good management to reap still greater success and accomplish greater results.

Ernest E. Trospers was born five miles above Cazadero, on West Austin creek, July 15, 1868, and was the youngest child born to Thomas G. W. and Cornelia (McGuire) Trospers, pioneers of Sonoma county, whose sketch ap-



Lyman C. Byce

pears elsewhere in this volume. He was brought up in the stock business, learning it from the time he was a boy, and receiving a good education in the public schools. Remaining home helping his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, he then started for himself, beginning at the bottom without any means. Renting land, he began raising cattle, met with much success and later on was enabled to purchase a ranch of six hundred and forty acres on Bear Trap creek. It is well improved with a comfortable residence and other buildings necessary to the stock business, for which the ranch is used. It is well wooded with redwood, pine and other native trees, besides a family orchard, and watered by the above-named creek as well as numerous springs and is well named, being known as the Bear Pen Creek Ranch, devoted to the raising of high grade cattle and hogs.

In Two Rock occurred the marriage of Mr. Trosper and Eunice Jackson, who was born in Penn Grove, a daughter of Lorenzo and Eunice Jackson, who were early settlers of Sonoma county, crossing the plains in 1852. Mrs. Trosper is a very amiable woman of much culture and refinement and has been an able assistant to her husband's success. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Guerneville and politically is a Democrat, being one of the leaders of his party in Ocean township. He has served as school trustee of the Austin district, where his father built the first schoolhouse. For ten years he has been a deputy sheriff and constable for Ocean township since 1889. He has gained for himself an enviable place in his community and is much esteemed for his strong personality, never swerving from what he considers right. Public spirited and enterprising, he assists all worthy measures for the upbuilding of the county. Kind and generous, many have been the recipients of his bounty.

LYMAN C. BYCE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Canada in 1852. His earlier years were spent amid the rigors of severe winters and toil incident to farm life, where he grew up into young manhood. Schooling was obtained by walking three miles to a little old log school house, the attendance being confined to the winter months, as the farming operations required the labor of old and young throughout the spring and summer months. Being raised in a country where the timber had to be cleared away to secure a patch of ground for a home and land for farming, his early days were naturally fraught with plenty of hard work and little opportunity for play. Naturally precocious and apt at learning, he greedily absorbed everything in the reading line that the home and its environment could afford, which, coupled with his natural mechanical propensity, found him at an early age working out problems in the realm of invention that would do credit to those of more mature years. A workshop in the then undeveloped section of country meant an improvised bench hewn from a stick of timber and erected in the shade of a tree or some rudely constructed outbuilding, but it is out of such surroundings that boys and men have arisen that have produced some of the most marvelous mechanical devices and advanced ideas, astonishing to those whose lives have been cast in more pleasant places. So this boy, having but the poorest tools and few at that, principally a pocket knife

to work with, his own initiative and originality became so strongly developed that we find him while yet very young the inventor of a potato digger, which has been successfully used throughout the United States and other countries, an improvement in fanning mills, a mold board for plows, a sewing machine, a conveyor for sawdust for mills, a gauge lathe for turning long slim handles for rakes and similar purposes, a log carriage for saw mills, a lumber tallying device for saw carriages, a kiln for drying starch, an acoustic telephone, a surgeon's spring lancet, and other articles.

Throughout the varied experiences of a young inventor, working on the farm, going to school a few months in the year, there was still prominent above all other things—all other ideas and thoughts—the one thing he has so successfully worked out and which has made his name known almost throughout the world. While not yet twelve years of age he became interested in his father's operations in hatching chickens by means of heat generated from decomposing horse manure and at once improvised a hatching machine, using dry goods boxes and a tin tank to contain water from which chickens were hatched. Although leaving the farm to take higher branches in school work and later taking up the study of medicine, there was still present the ever dominant thought of a perfected hatching machine, and hence every opportunity was used to experiment, oftentimes not under the most favorable circumstances, but with a determination that knows no defeat he followed it up to a successful culmination, and when the history of future years is written, the name of L. C. Byce will appear among the benefactors of the race, as the man who gave to the world the method of modern successful artificial incubation of eggs.

In 1878 Mr. Byce established in Petaluma, Cal., a factory for building incubators and brooders and these successful hatching machines are known and used in all parts of the world. He is also known and acknowledged to be the founder of the great poultry industry of the Pacific coast.

It is the busy men who usually have the time to do things, so Mr. Byce has found time out of the vast fund of his knowledge to contribute articles to medical, scientific and mechanical journals, as well as articles of literary merit to popular magazines, and stories to boys' papers, and he is also a voluminous writer on the subject of artificial incubation and practical poultry raising, which have been eagerly sought by the journals of this class in various parts of the world.

In 1888 Mr. Byce was married to Miss Lily C. Gray, a native of London, England, from which union two sons grace a home known far and wide as a model American home, richly endowed with kindness and hospitality.

Mr. Byce is a man of retiring disposition, though aggressive and brave in any cause which he believes to be right. Though often sought and urged to fill public positions he has always shrank from the notoriety which would naturally follow, preferring to do for his fellowmen and community what he can in the more modest way which is characteristic of the man. Not a few know what it is to receive encouragement and advice from him freighted with wisdom, as well as aid in a very substantial manner to assist them in attaining the object sought.

He is liberal to a fault, charitable, ever ready to help in time of need, and a great friend of boys many of whose careers he has helped to shape, temperate in all things, a close observer of the needs of the community, and a hearty par-

ticipator in public and private enterprises. Mr. Byce is a member of the Congregational Church, and occupies a prominent place in social and fraternal circles.

In "California, Her Industries, Attractions and Builders," is the following—"In the great rustle and bustle of life there are modest, unassuming men who guide and control great enterprises, give tone and character to our leading industries and fraternal organizations and become the leaders of society by common consent. Their tact and ability are recognized and their counsel is sought in pushing and promoting business interests in all the commercial, mechanical, and educational projects of our country.

"Mr. Byce has already filled a station in life to entitle him to rank with the leading business men of the country, and as one of the big hearted, level headed, and efficient members of the community, has done more to promote and advance the great poultry industry of the Pacific Coast than any other person.

"He has a fine physical organization, a quiet impressive manner, genial, frank, firm in his convictions of right and duty, and a magnetism that gives him a popularity and the highest respect and esteem among his fellow citizens.

"He is a Past Master of Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., Past High Priest of Petaluma Royal Arch Chapter No. 22, Past Commander of Mt. Olivet Commandery of Knights Templar No. 20, Past Patron of Morning Star Chapter No. 61, O. E. S., Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter O. E. S. of California, Member of Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., and of Relief Encampment No. 29, I. O. O. F., of Petaluma."

JAMES WILLIAM GRAY.

The history of the early American colonization of Sonoma county contains, among the names of dauntless pioneers, that of Isaac Gray, a hardy frontiersman and resourceful farmer, who was born in Indiana in 1840 of southern lineage and during boyhood immigrated with other members of the parental family to California in 1852, making a brief sojourn in Stockton and thence coming to this county as early as 1854, when he was a lad of fourteen years. Settlers were few, ranches widely scattered and schools conspicuous by their absence, hence he had few opportunities to acquire an education. In spite of this handicap he became a man of keen observation and broad intelligence. Conditions were such that he could not accumulate wealth, but he reared his children in comparative comfort and gave them the advantages denied to his own early years. By his marriage to Clarissa Palmer, who was born in Indiana in 1848, he became the father of five children, namely: Edward A., who married Flora Coots and has three children, Walter, Clarence and Alvina; Franklin H.; James W., who was born in Sonoma county in 1871 and has spent his entire life within the boundaries of his native township; Ella L., Mrs. C. O. Swanson, who has one son, Jesse; and Rilla L., who married George Coster and has one son, Melvin.

The public schools of this county gave James William Gray an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the elementary branches. Through all of his life he has remained in the same locality. Its gradual but steady development he has

witnessed with deep interest. By personal efforts he has contributed to local advancement. Upon completing his schooling he took up agricultural activities and on November 20, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Goode, who was born in Manchester, England, in 1878, and by whom he has two children living, William L., a bright boy of five years, and Muriel, who is two years old. Virgil F. died when two years old. Mrs. Gray is a daughter of George Goode, a native of England, who became a farmer in North Dakota. He died in 1885, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, who in maidenhood was Susan Help, was also a native of England, and now resides near Healdsburg. There were twelve children in the Goode family, namely: Thomas; George, who is married and lives in Washington; Alfred; Walter; Charles; Joseph; Frederick; John; Clara, the wife of John Borden, of Idaho, and the mother of one child, Susanna; Frances, who married R. D. Patterson, residing on Mill Creek, and has two children; and Susan, who died at fourteen years of age. Mrs. Gray came to the United States with her parents in 1880, when she was two years of age, and was reared in North Dakota until 1894, when she came to Healdsburg.

Upon acquiring property of his own James William Gray secured for \$3,000 cash the title to two hundred acres of land in Mendocino township near the city of Healdsburg. Almost all of this large ranch is still in native timber and there are also ten acres of bottom land. Along the side-hills the land is well adapted to horticulture and some has been planted to prunes and apples. A splendid start has been made in the fruit business, besides which the owner received an income of about \$1,500 during the year 1910 for wood and tan-bark. So encouraging is the fruit business that he has planned to plant all the available land on the ranch to fruit in the near future, putting in the trees as rapidly as the work can be done, with due regard to careful planting and superior quality. Should the future continue to bring encouraging results he will in a few years be the owner of one of the best fruit farms in the township and his efforts in this direction have greatly enhanced the value of the tract. So great has been his interest in the development of the property that he has not found leisure for participation in public affairs and aside from voting the Republican ticket he has taken no part in local elections, yet he is a citizen of progressive spirit and especially loyal to all movements for the material upbuilding of the township and county. In religion he has been liberal, conceding to all the same freedom of opinion which he claims as his own right, but willing to aid church, missionary and charitable projects to such extent as his means permit.

FRANK H. DENMAN.

No more liberal, enterprising or public-spirited citizen has promoted the prestige of Petaluma and Sonoma county than Frank H. Denman, who is a native of the locality, born in Two Rock the son of that well-known pioneer settler, Hon. Ezekiel Denman, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere. Frank H. Denman was educated in the public schools of Petaluma, a training which was followed by a course in the Oakland Military Academy, from which he graduated, after which he entered and graduated from the University of California in 1877 with the degree of Ph. B.



A E Bouike

With the close of his school and university training Mr. Denman returned to the homestead ranch in Two Rock valley and assisted his father in his varied interests until his appointment in 1881 as county surveyor to fill a vacancy. So satisfactory were his services that in 1884 he was elected to fill the same office for another term, and as before, proved himself eminently qualified for the responsible duties which the office involved. His identification with financial affairs began in 1886, at which time he was elected cashier of the Bank of Sonoma County, and has filled this position continuously ever since. In January, 1911, the bank was converted from a state to a national bank, after forty-five years of usefulness under state supervision. The Sonoma County National Bank, as it is now known, increased its capital stock by \$100,000, which was distributed to the stockholders of the Petaluma Savings Bank in lieu of their stock, and now all of the stock in the Petaluma Savings Bank is held in trust for the stockholders of the Sonoma County National Bank. In 1908, with George P. McNear and others, Mr. Denman took over the control of the Petaluma Savings Bank and was elected its president, a position which he has since held with great efficiency. His financial ability and efforts are not confined to his home town, but extend to Santa Rosa, the Savings Bank of Santa Rosa profiting by his experience and knowledge as director.

Varied and responsible as are Mr. Denman's financial obligations, they do not limit his capacity, for he is no less interested in horticultural affairs throughout the county and state. While his home ranch near Petaluma is devoted entirely to dairying, he is extensively interested in fruit-raising in the Sebastopol district and also in the Placencia Fruit Company, the latter having one hundred and ten acres at Placencia, Orange county, set to oranges. This is one of the finest orange orchards in the Fullerton district, than which it would be difficult to speak more favorably, as this is known to be the finest late valencia orange growing section in the state.

In his marriage, which occurred in Santa Rosa, Mr. Denman was united with Miss Charlotte Edwards, who was born in New Jersey but has passed the greater part of her life in California, and is a graduate of the San Francisco high school. Fraternally Mr. Denman is identified with the Elks and is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree.

A. E. BOURKE.

Synonymous with the name of A. E. Bourke is the Must Hatch Incubator Company, of which he is the president and general manager. Mr. Bourke began experimenting with artificial incubation and artificial brooding about eighteen years ago, at which time he was a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. After experimenting for about six years in Los Angeles, with an unusually large expenditure of money and sleepless nights and other disagreeable features that go hand in hand with such undertakings, he finally perfected an incubator and brooder and many other poultry appliances that have become famous the world over and in a great measure have made Petaluma the greatest poultry center in the world.

In 1898 Mr. Bourke arrived in Petaluma with a cash capital of \$10; a good wife, one of those wives that is willing to help, and four boys, babies, and started the manufacture of incubators, brooders and other poultry supplies, and also the hatching and raising of poultry. His plant, in the short space of four years, became one of the largest manufacturing and poultry plants in the world. In the spring of 1911 he concluded to discontinue the manufacturing end of his business, to enable him to devote his entire time and attention to the poultry end of his plant. Today, we find a poultry plant that covers four acres in the city of Petaluma, equipped with buildings and labor-saving devices that are a revelation to visitors. On this place are kept from nine to ten thousand laying hens; a hatching capacity of a million and a quarter chicks per year and a brooding capacity of two hundred thousand chicks per year.

Mr. Bourke was the first man to ship day-old chicks by express to distant points; he devising the proper method to ship them with the least danger of loss, and today the hatching industry is one of utmost importance in Petaluma. One may ask, "How can so many chickens be kept on such a small place and be healthy?" It will be easily understood by anyone visiting the place, for everything is built and arranged in the most scientific and sanitary manner, so that disease is almost impossible and should disease get among the fowls, it could and would be soon cured. One man can attend to eight times as many hens on this place as he could attend to on the ordinary poultry ranch. The work is always under cover, making it pleasant at all times of the year. There is no feed or water to be carried, as that is done automatically or by machinery. No man works more than nine hours a day at this plant. All the green food for the hens and growing chicks is raised on the place, and also alfalfa and vegetables for several cows. The milk is used for the poultry. All the hauling is done by modern motor trucks, so no horses are necessary. The family garden is most complete, for in that garden is found every vegetable that one may desire, as well as all kinds of fruits and berries. This plant is the pride of Petaluma; visitors to Petaluma are always directed to this wonderful poultry plant and are at all times welcome.

A. E. Bourke is a native of the south, his birth occurring in Louisiana in 1861. He came to California in 1872 and made his home in a number of places before finally locating in Petaluma in 1898. His marriage in 1890 united him with Miss H. DuChenneau, a native of Massachusetts, and four sons have been born to them, Leo, Alonzo, Ivan and Russell, all at home. The children are being educated at home under a private tutor, and they are receiving special instruction in music and languages.

Fraternally Mr. Bourke is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Petaluma Lodge No. 901, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and Yeomen. That Mr. Bourke does not despise the days of small beginnings, is amply proven by a picture which he has in his possession, showing him as he made the journey from Los Angeles to Petaluma in a "prairie schooner" drawn by two horses. With a cash capital of \$10 and a good knowledge of the chicken business he began the business

which has made his name famous through the success of the Must Hatch products. Mr. Bourke is a genius in his line and much credit is due him for the present standing of Petaluma as the greatest chicken center in the world.

MANVILLE DOYLE.

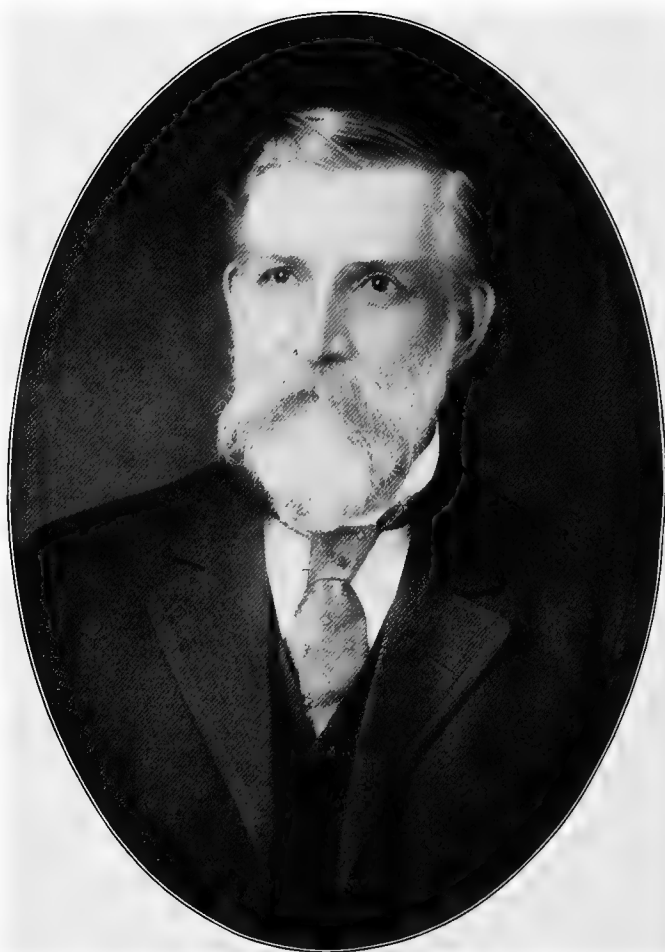
As one of those courageous pioneers who unflinchingly took up the burden of life in the early days of California and profited by the crude conditions, none is more deserving of the esteem and grateful regard of later generations than Manville Doyle, who while working and delving in the creation of his own fortune, had ever in mind the larger benefits which would accrue to those who were to follow, and in the evening of his well-spent life he is cheered by the thought that all that he has has been honestly accumulated, without cost or hindrance to any fellow-creature.

The records of the Doyle family show that it is of southern origin, coming of good old Virginia stock, and in that commonwealth the great-grandfather of Manville Doyle was born, reared and passed his later life. The grandfather, also a native of Virginia, in 1785 removed to Kentucky, rendered valiant service in the war of 1812, and rounded out his long and useful career in Lexington, Ky. It was in the last-named city that his son, Edward Doyle, was born in 1798. In young manhood, in 1824, he removed to the frontier of Illinois, settling in Vermilion county, and four years later went to Sangamon county, in the same state. Another four years found him in Rushville, Schuyler county, Ill., where he made his home for fourteen years, after which he purchased a farm in the vicinity, and thereafter engaged in farming with very satisfactory results. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, while he was residing in Sangamon county, he took an active part in the conflict. In his political leanings he was a Democrat, and for many years served as justice of the peace. In young manhood, before leaving the south, he had married Jane Dixon, who, like himself, was a native of Lexington, Ky., and who died on the Illinois farm in 1854, having been an active and life-long member of the Christian Church.

It was while the family home was in Sangamon county, Ill., that Manville Doyle was born January 19, 1831. The year after his birth removal was made to Rushville, Schuyler county, and there his early education was acquired. When he was thirteen years old his parents removed from town to the nearby farm on which their remaining years were passed, the mother dying in 1854, and the father in 1856. Manville Doyle was comparatively content with the prospects of an agricultural career in Illinois, and for a number of years worked side by side with his father in the management of the home place. In 1849, however, when the gold fever became prevalent over the entire country, two of his brothers fell victims and came to California in 1849. Manville was extremely anxious to bear them company, but his father persuaded him to wait a year, when he could go with his full consent. On March 10, 1850, with four companions, William Ewing, Zach Spriggs, Robert Smith and Isaac Snowden, he started across the plains with ox-teams, bound for California. When about half the distance had been covered Mr. Doyle, annoyed by the slow progress that was being made, started ahead alone on a saddle horse, after purchasing a mule on which

he packed his supplies. His course was by way of Sublette's cut-off, and he arrived in Sacramento August 8, 1850, having traveled practically alone after parting with his companions. After a short stay in Sacramento he started for Feather river, and became interested in mining claims in Butte and Plumas counties. In November, 1852, Mr. Doyle returned to Illinois by way of Nicaragua and New York, and the following spring set out to cross the plains with a herd of cattle and horses. To assist him in this undertaking he had nine young men, Edward R. Wright, William Hyatt, Enos Hyatt, George B. Rogers, Elisha Moore, L. N. Breed, Andrew Lee, Henry Gammon and John Huff, and Mr. Doyle asserts that these young men were among the best that ever came to the west. Coming by way of Salt Lake and Truckee route, he arrived in Butte county about September 1, 1853, and for about four months pastured his cattle on Feather river. In January of the following year he removed his stock to the ranch of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, near Petaluma, Sonoma county, and for several months lived in the historic old adobe house. He then went to Clear Lake, Lake county, where he became one of the four original bachelors that gave the name to Bachelor valley, and remained there until December 14, 1855.

Coming to Petaluma on the above-mentioned date, Mr. Doyle established a livery business with C. I. Robinson, the partnership continuing about one year, when Mr. Doyle purchased the interest of his partner and extended the business by the addition of a stage outfit. Besides the livery and stage business which he conducted he was also interested in mining in Washoe, to which he made two trips. Owing to ill-health, in 1864 he disposed of his livery business and went to Nicaragua, passing the winter there. Afterward he made his home in Petaluma until January, 1869, when he went to Los Angeles on the steamer Senator, thence by way of Fort Tacon to Kern county, where some time and money was spent in unsuccessful mining ventures. June, 1870, found him in Illinois, besides which he traveled through several southern and western states, finally returning to California, and in the spring of 1871, associated with the late Judge A. P. Overton, he purchased a tract of land known as the Brush place, in Cloverdale, Sonoma county, upon which he made his home until May, 1874, when he settled in Santa Rosa. In recognition of his ability in financial matters, the year after locating here Mr. Doyle was elected a director of the Santa Rosa Savings Bank, retaining this position until 1889, when he disposed of his interest in the institution. For about ten years, from March, 1876, until July, 1886, he made his home in Petaluma, and during that time gave his best efforts to forwarding many important enterprises. Among these may be mentioned the Petaluma water works, which in 1882 he purchased in company with William Hill and others, inaugurating a new service, installing a new plant and supervising the laying of about twenty miles of pipe. Without question this plant is one of the best in the state, and the reservoir, with a capacity of about three million gallons, is bricked, cemented and covered. Mr. Doyle is a one-fourth owner of the stock and is a director and vice-president of the company. In 1885, in company with Judge Overton, he erected a large brick block in the business section of Santa Rosa, which was destroyed in the earthquake in the spring of 1906. Mr. Doyle replaced this building by the Exchange Bank building, 58x80 feet, reinforced steel construction, class A building, three stories, the first floor occupied



Chas. W. Lewis

by the Exchange Bank. The vault is constructed of railroad iron and steel, and is practically indestructible. Besides the bank building Mr. Doyle has constructed two large concrete buildings, both two stories, one on the old Atheneum corner, 80x200 feet, and the other on Fourth street, opposite the court house. In April, 1877, he was elected one of the city councilmen of Petaluma for a term of two years, and in 1878 was made chairman of the board.

In the summer of 1886 Mr. Doyle returned to Santa Rosa, and this has been his home ever since. In 1889, with the late Hollis Hitchcock, he established the Exchange Bank with a capital of \$120,000, and has since been president of the institution. In 1909 the capital stock was increased to \$300,000. Mr. Doyle is a man far above the average in energy and enterprise, and the possession of these qualities has made it possible for him to accumulate large holdings of real estate. In addition to the interests enumerated he owns other valuable property in Petaluma and Santa Rosa, and until recently owned a valuable cattle ranch of three thousand acres, which he maintained successfully with the assistance of his son, Fred Ross. This property was sold in 1911. Since coming to Santa Rosa Mr. Doyle has served one term as city councilman and also for one year was president of the board.

The marriage of Manville Doyle, May 22, 1859, united him with Mary E. Conley, who was born in Carthage, Ill., May 22, 1843, the daughter of William and Carolina Conley, natives of Maine and Indiana respectively. In 1852 the Conleys removed from Illinois to California across the plains and made settlement in Petaluma. Ten children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, but of the number only three are now living, as follows: Frank P., who is cashier of the Exchange Bank, Santa Rosa; Nellie J., at home; and Fred Ross, who is now interested in horticulture at Fulton. Politically Mr. Doyle is a stanch Democrat, and while he has no desire to hold office, he is nevertheless keenly interested in matters of national and local concern, and for forty-five years has been an interested participant in affairs that came before the state committee.

CHARLES WADSWORTH LEWIS.

The only child of the late John Bacon Lewis, one of the hardy '49ers and subsequently a prosperous rancher of Lakeville, Charles Wadsworth Lewis has made the best of his inheritance and advantages. He was born on Telegraph Hill in San Francisco, November 29, 1853, and spent his boyhood days on the old Lewis farm near Lakeville, Sonoma county, receiving his early education in the public schools of that district. In 1868 he went to Connecticut, where he spent two years at the Stamford Military Academy and afterwards completed his education at Farmington, Conn. He was impelled by ambition and a determination to make the most of his advantages, as well as to satisfy his father's desire, who having been deprived of higher education in his youth and early manhood, was anxious that his son should at least have all that the local schools could afford. He then learned the machinist's trade in Unionville, Conn., which he followed for a period of five years. Having spent his early life on the farm his tastes naturally reverted to agriculture and in 1875 he returned to California

and embarked in the dairy business on the old home place at Lakeville, which occupation he followed for fifteen years. In 1890 he moved to Petaluma and engaged in the bicycle and repair business, having the agency of the Rambler, Racycle and Tribune bicycles, together with a splendid equipment for repair work. He erected a two-story building on his own property on Washington street, between the business portion of the city and the railway depots.

As one of the heirs to the old Lewis ranch of five hundred acres near Lakeville, which he manages and has fitted up as a dairy, with a good herd of cows as well as horses and machinery for operating the same, Mr. Lewis is meeting with the deserved success that has followed him in all his undertakings. At No. 5 English street he erected a modern residence and in the rear he built a shop which is equipped with modern wood working machinery.

In September, 1874, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Davis, at Unionville, Conn., and of this union four children, three daughters and one son, were born, viz.: John D., whose death occurred when he was ten years of age; Mabel, Mrs. Osmon, of Cloverdale; Elizabeth, Mrs. Leon Wallace, of Petaluma; and Julia B., Mrs. Charles Cox, of Fruitvale. His second marriage took place in Petaluma March 24, 1904, when Miss Mary Elizabeth Goodwin became his wife. She was the adopted daughter of William Mock, who was a graduate of West Point and whose sketch appears in another part of this work. Mrs. Lewis is a lady of much culture and refinement and her love of the beautiful is shown in a marked degree in her home and its surroundings. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and in politics is a Republican. It may well be said of him that he is one of Petaluma's first citizens, liberal minded and progressive, a champion of every worthy cause, his charities being numerous, his kindheartedness and generosity being his leading characteristics.

GEORGE SUMNER WILLIAMS.

Indicative of the superior advantages of Sonoma county for making a comfortable living as tillers of her soil, and at the same time enjoying congenial surroundings for rearing their families, is the fact that so many of her native-born sons and daughters make this their permanent home. Among this number may be mentioned George S. Williams, a well-known rancher in the vicinity of Forestville. Born in Santa Rosa May 18, 1865, he was one of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, born to his parents, James M. and Rachel A. (Crowfoot) Williams, natives of Michigan and New York respectively. The father had covered the distance between Michigan and California a number of times before he came here for the last time in 1852, in which year he took up mining. Later years found him engaged in pursuits in which there were more dependable returns, and at the time of the birth of his son George S. was living in Santa Rosa. With his brothers and sisters George S. Williams was educated in the schools of Santa Rosa, after which he began his self-support by working as a cash-boy in a dry-goods store of that place, and later as clerk. Subsequently he engaged in the candy business in the same city, but gave this up to engage in ranching, coming at that time to his present ranch in the vicinity of Forestville.

Here he has a fine ranch of forty acres, located one mile from town. One-half of his acreage is in grapes, while twelve acres are in peaches and apples, besides which he has an annual yield of about twelve tons of berries.

Mr. Williams' marriage occurred in 1890 and united him with Miss Jennie Winkler, a native of Green valley, and the daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of this part of Sonoma county. Seven children were born of this marriage, but the eldest, Rachel M., born in 1890, died at the age of two years and three months. Clayton Sumner was born in 1893 and is now attending college at Santa Rosa; Howard O., born in 1896, is at home with his parents, as are also the other children; Arthur L., born in 1898, Alice and Alta (twins) born in 1901, and Georgia, born in 1907. None of the grandparents of these children are living, Mr. and Mrs. Williams having passed away in 1903 and 1887 respectively, and Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Winkler in 1901 and 1905 respectively. The elder Mr. Williams was a well-known figure in Masonic circles in Sonoma county, being the oldest member of that body in the county, and his son is no less interested in fraternal matters, being a member of Forestville Lodge No. 320, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. While he is deeply interested in political affairs he is not a partisan, and always casts his vote for the man whose qualifications best fit him for the position in question.

EDWIN M. PROSCHOLD.

Nature has liberally endowed Sonoma county with picturesque scenery and in no portion of the county is the environment more attractive than in the vicinity of Cazadero, where mountain and stream combine to lend beauty to the landscape and leave an impression of artistic charm in the mind of the observer. An ideal location for a summer resort has been utilized by Mr. Proschold at his homestead on East Austin creek, where he has inaugurated a plan for accommodating resorters to the place, these plans including enlarged facilities for boating, bathing, fishing and hunting. The isolation of the spot rests the nerves weary of the city's hum of busy toil; the dense woods appeal to the sportsman and lover of game, and the waters with their abundance of fish form an attraction for the ambitious fisherman. It will be possible hereafter to entertain four hundred resorters and without doubt the spot will become increasingly popular as its attractions become more widely known and appreciated.

Born in San Francisco May 10, 1866, Mr. Proschold is proud of the fact that he is a native son of California. The ancestry is German, his parents, Charles and Maria (Tallmangrosse) Proschold, having been born in the Fatherland in the year 1819, but immigrating to the new world at an early age they spent their adult lives principally in the west. In the family were ten children, three of whom died in infancy, and those living are as follows: Edwin M., whose name introduces this article; George W., who married Tillie Mullen and has a son, Raymond G.; H. J., a physician by profession and the father of one son by his marriage; Julia, Mrs. Charles Muhlbach, who has one daughter; Cora, Emily and Clara. Educated in the excellent schools of San Francisco, Edwin M. Proschold remained in that city until 1906, the year of his removal to Sonoma county. Dur-

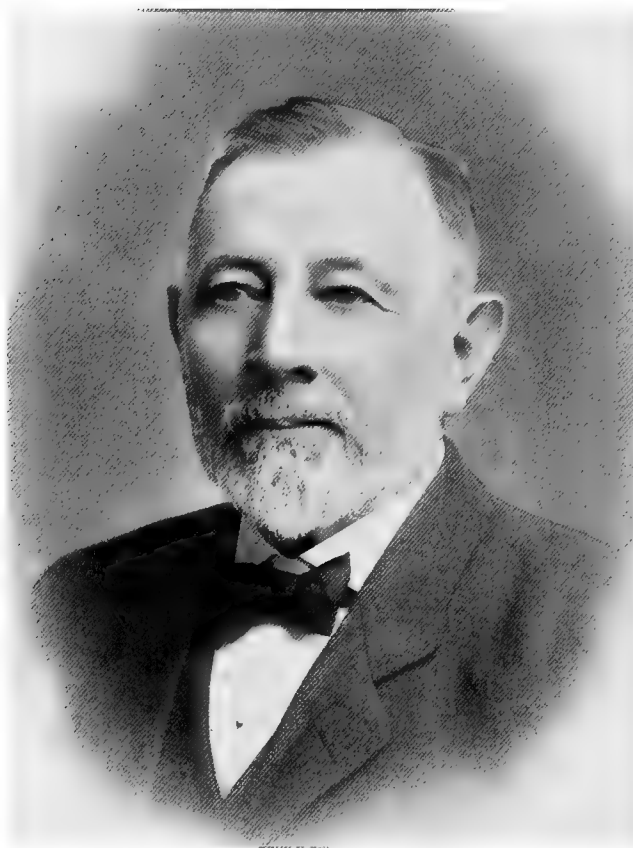
ing boyhood he served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade and eventually by promotions he rose to be foreman of the press-room in a large publishing house, where he continued in the same capacity for fourteen years, resigning in order to remove to a farm.

The country home of Mr. Proschold is presided over by his capable wife, who was Miss Christina Lawson, a native of San Francisco, born in 1870. They are the parents of the following-named sons and daughters: Carlton G., who married Miss Margaret Cole, the daughter of Dr. William Cole; Edwin C., Mervin J., Ralph W., Ernest M., Cora E., Hazel M., Myrtle L., Olive A., Lillian C., Louise R., and Rosalie R., the last two being twins. The children have all had musical training and have a brass band of six pieces in the family. They have played and entertained in the various resorts and in the several towns and cities in the county, and as a musical organization are well and favorably known all over the county. Mrs. Proschold is the daughter of Henry Lewis and Louisa V. (Van Ecovan) Lawson, the former born in Germany during the year 1815, and the latter born in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1850. After the death of the wife and mother Mr. Lawson was again married, being united with Mrs. G. W. Hitchcock, and by that union a son, George R., was born. Of the first marriage there were six children, namely: Joseph H., Henry, Mary, Christina, Louisa and Martha. Louisa, who is Mrs. Henry Jacob Murr, resides in Napa county, this state, and has four sons, Russell, Henry, Christopher and Volney. Martha was first married to M. J. Kelley, of San Francisco, and is now the wife of John Martin of Gilroy. To her first union one daughter was born, Jennie V. Kelley.

Since coming to Sonoma county in 1906 Mr. Proschold has given his attention to the cultivation of his ranch of one hundred and twenty-three acres, on which he has planted a small vineyard and an orchard of three acres of choice varieties of fruit. A few head of stock are kept on the farm, but the chief sources of income are the fruits and the summer resort. The Democratic party has an earnest supporter in Mr. Proschold, who gives its men and measures his ballot at all elections and favors its principles as being those in his opinion best adapted to permanent national prosperity. Movements for the local upbuilding have his sympathy and aid, especially those directly appertaining to educational and agricultural activities.

JOHN KINDER SMITH.

The sheriff of Sonoma county, John K. Smith inherits qualities of heart and mind from ancestors who can trace their lineage back to the father of our country, Gen. George Washington, a record of which the family is justly proud. The immediate progenitor of our subject was John K. Smith, Sr., a well-known figure in the commercial and financial life of Illinois. His outlook in the middle-west for continued prosperity was bright indeed, but nevertheless when the news of the gold find in California was scattered broadcast over the country it found him ready to sacrifice the efforts of years to come to the far west and begin life anew in the midst of new conditions. With others of the family he crossed the plains in 1849 and settled in Sonoma county, Cal., where he was a pioneer in the lumber business, and from that time until the present the name has



Christian Stengel

been held in high repute in business, political, social and fraternal circles throughout this part of the state.

At the time of the birth of John K. Smith, Jr., his parents were living in Colman valley, Sonoma county, his birth occurring February 17, 1868. The free, outdoor life which ranch life made possible was the means of intensifying a natural love of nature and freedom, giving him a robust, healthy constitution of which he has always been proud. The schools of Santa Rosa furnished his educational training, which continued until he was seventeen years old, when the restraints of school life could be endured no longer. Railroad life held an attraction and fascination for him and though scarcely more than a boy he obtained a position with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, where, when he was only seventeen years old, he had risen to the position of conductor, a record quite unprecedented in the annals of railroading. As soon as he was eligible to membership in the National Guard, at the age of eighteen, he joined its ranks, becoming a member of Company E, where his love of activity and adventure found a further enjoyable outlet.

Mr. Smith's marriage, October 15, 1893, united him with Miss Nellie E. Bither, the daughter of old California pioneers. Two children, both daughters, have been born of this marriage, Olivia E. and Janet T. Politically Mr. Smith is an advocate of Republican principles, and it was on the ticket of this party that he was elected to the office of sheriff of Sonoma county in 1906, a position which he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of those who placed him in office. It need scarcely be mentioned that Mr. Smith belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, an organization to which he is proud to be eligible, and in which he is an active member. Other organizations to which he belongs are the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree; Eastern Star; Odd Fellows, being identified with all its branches, including the Rebekahs; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Eagles; and the Order of Railway Conductors. Personally Mr. Smith is high-minded and generous, loyal to friends, to his work and to the community in which he makes his home. The love of outdoor life which he learned as a boy has never departed from him, and nine months out of the twelve find him an interested and active participant in some of the wholesome open-air sports.

CHRISTIAN STENGEL.

Because he has directed his energies into wise and remunerative channels Christian Stengel has been enabled to retire from active business life, leaving to others the management of the large and varied agricultural interests which he gathered about him in Sonoma county. Caution and conservatism have played important parts in the career of Mr. Stengel, and he has therefore built substantially and well, inclining always to the practical and reliable in business and general affairs.

A native of the east, Christian Stengel was born in Baltimore City, Md.,

March 15, 1840, and was a lad of seventeen years when, in 1857, he came to California by the Panama route. The vessel on which he made the voyage on the Pacific side landed at San Francisco, and from that metropolis he made his way to Sonoma county by sail boat and landed at Embarcadero. From there he made his way on foot to the Whetchic rancho, owned by his uncle, William Bihler, who was one of the pioneers of 1849. He made his home there for the following two years. A later experience was on the Guala ranch, twenty miles north of Fort Ross, also in this county. Mr. Stengel clearly recalls the frontier conditions with which the settlers in that locality had to contend. As yet no wagon roads had been broken to guide the traveler from one settlement to another, and transportation of goods of all kinds was made over the mountains on the backs of mules and horses. They considered themselves fortunate to receive mail once a week, and to call upon a neighbor socially or otherwise meant a drive of at least six miles. Mr. Stengel has lived to see the railroad supersede the mule and horse in transportation, mere settlements grow to thriving villages and cities, and the telephone and Rural Free Delivery to so transform agricultural life that it bears no shadow of resemblance to what it was half a century ago.

One of Mr. Stengel's first employers was his uncle, William Bihler, who owned many thousand acres of land in Sonoma county upon which he raised cattle and horses on a large scale. Naturally industrious and thrifty, Mr. Stengel laid by from his earnings whatever was not needed for the necessities of life, his object in so doing being to purchase land of his own. He had the satisfaction of making his first purchase of land in 1865, when with a partner, Adam Kniff, with whom he had been engaged in ranching and stock-raising, he bought nine hundred acres of land from his uncle. This proved the beginning of a series of purchases, and eventually they were the owners of four thousand acres of valuable land, besides two thousand acres of timber land in the mountains. On this land the partners engaged in the cattle and dairy business, maintaining one of the largest stock and dairy ranches in this part of the country. They did their own butchering and supplied the lumber and mill camps with fresh meat throughout the season. Their dairy consisted of one hundred cows of the finest breed, and they always had as high as five hundred cattle at pasture. The cattle and dairy industry was a valuable one and probably formed the chief source of income to the owners, but nevertheless the timber interests were large and valuable, much of the land being heavily covered with valuable redwood.

After a business partnership which lasted over forty years, during which time both Mr. Stengel and Mr. Kniff amassed goodly fortunes, the ranch was sold in February, 1903, to the Bender brothers, since which time Mr. Stengel has lived retired from active business cares, during the summer months making his home in Santa Rosa at No. 418 B street; and spending his winters in his native city of Baltimore. The lesson of perseverance and strict attention to details which has been the foundation of Mr. Stengel's success might well be copied by the rising generation and made to count in their behalf as notably

as it did in his. If the cattle industry of Sonoma county is ever written up in detail Mr. Stengel's name will receive prominent mention as one of the first to inaugurate and make a success of that special branch of agriculture in the north-western part of the county.

ANTHONY McPEAK.

The name of McPeak needs no introduction to the residents of Sonoma county, for the strong and admirable characteristics of the family are rooted in the pioneer upbuilding of the state, and are now finding expression through the medium of the second and third generation of workers, equally reliant, forceful and public-spirited. A native of Missouri, Anthony McPeak was born in Callaway county, in 1836, the son of Mathew and Mary A. (Powell) McPeak, both of whom were born in the south, the father in North Carolina and the mother in Virginia, and both rounded out their long and useful lives in Sonoma county, Cal., the father dying in 1872 and the mother in 1877. Much of the earlier married life of this venerable couple was passed in Callaway county, Mo., and it was from there that they set out with ox-teams in 1852 for California with their family of eight children. Anthony was then sixteen years old, at an age when the novelty and excitement of such a journey appealed to him strongly, and he was also of an age to be of great assistance to his father in driving the teams and performing other duties that such an undertaking as an overland journey involves. After they reached their destination one of the first duties was the erection of a house for the accommodation of the family five miles northwest of Santa Rosa, and in this, too, Anthony assisted by hauling the redwood timbers of which it was constructed.

Altogether father and son worked together in the maintenance of the home until Anthony McPeak attained his majority in 1857, September 27 of that year marking the beginning of his independent ventures by locating on one hundred and sixty acres of government land, near Guerneville, where the Korbells now reside, and for which he paid the usual price of \$1.25 an acre. The land was in its native wildness, but he industriously set to work to put the land in condition for cultivation, and during the fourteen years that he made it his home he worked a transformation that was truly wonderful. In 1871 he disposed of the land to Korbell Brothers and with the proceeds purchased the property upon which he now lives, near Hilton. The purchase originally consisted of six hundred and ninety-four acres, but in the meantime he has disposed of portions of it by gifts to his children, until he now has two hundred and forty acres. During his early years on this property conditions were propitious for following sheep-raising, and he engaged in this business on quite a large scale for a number of years, having about eight hundred head, he being not only the largest sheep-raiser in this section of the country, but also the first to engage in the business. Of late years, however, he has developed his property into a summer resort known as the Cosmos farm, where woodland and cultivated fields combine to form an ideal spot in which to pass a term of quiet and rest. This is one of the largest and best-known places of the kind in the state, and all who are able to secure accommodations at Cosmos farm with its genial and hospitable proprietor

are fortunate indeed. Much of the tract is in its native wildness, covered with large redwood trees, and the remainder of the land is in orchard, all of the small fruits grown in this part of the state being cultivated on a large and prosperous scale. Mr. McPeak has been an extensive traveler, having visited Oregon, Utah, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado and Arizona, but in none of these states has he found any location that equals his own in Sonoma county, and every visit to other sections of the country finds him returning to his garden-spot in this county, contented with his lot and happy in the thought that he was able to recognize its possibilities and persevere in working them out.

Mr. McPeak's marriage occurred April 18, 1864, and united him with Miss Melissa E. Bell, a native of the Empire state, born in Lewis county August 25, 1848. Her father, Henry Bell, was a native of Massachusetts, and her mother, in maidenhood Catherine Kiser, was born in Germany. Both parents are now deceased. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. McPeak four are deceased. Named in the order of their birth the children are as follows: Leonora, deceased; Harmon P.; Presley P.; Henry Martin; Minnie; Mathew Lawrence; Wiley, Redman and Philip, the three latter deceased. Mr. McPeak finds his time fully and pleasantly occupied in the maintenance of his ranch and summer resort combined, besides which he raises stock and keeps enough cows to supply the needs of his table. His son, Harmon P., is interested with him in the care of the ranch and the resort, besides which he is interested on his own account in raising chickens on a large scale. Politically Mr. McPeak is a stanch Republican, his first vote having been cast for the martyred President Lincoln, and his last one for that no less loyal defender of right and principle, Theodore Roosevelt. Although deeply interested in public affairs Mr. McPeak has never cared for public office for himself, and has constantly turned a deaf ear to the importunities of his fellow-citizens to represent them in some position, any one of which his qualifications would justify him in accepting. It would be hard to find anyone more intensely interested in the welfare of Sonoma county than is Mr. McPeak, who though seventy-four years old is vigorous and hearty, with many useful years before him.

HUGH STOUGHTON McCARGAR

Proficiency in any calling is rarely without its compensation when its possessor is willing to make the initial effort in bringing his knowledge and ability before the public. H. S. McCargar, a well-known contractor and builder of Petaluma, has proven the truth of this statement, and among the many fine buildings which stand as monuments to his splendid ability is his own fine residence at No. 319 Walnut street.

Mr. McCargar is a native of Canada, his birth occurring near Kemptville, Ontario, in February, 1859. His boyhood, youth and early manhood were passed in his native birthplace, but as soon as he reached his majority, in 1881, he left family and friends in the east and started for the Pacific coast country. Fresno, Cal., was his first stopping place, six months being passed in that city, going from there to San Francisco, where he remained for one and a half years. It was about this time that the possibilities of the mines in New Mexico and Arizona were



Gerrit M. Mearns



Sarah S. Watson

attracting ambitious seekers after wealth, and among those who made their way to the mines in these localities was Mr. McCargar. Two and a half years were there passed in an earnest endeavor to secure the coveted prize, but he finally gave up the effort and returned to San Francisco. He continued in the metropolis about one year when, in 1885, he came to Petaluma and has made his home here ever since. His knowledge of contracting and building which had been put to good account in other places before coming to Petaluma, here found opportunity for expression also, and he was fortunate in securing the position of foreman in the employ of James Kill, a pioneer contractor of high standing. During the seven years while in Mr. Kill's employ he erected many fine residences in Petaluma, among them the Fairbanks and McBrown residences on D street, which without exception are the finest residences in Petaluma.

Leaving the employ of Mr. Kill at the end of seven years of faithful service, Mr. McCargar began contracting and building on his own account and a goodly share of the best work done in the meantime in Petaluma has been done in his name and under his supervision. The erection of fine residences may be said to be his specialty, among those which he is responsible for being the William Keig, A. J. McPhail, Mrs. John Ward, Miss Blackburn, Scott Bowles and other residences in Petaluma, besides residences in the country and a number of large barns.

A marriage ceremony performed in October, 1894, united the lives of H. S. McCargar and Miss Minnie E. Warner. She was born in Turlock, Cal., the daughter of John and Jane (Van Buskirk) Warner, both natives of New York state. John Warner crossed the plains to California in the '50s, during the gold excitement, and subsequently returned east for his family. The voyage to California was made by way of the Isthmus. On the way the vessel was grounded and the passengers were taken off in boats; finally, however, they reached San Francisco. Mr. Warner was a tiller of the soil in Stanislaus county until he retired in Petaluma, where he died, as did also his wife. Three children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCargar, Gladys (who died at the age of four years), Ruth and Doris. Fraternally Mr. McCargar is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Elks and Woodmen of the World. He is a man of sterling integrity, an excellent workman, and is held in the highest esteem by all who are brought in contact with him, either in a business or social way.

CAPT. GREENVILLE WATSON.

As an honored pioneer of Sonoma county and as a veteran of the Civil war, Captain Watson stands high in the regard of acquaintances, while he also is entitled to consideration as a large land owner and as the head of a large family whose members even to the third generation occupy positions of trust and prominence in their various communities. Born in Greene county, Ind., April 2, 1829, he is a son of Alexander and Susannah (Jessup) Watson and a grandson of Caleb Jessup of North Carolina, in which commonwealth his parents were likewise born and reared. The parental family comprised nine sons and two daughters, viz.: Nathan B., Caleb, James, Thomas, Nimrod, Elizabeth, Greenville, Nancy, Willis, Ambrose and Verlin. Two of the family,

Elizabeth and Nimrod, died while young, but all of the others married and reared families.

Captain Watson was brought up on the farm in Greene county, Ind. There were no free schools in those days and his educational advantages were very limited, his entire schooling amounting to about six months. He was married in 1849 to Sarah Theresa Snyder, a native of Orange county, Ind. In 1854 he removed to Mercer county, Mo., where he resided until 1856, when he crossed the state line into Decatur county, Iowa, locating at Pleasant Plaine, where he built a store and engaged in the general merchandise business, also as a stock dealer and speculator in lands.

At the opening of the Civil war, when President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers, Greenville Watson, who was engaged in business, at once responded by organizing a company for the Third Iowa Infantry, but the regiment was full before his company was ready, so they went into the Fifth Kansas Cavalry as Company F, of which he was commissioned captain August 12, 1861. However, they were not mounted in the Fifth Kansas, and shortly afterward the regiment was disbanded and Captain Watson's company became Company K of the Tenth Kansas Infantry. He remained at the front, taking part in the various engagements of the regiment in guerilla warfare with Price, Van Dorn and Quantrell on the border, until he was obliged to resign, March 18, 1863, owing to trouble with his eyes. A surgeon's certificate of disability (he leaving the army in a state of blindness) brought him the relinquishment of his military duties and he returned home to recuperate his health, which had been overtaxed by the vicissitudes of the war. Shortly afterward he and his family crossed the plains with wagons and ox-teams, landing at Virginia City, Nev., in September of 1863 and arriving at Petaluma, Sonoma county, in October of 1864. Since then he has resided in Sonoma and Marin counties and from 1871 to 1873 he served as sheriff and tax collector of Marin county, after which he gave his attention to dairying and cattle-raising.

The father of Mrs. Watson was John Snyder, who was born in Grayson county, Va., in 1782, and who married Mary Dickey, a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1775. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Reed, who married Asenath Deems and had six children; Hugh, who married Jane Watson and had three children, James W., Mary and Elizabeth; Wiley; William Simon, who chose as his wife Miss Sarah Perkins and had one daughter, Jemima; Rebecca; Jane, who married and became the mother of ten children; Matilda, Mrs. Samuel Moore, whose daughter, Ellen, Mrs. William Glover, had one child, Sarah S.; Nancy, who married William Cowen and had three children; Elizabeth, Mrs. Caleb Watson, whose children were Nimrod, Mary, Maude and Theresa; Lucinda and Sarah T., Mrs. Greenville Watson. Lucinda was first married to James Fuller, and after his demise became the wife of James Watson, her children being Susanna Matilda, Alvina and James Reed, and David by the second marriage.

Seven sons and one daughter were born to the marriage of Captain and Mrs. Watson, namely: John Alexander, Nimrod Vernon, James William, Henry Hugh, Greenville Franklin, Charles Nathan, Cynthia Ellen and Harry Elmer. Five sons are now living and all are married. John Alexander in 1869 married Rhoda Ann Barnes, a native of Illinois; they have five children, Marvin

Albert, Louis, Alexander, Henry and Zoe, the eldest of whom, Marvin Albert, has two children. James William is married and has two children, William and Lena. The latter is married to Walter Roberts and has one child, Zoe. Henry Hugh married Bessie Atterbury and has three children, Eveline, Helen and Franklin. The older daughter, Eveline, is the wife of George Kerr. Greenville Franklin chose Armittie Reed for his wife and they have four children, Hugh R., Lucia, Elizabeth and Armittie. Charles, who was born in Iowa and is now a teacher in the public schools, married Jessie M. Moore, a native of Missouri, and they have two children, Charles Bruce and May Theresa. Harry Elmer married Helen Atterbury and of the union six children were born, viz.: Margaret, Cynthia, Lillie, Harriet, Alice and Elizabeth.

Moving to a ranch near Cazadero in 1875 Captain Watson has since devoted his attention to the development of the land, which comprises five hundred acres well adapted for grazing purposes and admirably adapted to dairying or cattle-raising. Forty head of stock are carried on the ranch, including a number of valuable registered Jerseys. The owner has planted and developed an orchard and a vineyard, has erected a neat residence, and built other structures necessary to the work of the ranch. The Watson ranch is located at the junction of the East and West Austin creeks, adjoining Cazadero, and here for fifteen years Captain and Mrs. Watson ran a summer resort and were so successful that at times they could not accommodate all the people. On account of their advanced years they gave it up four years ago to enjoy the rest and quiet they so well merit. The scenery on the ranch is most beautiful; it is studded with native trees, the redwood predominating, some being eight feet in diameter. It is well watered by numerous springs and the owner is now devoting his attention to the raising of beef cattle. He has erected a telephone line so that he can be in quick communication with adjacent ranches and towns, and in every respect has proved himself a progressive citizen, with a large faith in the prosperous future of this section of the country. Much of his land is in timber, the value of which constantly increases, both as to the output of lumber and of cordwood. Farming has been his life work, hunting and fishing his sole forms of diversion and recreation, politics one of his favorite subjects of argument as an upholder of the Republican party, and the Grand Army of the Republic one of his favorite organizations, Ellsworth Post No. 20, at Santa Rosa, for years having received the benefit of his active membership and generous assistance.

PERRY KUHNLE.

The agricultural community in and around Petaluma is made up largely of men of steady-going, persevering traits, those who are ambitious but nevertheless do not over-reach their ability. Such men form the bone and sinew of any community, for they are dependable and without exception may be counted upon to uphold and forward the best interests of their immediate locality, as well as those of state and nation. This in a word is a description of Perry Kuhnle, a well-known rancher of Sonoma county. On the paternal side he is of German descent, his father, Jacob Kuhnle, having been born in the Fatherland in 1836. During young manhood he set out from his native land alone and came to the

United States, destiny directing his footsteps to Illinois, where he made his home until he came to California in 1875. In the meantime he had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Almira Grimes, who was born in Michigan. Two children were born of this marriage, Perry and Agnes, but the latter is deceased. Mr. Kuhnle gave his services to the cause of the Union during the Civil war, enlisting in the First Michigan Volunteer Infantry in August, 1861. During his three years service he participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Culpepper Court House, Gettysburg, Antietam (where he was wounded), second battle of Bull Run, Winchester and Cedar Mountain.

Perry Kuhnle was born on the parental homestead in Champaign county, Ill., December 20, 1870, but as he was only five years old when removal was made to California his personal knowledge of his birthplace is limited, and Sonoma county has practically been his life-time home. Here he attended school and here too he was made familiar with ranching through contact with its duties and obligations on his father's ranch. The work appealed to him, and when the time came for him to choose a vocation in life he did not despise the calling in which his father had labored so long and faithfully. Not far from Petaluma he leases a ranch of one hundred acres, half of which is under cultivation, the remainder being used as pasture land for five cows, four horses and also raising chickens, of which he has at the present time one hundred and fifty.

Mr. Kuhnle's home is presided over by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Nellie E. Eades, a native daughter of California, born in Sonoma county in 1871. Her father, George H. Eades, was born in England in 1834, and was therefore a young man of sixteen years when, in 1850, he landed as an immigrant on our shores. From the point of landing he came direct to California and located in Sonoma county, where ranching has formed his chief occupation. He had a congenial and faithful companion in his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Casey, a native of Boston, Mass. The only child born of this marriage was Nellie E., the wife of Mr. Kuhnle. Three children have come to bless their home, Marie C., Irene and Alice, and every advantage within the power of their devoted parents to bestow is given them to make them the better able to cope with life and its duties. While Mr. Kuhnle is not connected with any church organization, he is still a Christian in the best sense, for he takes for his daily guide the Golden Rule, allowing this to decide any question in which he may be in doubt. Politically he casts his vote in favor of Republican candidates.

JOHN H. FOWLER.

In the death of John H. Fowler, August 31, 1909, Santa Rosa lost an honored citizen and early settler, and one who, by his upright and blameless life, added much to the moral tone of the community in which he had made his home for so many years. He was born in Long Island, N. Y., September 14, 1839, the son of parents who had endowed him with a fine mentality. It is related that he began to attend school at the age of three years; at all events, he had an insatiable thirst for knowledge and it goes without saying that every opportunity that came his way for the gratification of this desire was eagerly grasped and turned to good account. All through his life he was an inveterate



Thos. Alexander

student and reader, to the end that he was well informed on all subjects and a brilliant conversationalist to whom it was a delight to listen.

Among the quiet homes whose routine was broken in upon by the news of the finding of gold in California in 1849 was that of which John H. Fowler was a member in Long Island, New York. That year, two of his brothers, Stephen and James E. Fowler, set out for the eldorado by way of the Horn in the ship Brooklyn. Three years later, in 1852, they were joined by the rest of the family, the father and mother and their remaining children, three sons and one daughter (John H. Benjamin, Nathaniel and Sarah A.), making the voyage by way of the Horn also.

John H. Fowler settled in Valley Ford, Sonoma county, where with his brother, James E., he engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Fowler Brothers. As pioneer settlers in the town they erected the first building and conducted the first store, and also established the first lumber yard and erected the first church edifice. The mercantile business thus established was carried on by the brothers for many years, but it was finally sold to Captain Loper, after which John H. Fowler became interested in Crescent City, through the purchase of land and the maintenance of a dairy business in which he was very successful. From there he went to Guerneville, where in 1875 he purchased two hundred acres of land at a low figure, and after making his home upon it for ten years, sold it in 1885 for \$15,000, making a large profit in so doing. He also had large interests in timber lands, owning thirteen hundred acres in Mendocino county which he purchased in 1886. After disposing of his ranch property he came to Santa Rosa and engaged in the real-estate business in partnership with T. J. Ludwig, an association that lasted as long as Mr. Fowler remained in business. Ten years before his death he had lived retired from business, having accumulated sufficient means in former years to make this deserved rest possible.

In 1864 Mr. Fowler had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Frisbie, a native of Vermont, who came to California by way of the Isthmus in 1863 and has made this state her home ever since. Five children came to bless the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, as follows: Irene, the wife of C. W. Bradford, of Utah, California; Cornelia, the wife of A. S. Gibbens, of Mark West; Rebecca L.; Stephen C., who died in 1903; and Ruth, the wife of J. H. Moore, of Chicago. Wherever circumstances placed him Mr. Fowler entered heartily into the activities of his community, doing whatever lay in his power to upbuild and improve conditions. While a resident of Valley Ford and Guerneville he served efficiently in the capacity of justice of the peace. He was a member of and active worker in the Presbyterian church, having been identified with the membership in Santa Rosa for many years.

THOMAS ALEXANDER.

While the pioneers of early days did a work which was indispensable in bringing order out of the chaos of primeval conditions, the work of those who followed them was no less necessary to carrying on the great work of evolution which has culminated in the civilization which we of the present day enjoy. One of the noble forerunners of this civilization and indefatigable workers in its behalf was Cyrus Alexander, now long since laid to rest, but still remem-

bered for the good that he accomplished in Sonoma county, particularly in Alexander valley, which was so named in his honor. No less well known and highly esteemed in this community is the son of this pioneer, Thomas Alexander, who was born on the old Alexander homestead in Sonoma county, near Healdsburg, March 3, 1864. (For particulars concerning the family history the reader is referred to the sketch of Cyrus Alexander, elsewhere in this volume.)

Thomas Alexander was early in life made familiar with the duties of ranching, for when he was a small boy he had his share of the home obligations to perform, discharging these faithfully, and at the same time attending the public school in the locality of his home. By the time he was seventeen years of age he had not only completed his schooling, but he had also gained a sufficient understanding of ranching to feel competent to undertake the management of a ranch on his own account. His father encouraged him in the undertaking in a substantial way, by deeding to him a portion of the home place in Alexander valley. He now owns one half of the old homestead, consisting of five hundred acres of fine land, devoted principally to dairy farming and maintaining one hundred cows. Large quantities of hay are also grown, the annual yield from which averages one hundred and fifty tons, while grapes and alfalfa also add considerably to the income of the owner. This was the home of Mr. Alexander for a number of years, but since 1906 he has resided upon his present ranch, also in the valley and not far from the old homestead. Here he has a fine ranch of seventy-five acres, of which twenty acres are in vineyard, eighteen acres in prunes, ten acres in alfalfa, and the remainder of the land in grain. When he purchased the land it was in its primitive condition, all of the trees and vines being selected and planted by himself, and all that it is today is the result of his own individual effort and he takes a commendable pride in his accomplishments.

In 1897 Mr. Alexander was united in marriage with a native daughter of California in Miss Anna Patrick, the daughter of James Patrick. Ambitious, industrious and resourceful, Mr. Alexander has the confidence of the community in which he lives, and of which he is one of the most reliable and substantial citizens.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS POOL.

The auditor of Sonoma county since 1902, Charles Augustus Pool is a native of the county, born near Windsor, in the Russian River valley, December 2, 1868, a son of Henry Jackson and Mary Elizabeth (Wolfe) Pool. The former was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., May 8, 1829, and died in California January 10, 1897, and the latter, a native of Missouri, died in Sonoma county in 1876, at the age of twenty-nine years. The father was a farmer all his life and came across the plains with an ox-team train in 1852, being a member of the same party as Henry Lawrence of Petaluma. On arriving in San Francisco he decided to go to old Sonoma county and look for employment and soon after arriving accepted a position as foreman of a ranch where a dairying business was conducted with success. After a two years' stay in California he returned, via the Isthmus, to the east and later in the same year travelled over the plains the second time with stock. The lady who became his wife came to California when but a child and remained at Woodland for a time, then went to Healdsburg,

where, at the age of sixteen, she married Henry Jackson Pool. Of this union there were born five sons and two daughters, as follows: Walter B., a resident of Berkeley, Cal.; William H., searcher of records in Santa Rosa; Frank J., of Windsor; C. A., of this review; Arthur J., deceased; Mary N., who became the wife of Ralph W. Herriott; and Florence, who died in childhood. The father of this family was a man well known in the district in which he lived for so many years and in which he had developed a fine fruit ranch, and also engaged in stock-raising and dairying. He was a prominent member of the board of supervisors and a Democrat in politics and his name is to be found on the charter membership list of Russian River Lodge, F. & A. M., of Windsor, Cal., of which he was master for a time.

Charles Augustus Pool was born into a family that has established a good name and a fine record. His early years were spent on the home ranch on which he was born. He attended the public schools of the district and thus obtained the rudiments of his education. On graduating from the common schools he attended the Normal college at Santa Rosa in order to prepare himself for the vocation of teacher. He then taught school from 1890 to 1903 at different points in Sonoma county and during the years 1900-1-2 he was a member of the county board of education. His work as a teacher and as a member of the board of education had been watched by many and was received with admiration generally. Consequently, when, in 1902, he announced himself as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the position of county auditor, he was strongly supported and in the fall of the same year he was duly elected to the office. On his election he resigned his position as a member of the board of education and gave up teaching to accept that which called for greater exercise of wisdom and more keen judgment. So well has he filled his position that, in the years 1906 and 1910, he was re-elected.

In March, 1905, Mr. Pool was married to Miss Helen E. Schubert, a native of San Antonio, Tex., but at that time a resident of San Francisco, Cal., and ever since their marriage they have made their home in Santa Rosa. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have one child, a daughter, Rosalie. Mr. Pool is a Democrat in politics, but is not an active politician, preferring to wield his influence in a quiet and unassuming manner. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member and past master of Russian River Lodge No. 181, F. & A. M. He is also past president of the Santa Rosa Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West. Since his election to his present office he has served the county with punctilious care and discharged his duties as county auditor in a commendable manner. Mr. and Mrs. Pool enjoy the honor and esteem of many friends and acquaintances, who have learned to love them for their geniality of disposition and sterling qualities.

LEOPOLD MARTIN.

One of the notable ranches in the vicinity of Petaluma is that owned by Mr. Martin, and which has practically been his life-long home. The first to establish the name in the United States was his father, Charles Martin, who was born in Switzerland in 1829 and came to the new world in 1852, at the age of twenty-

two years. Upon landing at New York City he at once re-embarked for San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and reached his western destination on June 15, 1852. Although he was a mason by trade, he did not follow that calling altogether after coming to the west, but on the other hand was variously engaged in an endeavor to find the most remunerative occupation for his abilities. It was not until he located as an agriculturist in Marin county that he found his true sphere in life, and as a result of steady application and unwearied effort he became one of the largest land-owners in this part of Marin county. To the nucleus of his original purchase in the Chelino valley, San Antonio township, he added from time to time as his means and requirements made it necessary and possible, until he became the owner of five thousand acres of as valuable land as can be found anywhere in this section of the state. During the early years of his experience on the ranch he carried on general farming, gradually, however, concentrating his efforts upon dairying, this ultimately becoming his chief industry. In connection with this he also maintained a commission business in San Francisco, under the firm name of Martin & Feusier, the latter remaining in the city and looking after the interests of the commission business, while Mr. Martin devoted himself to the dairy business. This association was maintained profitably for thirty years, after which Mr. Martin closed out his mercantile interests and after that devoted himself to his dairy interests. By his marriage with Miss Catherine Traversi, which was solemnized September 2, 1862, he became the father of several children, named in the order of their birth as follows: Delfina, Carmiglia, Anita, Charles G., Arnold J., Leopold and Ermelinda. Mr. Martin died April 15, 1905, his wife having passed away September 17, 1897. Some years prior to his death Mr. Martin had incorporated all his interests under the name of Charles Martin Company, of which he was the president until his death. Since then the company has been continued with Charles G. Martin as president, Arnold J. Martin as vice-president, Leopold Martin as treasurer, and Delfino Patocchi as secretary.

Next to the youngest of the children in the parental family, Leopold Martin was born on the Marin county homestead May 26, 1873, and received his education in local schools and at Santa Clara College and Heald's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. In the selection of a vocation in life he wisely chose the one with which he was familiar from childhood and the one in which his father had made such a notable success. He now resides on the old homestead and is engaged in the dairy business. Seventy-five cows contribute to the maintenance of the dairy, besides which he owns several head of young stock and seven high-grade horses, and also raises hogs to some extent. Some idea of Mr. Martin's success as a dairyman may be gathered from the statement that each cow averages an annual income of \$50. The dairy industry and its allied stock interests, however, do not represent the total of Mr. Martin's activities, for he is also an extensive chicken-raiser, having in his yard at the present time six hundred chickens of the Leghorn breed.

Before her marriage Mrs. Martin was Marie Zanini, who was born in Maggia, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1870, the daughter of Louis and Johanna (Quanchi) Zanini, who were also natives of that country, born in 1822 and 1830 respectively. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Martin has been a resident of California since



Conrad. Fehmann

1891, and her marriage occurred September 15, 1897. Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Elfo, Marie, Emeline and Estella, all of whom are receiving the best advantages for an education that it is in the power of their devoted parents to bestow. The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church at Petaluma, and in his political preferences Mr. Martin is a Republican. In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Martin made a trip to Switzerland, besides that country also visiting Italy, France and Germany, and after a stay of two years returned to their home in California in 1908.

CONRAD POEHLMANN.

The honesty and whole-heartedness of the predominating class of our early settlers is nowhere better exemplified than in Conrad Poehlman, a well-known retired citizen of Petaluma. Now in his seventy-eighth year, he is still vigorous and kindly, adhering firmly to the highest moral principles, and is a typical example of the noblemen of the west, whose efforts along all lines of activity have wrought such wonders in Sonoma county. As the name might suggest, Mr. Poehlmann comes of German antecedents, and he himself is a native of the Fatherland, his birth occurring in Bavaria in 1833. The son of honest, God-fearing parents, he early in life had instilled into his mind the necessity for adhering to a high moral standard in all circumstances of life, and the training becoming a principle with him has undoubtedly been the keynote of the success which has followed him through life.

When his school days were over Conrad Poehlmann entered his father's butcher shop and learned the trade thoroughly, and the knowledge of the butcher's trade was his chief asset when, in 1851, at the age of eighteen years, he came to the new world to begin his independent career. An uneventful voyage on the Atlantic ocean brought him to the port of New York in due time, and as his funds were about exhausted he soon sought work at his trade in the metropolis. Altogether he remained in New York for five years, in the meantime familiarizing himself with the language and customs of his new home and laying aside from his earnings whatever was not needed for necessities. In 1855 he set sail for Panama on the steamer John L. Stevens, and upon reaching the Pacific side of the Isthmus, re-embarked upon another vessel that finally brought him to his destination, San Francisco. Here he found an opportunity awaiting him in the establishment of a wholesale slaughter house, a business which he maintained with success for two years, handling Spanish cattle almost exclusively.

Coming to Petaluma at the close of his experience in the metropolis, Mr. Poehlmann readily perceived the need of a well-stocked butcher shop in the thriving town, and the one which he then established in partnership with his brother Martin is still in existence and doing a flourishing business, although both of the proprietors have retired from active business. The business was started on a modest scale, and was increased in size as the growth of trade demanded, the quality of meats handled always giving it the first place among the markets of the town. The brothers were amicably and profitably associated for many years, when, in 1880, Martin retired from the firm, and although Conrad

Poehlmann has not been actively connected with the business since 1909, he is still financially interested in the business, which is now being conducted by his nephew, Henry J. Poehlmann. Personal affairs have not absorbed the entire attention of Mr. Poehlmann since he took up his citizenship in Petaluma, but on the other hand he has entered actively into the upbuilding of the community and not a little of its growth in various directions may be attributed to his leadership or co-operation. At the present time he is a director of the Petaluma Savings Bank, and at one time was a member of the board of trustees of the town, on which he served for two terms.

Mr. Poehlmann's marriage in 1902 united him with Miss Kate Schleicher, who like himself was born in the Fatherland. Fraternally he is well known in Masonic circles and also in the Odd Fellows order, being the oldest member of the latter organization in Petaluma. His first vote after becoming a citizen of the United States was for Abraham Lincoln, and every national election since that time has received the benefit of his Republican vote, although in local elections he has cast his vote for the man best fitted for the office in question, regardless of the party which he represented. Personally Mr. Poehlmann is known as a broad-minded, progressive and public-spirited citizen, with the best interests of his fellow-citizens at heart. He owns considerable choice real-estate in Petaluma, among which is his fine residence at No. 319 Third street.

WILLIAM H. EARLY.

Among the younger members of the bar of Sonoma county the name of William H. Early occupies a position of prominence. Not only has he been conspicuous as a practitioner in the law, but he has been honored on more than one occasion by election or appointment to posts of honor and trust. The first of these was his appointment as city attorney of Petaluma in 1906, and following the completion of his first term he was elected to the office without opposition. Other honors came to him in 1910, when he was selected as the Republican candidate for the office of district attorney, than whom it is generally conceded no one could have been chosen whose qualifications equalled those possessed by Mr. Early.

A native of California, William H. Early was born in Yuba county February 6, 1882, and spent his early life upon his father's ranch in that county. The free, outdoor life which was his during his boyhood gave him a good start in life physically and undoubtedly has been the secret of his great power of endurance. During his youth the family residence was transferred to San Francisco, and still later to Petaluma, and in both of these places he attended school, the greater part of his common school training, however, having been received in his home town of Petaluma. Naturally ambitious and eager to begin the practical work of life, as soon as his school days were over he secured a position as bank clerk in a bank at Petaluma, and during his incumbency of this position became an expert in accounting. It was while performing his duties as bank clerk that he determined to become a lawyer, and in taking up the study of law he made no mistake, as his career has unmistakably demonstrated. While still the incumbent of his position in the bank, he gave his evenings over entirely to the study of law, attending a night law school in San Francisco, and returning

each morning to his work at the bank. After the completion of his law term and his admission to the bar of the state he resigned his position in the bank in order to go to New York city and finish his training in a law school of that eastern metropolis. This latter course was not essentially a part of his legal training, but was undertaken entirely on his own behalf and demonstrates the thoroughness with which he handles every subject to which he gives his thought and attention.

With this splendid training Mr. Early returned to Petaluma and opened law offices at No. 32 Washington street, and the splendid legal business that he has gathered about him in the meantime demonstrates beyond question his unusual ability as a legal practitioner. Possessing the power to penetrate deeply into whatever matter is brought to his attention for solution or adjustment, he never forms an opinion or renders a decision until he has penetrated to the bottom of the case, and when this has been done his findings are presented in clear, concise form. This same care and penetration is noticeable in the argument of a case, watching every turn, grappling with every point as it appears, and presenting his arguments in a manner that is convincing and emphatic. If one were allowed but one word in which to epitomize Mr. Early's qualities as a lawyer it would be the word thoroughness. Those who know him best declare that it is impossible to prepare and submit anything to him and expect him to approve it until he has read, re-read and analyzed it several times. In this day of rush and hurry and the slighting of essentials to the downfall of men and worthy enterprises, it is gratifying to make note of this exception in the case of Mr. Early, the keynote of whose success is directly traceable to this exception to the general rule. Fraternally he is prominently identified with a number of orders, besides which he is deputy grand president-at-large of the Native Sons of California. He is a young man of undoubted promise, and his career is being watched with interest by his contemporaries.

ALBERT P. MARTIN.

The honored title of California pioneer has been earned by Mr. Martin through his long identification with the state and particularly with the county of Sonoma, of which he has been a resident since the year 1852. Born in Mahaska county, Iowa, November 2, 1848, he was not yet four years of age when the family started for the west with a large party of emigrants, leaving the old Iowa home April 26, 1852, and traveling in a wagon drawn by oxen. The train comprised fifty teams and presented a formidable appearance as the caravan wended its slow way across the plains. Not a few hardships fell to their lot and the trials encountered were not soon forgotten by the older members of the expedition. On one occasion, when the camp was left unguarded, Indians stole the stock and it was necessary to follow them to a distant valley, where in the afternoon of the next day the animals were recovered. While near Salt Lake City the cholera broke out in the party and several lives were lost before the disease was wiped out. Other misfortunes occurred to dampen the ardor of the Argonauts, but finally the majority of the original party arrived at their destination in safety. In the expedition there were several sons-in-law

of John M. Cameron, at whose home on the Sangamon river in Menard county, Ill., some of the boyhood days of Abraham Lincoln had been happily passed.

Among Mr. Cameron's sons-in-law in the party was Silas M. Martin, who was born in Green county, Ky., January 16, 1816, and who accompanied members of the family to Illinois at the age of four years. Early in youth he learned the trade of a harness-maker, which he followed in Jefferson and Mahaska counties, Iowa, and in the latter county he also served as justice of the peace for several years. After he came to the west he was chosen as justice in his township and continued in that office for many years. During 1867 he was elected a member of the state legislature, filling the position for one term of two years, and again in 1882 he was elected to the same office. On the organization of the Grange he became a charter member and for some time was honored with the office of master. In addition he was a charter member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows and received the merited honor of being chosen its first secretary. The doctrines of the Presbyterian Church had his warm support and he served his congregation as a deacon for many years prior to his demise. Politically he was a Democrat of the Breckenridge type, warm in his support of party principles and loyal to the men who were the leaders of the political organization. After a busy and honored existence, covering seventy-eight years, he passed into eternity in 1894, mourned by the large circle of friends who had been attracted to him by his stanch devotion to the cause of justice, his warm-hearted kindness to neighbors, his loyalty to the upbuilding of the community and his self-sacrificing contributions to movements for the general welfare.

The marriage of Squire Martin united him with Nancy M. Cameron, a member of a family comprising twelve children and a native of Illinois, born January 26, 1818. They became the parents of six children, viz.; Martha A., Mary E., Davis D., Letitia Jane, Zilla E. and Albert P. The first-named daughter, Mrs. Martha A. Collins, was the mother of six children, Frank, Charles, William, S. Martin, Benjamin W. and Mary. Mary E. Martin became the wife of Thomas J. Ables and the mother of three children, Horace F., Clara J. and Zilla L. Letitia Jane Martin married William A. Wright, by whom she had five children, Silas Roy, George, Harry, Carl and Flora. Zilla E., the youngest daughter of Squire Martin, married David H. Collins and had five children, Frederick, John, Nancy E., Gertrude and Grace.

In reviewing the record of Squire Martin's grandchildren it may be mentioned that Silas Martin Collins married Lissa Liddle and had two children, Elmer and Germain. Mary Collins, Mrs. Frederick Wood, is the mother of two children. Horace F. Albes married Violet Pedro; his sister, Clara J., is the wife of Robert Coddington, and Zilla L. is Mrs. Leon J. Dickinson, the mother of one son, A. B. Dickinson. Silas Roy Wright married Mattie Evans, and has two children, Ernest and Ora. Flora, Mrs. James Church, has two children, Frederick Collins is married and has one child. Nancy E. Collins married Charles Weigle and has a daughter, Nellie. Gertrude Collins, Mrs. William Hewitt, has a daughter, Zilla. Grace is the wife of William Howell and has two children, Berwyl and Hazel.

For three years Albert P. Martin attended the Old Sonoma College under the supervision of President Cunningham and later, after teaching for one year,



H. B. Arenberg

he turned his attention to ranching, which he has since followed with gratifying success. The dairy which he operates was established by his father in 1853 and is the oldest in this part of the state, its present equipment including the first successful silo built in California. Forty-five cows of a fine milk strain form a dairy herd not excelled in the entire region. In addition to the cows and calves there are nine head of horses kept on the farm and the entire family have flocks of poultry aggregating ten thousand chickens. The ranch embraces three hundred and twenty-six acres of fine land situated near Petaluma and improved with a neat set of buildings as well as a fine young orchard of eleven acres. At one time Mr. Martin was master of the Two Rock Grange and ever since 1873 he has been actively identified with that organization, besides which he is a charter member of Little Lake Grange No. 157 of Mendocino. For several years he has served as trustee of his school district. Politically he votes with the Democrats, but never has sought official honors nor has he been prominent in partisan matters.

In Walker Valley, Mendocino county, January 1, 1873, occurred the marriage of Albert P. Martin and Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Illinois, August 1, 1855. Three children blessed the union. The older son, Harold L., married Ellen Simmons and has two children, Russell P. and Zilla Mabel. Frederick Martin is at home with his parents, and Mabel is deceased. Mrs. Martin is a daughter of Isaac and Louisa Miller, the former, a farmer, having been born in Ohio, March 10, 1831, but in early life removing to Illinois, whence in 1855 he removed to Madison county, Iowa. For a few years he cultivated land near Winterset, but in 1864 he left Iowa for California and landed in this state at the expiration of six months. For a long period he resided either in Mendocino or Lake counties, and his death occurred in 1907 in the latter county. Of his four children, John A., Elizabeth R., Mary F. and Jennie M., the only son married Sarah Morrison, their children being Rodney, Maude and Emma E. Mary F. Miller married Richard Johnson and has four children, Roy, Luella, Emma and Wilhelmina. Jennie M. is the wife of Buchanan Montgomery and has two sons, Orie W. and Grover B., the former having married Ada Lesser, by whom he has a child, Ora, while the other son, Grover B., chose Miss Nellie Sullivan as his wife. Both the Martin and the Miller families have been honorably associated with the agricultural development of California since the period of pioneer history.

HERMAN FREDERICK ARENBERG.

Mention of the name of H. F. Arenberg at once suggests the patent brooder stove which bears the name of the patentee and manufacturer, whose product has simplified the chicken industry and been instrumental in no small way in making Sonoma county the largest chicken-raising center in the world. Mr. Arenberg makes no claim to being the originator of raising chicks with a stove, but he does claim the credit for bringing it into popular use among up-to-date poultry raisers. The Arenberg brooder house distillate burner and stove is the embodiment of simplicity. The burner is open feed, and the flame and flow of oil are regulated together by a needle valve at the tank, there being no compli-

cated parts to get out of order. The stove, which is made of a good quality of sheet iron, is cone shaped, seventeen inches in diameter at the base, and thirty inches high, taking a five-inch pipe, which goes straight up through the roof. The first joint is furnished with the stove, in which the burner is set and connected with the feed pipe.

A house 14x20 feet would care for one thousand chicks, but with the same stove and a very little more oil, a house 20x20 feet would accommodate fifteen hundred chicks. It is suggested that the walls be five feet high to the eaves, with peaked roof and without ceiling, and that the building be battened and all openings under eaves and at ends closed up. The stove has a row of small holes at the bottom edge which throw out a steady light, so it is possible to see every chick by looking in the window. The light also helps to draw them around the stove when small, and later it gives them light to find a suitable roost. There are two heat deflectors or dampers in the Arenberg stove which keep the heat to the outer edge and down as low as possible, the hood also contributing in this respect, holding the heat down to the floor where it is wanted, a feature not found in any other brooder stove. If there is one feature more than another that commends the Arenberg brooder stove it is its provision for ventilation, a feature found in no other similar device. Mr. Arenberg has been a close observer of chickens raised in both the ventilated and the "sweat-box" brooder houses, and it is his unfailing report that those raised under the latter process are not strong boned or well-feathered birds.

A native of Wisconsin, H. F. Arenberg was born in Hartford, Washington county, March 6, 1861, and in the vicinity of his birth grew to manhood years. With the close of his school days he at once set about preparing for the future by learning the cooper's trade, later also learning the shoe-maker and blacksmith trades. All of this had been accomplished prior to the year 1883, for it was in that year that he came to California, with his recently acquired trade knowledge as his chief asset. He went direct to Edgewood, Siskiyou county, and established a blacksmith shop which he maintained for sixteen years, at the same time improving a tract of government land which he had taken up. Disposing of his interests in Siskiyou county, he came to Sonoma county and in 1904 took up his residence in Petaluma. Near town he purchased seven acres of land well suited to the raising of chickens, following this business in the old-fashioned way until patenting the stove which now bears his name. As the merits of the Arenberg stove became known the demand increased accordingly, until it became necessary for Mr. Arenberg to discontinue the raising of chickens himself and devote his entire time to the manufacture of the stove. It is now known and in general use all over the Pacific coast, which speaks well for its popularity, as does also the large number of prizes which it has taken. At the state fair in Sacramento in 1910 it received the first cash prize and gold medal, received the first cash prize in Petaluma at the Fourth of July celebration in 1910, and at the state fair previously mentioned received favorable comment as "the most meritorious invention at the fair." His manufacturing establishment is located at No. 201 Washington street, and as an evidence that the Arenberg brooder stove is the most popular invention of the kind on the market, it may be said that Mr. Arenberg is enlarging his plant to accommodate the ever increasing output.

Mr. Arenberg's marriage, which occurred in 1886, united him with Miss Elizabeth Ross. Fraternally he is well known, belonging to all branches of the Odd Fellows order, and to the Elks and the Woodmen.

JENS CHRISTIAN JENSEN.

No more sturdy, honorable and progressive citizens have chosen Sonoma county as their adopted home when they come from foreign countries than the citizens from Germany. Among them we find Jens Christian Jensen, who was born on the island of Fohr, Sleswig, Germany, March 26, 1863, the son of Andreas and Maria (Nickelsen) Jensen, farmers on that fertile island. He was educated in the common schools of his native land until fifteen years of age when, in 1878, he came to California and at Haywards he found employment at farming, continuing for a period of ten years, when he made a trip back to his old home, visiting his people for four months.

On his return to the United States Mr. Jensen went to Nevada, following mining and milling, and became the amalgamator at a sixty-stamp mill on the Carson river. In 1891 he located in Petaluma and became an employe in the Pioneer laundry, three years later purchasing a half interest and still later the other half, since which time he has continued the business alone. From time to time he has added improvements and devices that go to the making of a successful and up-to-date laundry, his laundry being run by steam power. It is well named, as it is the oldest laundry in Petaluma. He is a member of the German Redmen, and politically is a Democrat. Mr. Jensen is a very active member of the German Evangelical church and is vice-president of the German branch of the Young People's Club. By his energy and perseverance and close application to business he has been successful and has the confidence and esteem of the community.

PETER MAGGETTI.

The land of William Tell has contributed many of the most substantial ranchers and business men of Sonoma county and among them we find Peter Maggetti, who was born in the village of Lacarno, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in December, 1842, and was the son of Joseph and Maria Maggetti, who reared their family on the farm. Of the eight children born to them six are still living. The subject of this sketch had the advantages of the common schools of his native land and then followed the dairy business until 1866, when he married Mariana Fillippini, also a native of Ticino, and they immediately started for the United States, their destination being California. They came by way of London and Liverpool to New York and then by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, landing there with but \$5, the trip having cost \$800.

Mr. Maggetti rented a dairy ranch in Chelino Valley from L. W. Walker for one year, then a ranch from Dr. Burdell on San Antonio creek for two years. Continuing the dairy business, in which he had been successful, in 1877 he purchased a ranch of fifteen hundred and twenty-seven acres from C. D. Allen near Marshall, Marin county, and later bought one hundred and sixty-three acres

adjoining, making a place of sixteen hundred and ninety acres, fifteen miles from Petaluma. Here he has made valuable improvements, having two sets of buildings. His dairy is composed of two hundred cows, besides one hundred head of other stock. The ranch is watered by Salmon creek and numerous springs.

In 1882 Mr. Maggetti leased his ranch and moved to Santa Clara to educate his sons at Santa Clara College and his daughters at Notre Dame Academy and after the completion of their education he returned to his ranch, remaining there until 1896. In that year he turned the ranch and dairy over to the charge of his son Enio and he located in San Francisco, residing there until 1906, since which time he has resided in Petaluma, owning his home on the corner of Sixth and B streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Maggetti are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. The two sons, Enio and Sylvio, reside in Marin county, the former in charge of the home ranch, and the latter a merchant. Romilda, Mrs. Jelmorini, resides in Chelino valley; and the other daughter, Elvetia, died at the age of fifteen years. In 1893 Mr. Maggetti visited the World's Fair in Chicago on his trip to Switzerland, traveling through his native land as well as Italy, France, Germany and England. Mr. Maggetti looks back over his career in California with much satisfaction, in that he saw an opportunity to make a success and grasped it, acquiring a competence from which he is now enjoying the retirement and rest he so well deserves.

PETER MATZEN.

Not the least noticeable among the farms of Sonoma county is the Adobe Knoll Ranch upon which Peter Matzen is engaged in the breeding of Belgian and English shire horses, a business which he has successfully prosecuted during the entire period of his residence in the region. Throughout the county and even in localities beyond the limits of the county his name is known by reason of his identification with the raising of pure-bred animals. No better judge of horses than he can be found in the locality. At a glance he decides as to the value of an animal. A very brief inspection enables him to ascertain all the good points and to determine in what respect, if any, the animal errs from the ideal standard of perfection. His judgment concerning horses is regarded as final by people cognizant of his ability.

Descended from a long line of German ancestry, Peter Matzen was born in Fohr, Schleswig, Germany, in 1858, and received a thorough education in the excellent schools of his native country. His father, Martin P. Matzen, was a farmer, and as a boy he too learned all the details of farming, but a special liking for horses became apparent and he determined to give this subject particular study and attention. This occupied his time until he came to the United States, when, during October, 1887, he landed at San Francisco. From there he went to Haywards, Alameda county, and immediately took up ranch pursuits. After a residence of seven years on the Meeks ranch, in 1894, he came to Sonoma county and settled near Stony Point. There he engaged in farming, and two years later began breeding horses, and from that beginning he has worked his way up to the prominence which is his today.



W.C. Stodding

In 1900 Mr. Matzen located on the Bliss ranch, and as the old Adobe house is still standing and now owned and kept up by the Native Sons, he gave his place the name of the Adobe Knoll Ranch. Here he enlarged his breeding stables and has now the largest stables of full-blooded and graded Belgians and English shire horses in the county. He leases five hundred and thirty-five acres of the Bliss ranch for farming and stock, besides which he owns fifty-one acres one and a half miles north of Petaluma, well improved with buildings and other appurtenances necessary to the poultry business, to which the latter property is devoted. Here he has a large flock of white leghorns.

The marriage of Mr. Matzen was solemnized in 1880 and united him with Miss Theresa Duer, who was born in Fohr, Germany, in 1854, and died in October, 1881. One son, Martin, was born of this marriage; he married Miss Sallie Hendrickson and has two children. Politically Mr. Matzen has been independent, voting for the man rather than the party and always supporting those whom he considers best calculated to represent the people. To some extent he has made a specialty of dairying and on his ranch he now has ten head of blooded Jersey cows. An enormous flock of chickens, aggregating a total of about eight thousand, brings in an annual income of gratifying proportions, while the ranch receipts are further increased by the sagacious supervision of the stock. The Berkshire hogs are of the finest strain of full-bloods and the output of pork is large. There are also forty-five head of horses on the ranch and among these are twenty-five head of blooded mares of the very best types. Being an expert judge of horse-flesh, Mr. Matzen has kept only the best and has built up a drove unsurpassed in color and individuality. At the head of the herd is an imported registered Belgian stallion, Pasture No. 21042, which for the past four seasons has been kept on the ranch, a service fee of \$20 being charged. In securing this splendid animal the owner obtained the best breeding possible in the foreign breeding districts and a draft type representing the best blood-lines. Quality and style are unsurpassed, and the animal has become deservedly popular owing to the possession of these attributes, as well as such other points as are demanded of our finest importations. He also owns the full-blooded English sire horse Redoak, a dark brown animal which has all the fine marks of breeding that are required in a horse.

WILLIAM CHARLES STRADLING.

Bristol, England, was the birthplace and early home of W. C. Stradling, a well-known mason and builder of Petaluma, where his competent services are in constant demand. He was born August 27, 1861, was given a good education in the schools of Bristol, and after the close of his school training he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of his father, who was a mason and builder in that English city. Inheriting a taste for the calling from his father, he proved an apt pupil and soon had a complete knowledge of the business and was able to be of great assistance to his father in the execution of contracts.

With the confidence born of experience and successful work accomplished in the line of his trade in England, W. C. Stradling set sail for the United States in 1883, coming directly to California, where his home has been ever

since. Between the year mentioned and 1900 he worked at his trade in various parts of the state, coming to Petaluma in the year last mentioned, and since then the recognition of his ability as a first-class mason and builder has left nothing to be desired on his part. It is not too sweeping an assertion to say that nearly all of the business blocks erected in town in the past ten years (which covers the period of his residence here) were put up by him, and are a credit to him as well as to the town. In the list of buildings which he has erected in Petaluma the following are representative: the Gossage building, D. J. Healey building, Van Marten building, Prince block, public library, Washington school, Lachman & Jacobi winery, the Petaluma incubator factory, McClay building and the McNear building. His reputation as an expert in his calling has made his services in demand in other parts of the county, and in Santa Rosa two excellent specimens of his ability may be seen in the new postoffice building and the Masonic temple. In Sonoma he built the Masonic temple and the Odd Fellows building, and in Winehaven he built for the California Wine Association, the building which houses their plant, this being the largest winery building to be found in the world. Following the earthquake and fire in San Francisco Mr. Stradling erected ten buildings in the reconstruction of the business section of that city. Individually he has built and owns five residences on Third and Twenty-second streets.

In Oakland, Cal., in 1893, Mr. Stradling was married to Miss Annie Barrett, and four children have been born of this marriage, Julia, Nora, William and Elizabeth. Mr. Stradling is a member of the Masons and Builders Association of San Francisco. He was made a Mason in Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., has attained the Royal Arch degree, and is also a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Petaluma Commandery No. 20, K. T. Though he is a busy man and has little time for outside matters, Mr. Stradling is a faithful and devoted citizen and as a member of the body of free-holders of Petaluma, assisted in the drafting of the new charter for the city that was adopted by the people in the fall of 1910, and by the state legislature at the session of 1911. In April, 1911, he was elected a member of the city council and is chairman of the buildings and grounds committee and is also a member of the street committee.

HENRY HAMMELL.

Among the leading citizens of Sonoma county no one holds a higher place in agricultural circles than Henry Hammell, who is known as the cherry king in this section of country, and without any exception is the largest grower of this luscious fruit in the state north of San Francisco. Sixty-five acres are devoted to this fruit, principally the Royal Anns, from which he averages a crop of one hundred tons, and realizes a profit of from \$7,000 to \$10,000 annually. The life of this well-known citizen and successful fruit-grower began in Harrison county, Ohio, where he was born December 23, 1839, a son of Charles and Sarah (Rolen) Hammell, who were also natives of that state. The other children in the parental family besides Henry were William, who also lives in Sonoma county; James, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Los Angeles; Levy, a carpenter and miner in this state; Jennie, a resident of Indiana and the wife of

W. H. Carr; Cyrus, also a resident of Indiana; and John, deceased. The children were reared and educated in the locality of their birthplace in Ohio, and all grew up to an appreciation of the dignity of labor.

Henry Hammell remained on the home farm with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, and in the meantime he had made up his mind to come to California, earning the money necessary for this expedition by cutting wood in the lumber camps. In the spring of 1855 he went to New York and secured passage on a vessel bound for Panama, re-embarking there for San Francisco, which he reached twenty-two days later. At that time he was offered \$10 a day and could have bought lots on Market street for a trifle, but he ignored the offers to accomplish the desire of his heart, which was to search for the gold which he had heard abounded in the rivers and creeks of the Sierra Nevadas. From San Francisco he went immediately to Sacramento to try his luck as a miner, but his success was far from satisfactory and from there he went to Placer county to continue his efforts. There, on the middle fork of the American river, he strove persistently to realize his dream of sudden wealth, but after a struggle of several years he was forced to abandon his efforts. Although this experience showed no financial results, it nevertheless strengthened the determination of the young man, and made him more persistent than ever to wrest success from his western venture. An evidence of this determination was demonstrated by the fact that he walked the entire distance from Sacramento to Petaluma, Sonoma county, one hundred miles, arriving at his journey's end with just twenty-five cents in his pocket. He accepted the first work that offered, which happened to be on the ranch of Range Moffett, on Petaluma creek, but after working for a month and a half his employer disappeared without paying his help and thus he had nothing for his hard work, and this at a time too when he was in desperate straits. Other ranchers with whom he found work proved better employers and as a farm hand he was enabled to save sufficient means to purchase land and start an enterprise of his own. First, however, he rented a tract of three hundred acres at Turlock which he conducted as a cattle ranch, also raising sheep and hogs. His first purchase consisted of one hundred acres of this land, for which he paid the owner, Harrison Mechem, \$3,000, and this continued to be the scene of his efforts until 1876. Still retaining possession of the ranch, he then went to Los Angeles county and bought two thousand acres of the Canajo ranch, which he devoted to the raising of wheat, and in addition carried on a stock and dairy business. The first year's crop proved a failure, but he continued his efforts in Southern California until he had realized \$4,000, and after selling out his interests there, returned to his Sonoma county ranch and has since made his home here. Soon after his return he enlarged his possessions by the purchase of one hundred and eighty acres in Petaluma township, for which he paid \$9,000, and subsequent purchases have made him the owner of three hundred and seventy-five acres of fine land. Dairying and general farming at first occupied his attention, but this finally gave place to horticulture, a specialty being made of cherries, of which he has sixty-five acres, besides forty acres in apples, peaches, plums, lemons and oranges. The raising of cherries, however, is his specialty, and it is as a grower of this fruit that he has attained such remarkable success as a horticulturist, being known as the largest cherry grower north of San Fran-

cisco. All of the trees in his orchard were selected and planted by himself, and his success as a horticulturist is undoubtedly due to his close study of the subject and personal supervision of his ranch.

At Turlock, California, in 1866, Mr. Hammell was united in marriage with Lurana Gist, a native of Missouri, and six children have been born of their marriage, as follows: Walter, who is married and the father of five children; Charles, a resident of Petaluma; Fred, who with his wife and three children, makes his home on a ranch near Petaluma; Etta May, the wife of D. R. Muller; Cora, the wife of William Raines and the mother of one child; and Luma B., a resident of Petaluma. Since 1900 Mr. Hammell has made his home in town, occupying a pleasant and commodious residence at No. 505 Main street. Here with his devoted wife he is enjoying the comforts and luxuries which their life of toil and hardship together for many years has made possible.

LEWIS HERBERT.

While the distinction of being a pioneer of Sonoma county is not claimed by Mr. Herbert, he has resided here for a period sufficiently long to enable him to acquire a thorough knowledge of the soil, climate and people, and his testimony, based upon experience and observation, adds valuable information to the consensus of opinion regarding the attractions of the region. In the vicinity of Penn Grove he owns and occupies a small tract which he has converted into a poultry ranch. While he has been variously engaged during different eras of his active life, his preference is for agriculture in any of its branches, while in the department of recreation he is especially fond of fishing and many a fine catch has borne silent but effective testimony as to his skill with the line. At this writing he has on his place two thousand hens of the leghorn breed, from which he derived a net income, over and above all expenses, of \$1,400 in 1909, and in the preceding year he netted \$1,600 from the flock of chickens.

The Herbert family is of French extraction and was founded in America by Francois and Marie (Anglies) Herbert, natives of France, the former born in 1805, the latter in 1810. After their marriage they crossed the ocean to Canada and later became farmers of Vermont, where they reared three children, having besides their son two daughters, Marie and Fanna. The elder daughter married Alexander Gadona and has five children, Frank, Moses, Emma, Julia and Caroline. Fanna became Mrs. Elmer Lincoln and has a son, Elmer, Jr. Born in Vermont in 1852, Lewis Herbert was given a common-school education in that state and there learned the principles of agriculture as conducted in that region. Upon starting out for himself he went to Nebraska in 1876 and took up a tree claim and a homestead in Greeley county, acquiring the title to three hundred and twenty acres of land in one body. During the twelve years of his residence there he became prominent in agricultural activities and also in public affairs.

Appreciating the value of his citizenship the neighbors of Mr. Herbert repeatedly called him to fill offices of trust and responsibility. For six months he acted as constable and for two years he served as township assessor, after which he held office as county commissioner for three years. Among the other



C. H. Matterson.

important offices that he held were those of county clerk and clerk of the district court of Greeley county, in which capacities he labored for two years. In addition he held a position as deputy county treasurer for two years and later was commissioned postmaster of Scotia, Greeley county. At the expiration of three years he resigned the office of postmaster and in 1891 he removed to Colorado Springs, Colorado, whence two years later he came to California. The first employment he secured in the west was as conductor on a street-car line in San Francisco. At the expiration of a year he came to Sonoma county in 1894 and settled at Cotati, later buying twelve acres near Penn Grove, where now he makes his home. For four years he served as deputy postmaster at Penn Grove and for seven years he filled the office of school trustee with characteristic efficiency. Since coming to this county he has joined the Fraternal Brotherhood at Petaluma and formerly he held membership with Crystal Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., in Nebraska.

The marriage of Mr. Herbert united him with Olive Williams, who was born in Ohio in 1864 and by whom he has seven children, namely: Paul L.; Lewis, Jr.; Walter E.; Beulah, a trained nurse and a graduate from St. Winifred hospital in San Francisco; Mildred L., Ruth A. and Florence J. Mrs. Herbert is a daughter of Lewis Williams, who was born in Ohio in 1828. The family of which she was a member comprised seven children besides herself, namely: Grant, Ross, Lavina, Celia, Rose, Flora and Belle. Grant is married and has three children, Charles, Florence and Lucille. Ross married Amelia Brueur and they have a daughter, Dorothy. Lavina, Mrs. James Winninger, has three children, Rillis, Charles and Blanche. Celia, Mrs. John Fleming, is the mother of two children, Rupert and Grace. Rose married Marion Stell and has five children, John, Homer, Etha, Bessie and Ruth. Flora is the wife of Tillman Jones and the mother of a daughter, Lillian, while the remaining member of the family, Belle Williams, is now the wife of Charles Fowler.

AZEL S. PATTERSON.

The patient, persistent pioneer labor that pushed the limits of civilization further toward the setting sun typifies the westward emigration of frontiersmen and the gradual removal of the center of population from the shores of the Atlantic to the valley of the Mississippi. In the western migration the Patterson family bore a part. Numerous descendants of the original colonial stock contributed their quota to the task of transforming the virgin soil into fertile farms. Established in New England at a very early day, from the state of Vermont the parents of Azel S. Patterson removed to New York and settled at Potsdam near the St. Lawrence river in the county of that name, where he was born March 14, 1824. The next removal took the family still further toward the west and into a region then giving no evidence of future worldwide greatness. As early as 1834 they settled in what is now Chicago, then known as Fort Dearborn, near which place he remained for ten years, going from there to Milwaukee to make his home with a sister. It was not possible for him to enjoy educational advantages such as are common to the present generation. Indeed, his entire schooling through all the period of his childhood and

youth did not total an aggregate of one year, but through indomitable perseverance he acquired a fund of information equalling that possessed by many a college-bred man.

Various occupations filled the early maturity of Mr. Patterson, his first employment having been that of clerk in a grocery, from which work he passed on to kindred pursuits. After he left his sister's home in Milwaukee he returned to Chicago and there was united in marriage, October 4, 1848, with Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Ohio and a woman of true-hearted worth, wise in counsel, affectionate in disposition and patient in the heavy bereavement occasioned by the death of many of their children. Out of their family of fifteen only three are now living, namely: William W., born in 1853 and now employed on the railroad, with headquarters in Sonoma county; James Henry, born in 1855, now married and living in Sonoma county; and Martha, born in 1862, now the wife of William H. Bones, of Sonoma county. The wife and mother was taken from the home by death in 1889, and Mr. Patterson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bones, March 18, 1911, aged eighty-seven years and four days. His remains were interred in Bloomfield cemetery.

When the discovery of gold attracted thousands of Argonauts to the west Mr. Patterson was among the number who determined to try his fortune in California. Young, ambitious and brave, the hardships of the journey did not daunt him and the possibility of disastrous results did not quench his enthusiasm. During the spring of 1850 he joined a party of emigrants who crossed the plains in wagons and completed a tedious but uneventful journey by arriving at Georgetown in the early autumn. Mining for gold did not prove profitable and soon he turned his attention to other means of earning a livelihood. The year 1853 found him a pioneer of Sonoma county, where the remainder of his life was passed. Destitute of means, it was not possible for him to purchase land even at the low prices then prevailing, but he took up a leasehold and began ranch pursuits. For a long period he continued as a renter, but in 1880 he invested his savings in forty-five acres of land, which he held until 1910. In that year he retired from agricultural cares and placed his money on interest. It was his privilege to witness the gradual development of Sonoma county from a wild region, inhabited principally by Indians, into a beautiful and prosperous country, the abode of a progressive people and the center of broad agricultural activities.

HERMANN SCHIECK.

Localities beyond the immediate vicinity of Professor Schieck's home have been brought into an admiring knowledge of his abilities as a musician through the prominence he has achieved in the art. His name is worthy of perpetuation in the annals of local musical history, which owes much to his talented devotion and unusual attainments in his chosen profession. One of his aims has been to implant in the affections of the people of the county and state a love of violin, cornet and orchestral music, which in the opinion of many offers the highest form of artistic enjoyment possible to the human race. His admirable performances display technical brilliancy as well as taste and variety and leave no doubt as to

the player's ability, which, to the larger honor of Sonoma county, is recognized in other counties and states than in that which he calls his home.

In taking up the history of the Schieck family we find its origin traced to the ancient Teutons. The first representative in America was John G., a native of Erfurt, Germany, and an immigrant to New York in September of 1852, coming via the Isthmus of Panama and landing at San Francisco in 1858. The following year he became the first florist in that city, where for a time he remained in active business pursuits. November 20, 1859, he married a lady of German birth, who had left her home in Hamburg, Germany, in 1855, and had crossed the ocean to New York, thence coming via the isthmus to San Francisco in 1859 immediately prior to her marriage. In her native land she had received a thorough education and had acquired a local reputation for skill in nursing. For forty-six years she lived in Sonoma county, first Glen Ellen at the place known as Wagner's villa. Later the family purchased and removed to a large ranch at the foot of the Sonoma mountain. After coming to Sonoma county she never refused to answer a call of sickness or distress, often fording streams during stormy weather and walking when unable to ride. Among the pioneers she was greatly beloved for her self-sacrificing labors in sickness and her remarkable skill in nursing. She survived her husband many years, and her own death occurred at the old homestead near the mountain.

There are four members of the Schieck family now living. Frederick, who is unmarried, owns valuable mining interests in Placer county and also has large landed tracts now leased to tenants. David married Jessie Williams, a native of the state of New York; they have two sons, Ralph and David. As a raiser of grapes and manufacturer of wine he has been particularly successful. The youngest brother, Hermann, is also interested as a partner in the wine industry, but makes his home at Penn Grove and has devoted his time largely to the art of music. The only daughter in the parental family is Agnes, Mrs. Henry Brockmann, wife of a prosperous farmer and wine-maker. The three children in the Brockmann family are Henry M., Agnes and Wilhelmina. The older daughter, Agnes, inherits her grandmother's skill in nursing and has graduated in the profession, which she now follows. The younger daughter, Wilhelmina, has engaged in teaching school since her graduation from the San Francisco Normal School in 1910.

Upon establishing domestic ties Professor Schieck was united in marriage with Miss Alice Eva Severance, their wedding occurring in the First Congregational Church of San Francisco on Sunday, September 21, 1905. Two children, Eva Josephine and Donald, bless the union. Mrs. Schieck is a pianist and orchestral leader of recognized ability and has filled many engagements throughout the state, in concerts and assemblies where the finest of talent was demanded. For some time she has been the organist of Harmony Chapter, Order of Eastern Star No. 124, at San Francisco, with which she holds membership. Professor and Mrs. Schieck are interested in the same art and their happiest hours are passed in its study. While specializing in the profession, they have not limited their activities to its pursuit, but have proved broad-minded citizens, liberal contributors to educational and religious enterprises, and the possessors of a culture both rare and resourceful.

The history of the Severance family indicates that they have been identified with America for a number of generations. William Wallace Severance, who was born in Maine, March 4, 1835, came to California in 1858 and settled at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, where he was an honored pioneer. Later he removed to Penryn, Placer county, where his daughter, Alice Eva, was born and where he long held a position of prominence as a business man and progressive citizen. The blue lodge of Masonry in that town numbered him among its leading members and he also was associated with the Royal Arch Chapter in the same order. His wife, Matilda Ordell, was born at Chicago, Ill., in 1846, and removed to California in girlhood, settling at Rich Gulch, Calaveras county, in 1860, at which time she was married. Four children were born of the union, of whom Frederick Ellsworth and Mrs. Schieck are living. The son, a resident of San Diego, is prominent socially and fraternally and was a charter member of Red Star Lodge, K. of P., of San Diego, also actively associated with other organizations. In politics Professor Schieck adheres to Republican principles, in this respect following the example of his father, who after becoming an American citizen always voted the Republican ticket. Much of his time is devoted to instruction on the violin and cornet and in the general principles of music, and his wife also is a successful teacher of the art, besides which they fill engagements for orchestral work in other parts of the state. By their devotion to music, their close study of its principles and their recognized talent they have risen to a high rank in the state and are known to music-lovers throughout much of the west.

The Schieck homestead comprises seventy acres owned by the Professor and his brother David and all of the tracts excepting thirty acres are in grapes, thus forming a vineyard from which grapes are harvested and manufactured into wine. The products of other vineyards also are purchased and brought to the winery for manufacture into wine. Concerning the old family homestead we quote the following description: "Graham Canon contains many charming homes. The scenery is wild, grand and romantic; a restful quiet pervades the whole landscape. But nowhere are the skies more blue, the hills more purple, the sunshine brighter and nowhere do the perfumed breezes blow more softly than over the home of the Schieck brothers in this charming valley. Born and bred in this beautiful spot, presided over by a warm-hearted, practical, busy mother, who, with the long years of residence in this glorious country, had forgotten none of her sturdy German training in early life, kept the home shining and bright, a welcome that awaited all guests with a cordial, open-handed kindness and wide-open door. Hermann Schieck is a fine musician, with cultivated tastes and skilful hand (how could it be otherwise—drawing inspiration from such sources and surroundings), the sunshine and warmth and beauty, where everything is blooming, also the grand symphony concert of countless wild birds of many varieties which swell the heart and make one feel that they must take part in this harmony of praise.

"One must be born with music in the soul, but to bring it to its highest state of perfection requires culture, application and practice. Mr. Schieck realizes this. He has given long hours of study and thought, with constant training from skilled musicians who have made a life study and success of music,



Thomas B. Joy

until now he leads in this divine science of music and harmony. David, the elder brother, gives more time to the raising of grapes. The willing yield of the soil shows in the heavily laden fruit trees and the big clusters of purple grapes ripening in the full flood of tempered sunshine which later is crushed into mellow wine and shipped all over the world. Both brothers are interested in this industry and each year the shipments grow larger. During the season of harvesting and crushing the grapes the little hamlet of cottages scattered through the grounds are occupied by busy, contented, happy workmen, until their product of California's bottled sunshine goes out to the outside world to cheer, sustain and heal. Both brothers are men of capacity, presence, integrity and perseverance, cheerful and social, typical native sons of this land of heaven's peculiar grace."

T. B. JOY.

T. B. Joy is well known in western Sonoma county in lumbering and dairying.

ERICK P. NISSON.

The ocean-girt kingdom of Denmark was the childhood home of Erick P. Nisson, who there became familiar with a language and customs widely different from those with which he has become more accustomed in his later years. Born April 3, 1850, he is the son of Erick and Magdelina (Nickolson) Nisson, both natives of Denmark, born respectively in 1810 and 1818. In the old country the father followed his trade of dyer, and thereby secured a fairly good income with which to maintain his family. However, the attractions of the new world found him an immigrant on these shores in 1866, and from that time until labor was no longer possible he followed ranching in Sonoma county, Cal. A large family blessed the marriage of this worthy couple, but of the number only six are now living. The eldest son, Nicholas, was at one time a midshipman on the battleship Pensacola; he was married and made his home in Petaluma until death.

Erick P. Nisson was the youngest son born to his parents, and with the other children received his education in the schools near the family home in Denmark. Although the father had come to the United States in 1866, it was not until three years later that Erick P. followed the father and other members of the family hither. He was then nineteen years of age, a strong, robust youth, ready to undertake anything that would give him a start in the new land that was henceforth to be his home. Joining his father in Sonoma county, he too became interested in ranching, settling on a ranch which lies on the line dividing Sonoma and Marin counties. Here he has built up a splendid dairy and ranch enterprise, in addition to raising chickens on a large scale, and taken all in all, he has one of the most thrifty ranches, both in appearance and in reality, that one will see in the country round about. The ranch is on Rural Route No. 4 from Petaluma, and comprises two hundred and ninety-two acres, well located for the purposes to which the land is devoted. Besides carrying on general

farming, the owner is also interested in dairying, and each year finds him increasing the size of his herd. At present he has forty head of fine Durham cattle, and also a bull of the same breed, besides eight head of horses. A no less important feature of the ranch is the raising of chickens, of which he has two thousand of the Leghorn breed. A small orchard supplies the family with a variety of fruit, and the land not otherwise in use is used as pasture and hay land. Everything about the ranch indicates that Mr. Nisson understands thoroughly the work that he has undertaken, and his associates and neighbors are watching his progress with interest.

In Santa Rosa Erick P. Nisson was united in marriage with Miss Claudina Moltzan, who was born in Denmark in 1857, the daughter of Claus Moltzan, a cooper by trade, who in 1878 immigrated to this country with his wife and family. Coming direct to California, he settled on a ranch located on the dividing line between Sonoma and Marin counties. Six children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Moltzan (the latter of whom was before her marriage Miss Catherine Jessen) three sons and three daughters, Christ, Charles, Axel, Loretta, Claudina and Hannah. Eight children have been born to Mr. Nisson and his wife, as follows: Christian, Henry, Lena, Mary, Clara, Anna, Loretta and Elinor. Two of the daughters are married and established in homes of their own, Lena, the wife of Theodore Anderson and the mother of two children, Erick and Clyde; and Anna, who married William Linebaugh, of Marin county, and has two children, Willma Rose and Ross A.

W. A. T. STRATTON.

In these days of specialization it is to the man who has the ability to step out of the beaten paths and take advantage of the opportunities not yet appropriated by others to whom success is most promising. Probably no one appreciates this truism more fully than does Mr. Stratton, who as a nurseryman in this state for over forty years has had ample opportunity to test its validity. In the early days of his association with the industry* he dealt in a variety of shrubs and trees which thrive in this section of country, but experience-taught him the advisability of concentrating his efforts and investigation along special lines, and today he is known as the best authority in the state upon the eucalyptus tree.

A native of New York state, Mr. Stratton was born in Sullivan county October 15, 1836. In April, 1853, when he was seventeen years old, he came to the Pacific coast country by the Panama route, and not far from the metropolis in which he landed a stranger in a strange land, he succeeded in finding employment. This was in the nursery of Flint & Haile, of Alameda, under whom he learned the business thoroughly, and he was finally competent to undertake a similar business on his own account. This he did in the fall of 1860, when he went to Stockton, and established a large general nursery. He maintained this with success for a number of years, when he disposed of it and came to Petaluma, his association with the town dating from August, 1864. Six years later, in 1870, he established the nucleus of the large nursery of which he is

today the proprietor, this being the first undertaking of the kind in the county, and he is therefore the pioneer nurseryman of the county and the country round about, as well as the oldest living nurseryman in California. As a state California has but recently awakened to the fact of the great value of the eucalyptus tree which grows to such perfection upon her soil, and which is taking its place among the prime commercial factors of the state. As a close student of conditions and progress Mr. Stratton long since recognized the possibilities of this special tree and for many years has made it the subject of special study and investigation. His nursery is composed entirely of this specie of tree of the best varieties, with which he is constantly experimenting, both as to the varieties themselves, in his endeavor to find those best suited to requirements and conditions, as well as the fertilizer best suited to their propagation. As the knowledge of the value of the eucalyptus tree has become more general among citizens of the state Mr. Stratton's business has grown in a like ratio, for he is recognized as an authority on the subject all over the state and shipments of young trees from his nursery are made to all points of the state.

Mr. Stratton has been twice married, his first wife, who prior to her marriage was Miss Hannah M. Stiles, having died January 21, 1907. His present wife to whom he was married September 11, 1909, was formerly Mrs. Elizabeth S. B. Williams. Politically Mr. Stratton is a Democrat, and on the ticket of this party he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Petaluma, of which he has served as president. Mr. Stratton takes commendable pride in the military achievements of his father, Jonathan Stratton, who rendered valiant service to this country in the war of 1812 and the Florida war, among other engagements taking part in the battle of Lake Erie.

HON. JASPER O'FARRELL.

Mention of the name of Jasper O'Farrell takes one back in the history of California to the time when it was still under Mexican control, and between the date of his arrival in this territory, October 20, 1843, and the date of his death, November 16, 1875, his accomplishments seem incredible. His earth life came to a close in the city which he had loved as one of his children, San Francisco, and of which it may be truly said he was the founder. His name is perpetuated in O'Farrell street in that city.

A native of Ireland, Jasper O'Farrell was born in County Wexford in the year 1817. His education was acquired in Dublin, where he received special instruction in civil engineering, and it was upon the completion of his studies he set out from his native land, going to London, where to took a vessel bound for Chili, South America. For a time he was engaged in surveying there, but finally embarked on a vessel that brought him to California, reaching San Francisco October 20, 1843. Coming to Sonoma county a few years afterward, he located on a grant of land which he called Analay, thus perpetuating the name of the hereditary seat of the O'Farrells in County Longford, Ireland. The ability of the young man as an expert surveyor and engineer was not allowed to lie idle long, and in the maps and measurements which he made for the Mexican

authorities the most implicit confidence was placed. As early as 1839 a survey of the city of San Francisco was begun by Juan Voiget, and nine years later, in 1848, Jasper O'Farrell, W. M. Eddy and J. J. Hoff continued the work of this pioneer by extending the survey of the city. Before the work was begun it was arranged that as payment Mr. O'Farrell and his co-laborers were to receive one ounce of gold, equal to \$16, for every fifty varas surveyed. However, Mr. O'Farrell and his colleagues never received pay for their work, for when it was completed it was discovered that there was not money enough in the treasury to pay for it, and enough town lots could not be sold to cancel the debt. Not only did Mr. O'Farrell gain renown in the line of his profession, being made the first surveyor and engineer of San Francisco, but he also took an active part in politics. In 1858 he was elected to the state senate to represent Sonoma county, making a splendid record as a legislator, and in 1862 he received the Democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor of California, but was defeated by a small majority. At the hands of Gov. Henry H. Haight he received the appointment as a member of the state board of harbor commissioners, an office in which he gave commendable service.

In surveying and laying out the business streets of San Francisco Mr. O'Farrell met with considerable opposition on the part of some of the citizens in regard to the width of the streets, this being especially true of Market street, and but for his persistency this would not be known as it is today, as the ideal business street of America. Besides his accomplishments as a surveyor in San Francisco, he also laid out the towns of Vallejo, Benicia and Martinez, and also surveyed around Petaluma and San Rafael, and laid out many of the large ranches in Sonoma county. The mining excitement of the year 1849 was not to pass Mr. O'Farrell without leaving its impression, and his experiences in Oroville are recorded with such early pioneers as the Floods, O'Briens and Rolsons.

Generous and kindly to a fault, had Mr. O'Farrell been cast in a different mold he might have been one of the wealthiest men in the state of California. The ground on which the famous Palace Hotel in San Francisco now stands was at one time owned by him in company with John Sullivan and D. T. Murphy, and donated by them to the Sisters of Charity to be used as a site for an orphan asylum. The property was finally sold by the sisters to the Palace Hotel Company. Mr. O'Farrell was a close friend of the Catholic priests throughout the surrounding country, and in the early days his home in Free-stone, Sonoma county, was the gathering place for the church fathers. The Catholic Church at Bodega stands as a gift from Mr. O'Farrell, he donating the land and also the lumber for its construction. Having a quick, receptive mind, Mr. O'Farrell readily acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language, and he was frequently called upon to translate important documents into English. One of the prized mementoes of the family is a letter from Gen. M. G. Vallejo, in which he asks Mr. O'Farrell to translate some important documents for him, thus showing the high opinion in which his work of this character was held.

In Sonoma county, Cal., in 1849, Jasper O'Farrell was united in marriage with Miss Mary McChristian, and of the eight children born to them, five are



Frances McG. Martin

now living, Cathal, Louis, Minnie L. (now Mrs. D. L. Leahy, of Sebastopol), Gerald and Eleanor. The eldest of the family, Cathal, is now in charge of the property at Freestone upon which his father settled in the latter '40s, at which time he obtained two grants of land containing about sixteen thousand acres, reaching from Valley Ford and Bodega to Freestone, on which wild animals roamed and Indians built their camp fires. He named it Analy. Changes have since taken place with this valuable piece of land, the ranch now including only six hundred and forty acres, and it is used for general agriculture and dairying. Thirty-five years have come and gone since Jasper O'Farrell was taken from the scenes of earth, and few if any of those associated with him in his pioneer efforts are now living, but the good that he accomplished lives after him and will continue to endure until time is no more.

MRS. FRANCES McG. MARTIN.

A woman of superior ability and characteristics, Mrs. Martin has made a record in two professions, either one of which might have crowned with success the efforts of one less ambitious than she. The history of her life and accomplishments is interesting and instructive, showing to what heights one may attain who is inspired by right motives and endowed with a mentality broad and deep.

Though a native of the east, her birth having occurred in Gettysburg, Pa., Mrs. Martin has no recollection of her birthplace, for soon after her birth her parents moved to Illinois and settled near Macomb, McDonough county. It was there that both parents passed away, leaving seven children, the youngest being but two years of age. Thrown suddenly upon her own resources, Frances Grier McGaughey (for she traces her ancestry to the Griers of Pennsylvania who were some of the sturdy pioneer settlers of that commonwealth and of national fame) planned her future course in life, which was to prepare herself for the teacher's profession. At the time she was a student in the Minnesota State Normal, at St. Cloud, her application for a position as teacher during the summer vacation led to her appointment to teach a district school in a remote settlement in that state. Ninety miles by stage over the roughest of roads brought her to her destination; there she found her boarding place was a small shanty protected with a sod roof, while the school house was a log cabin. The young teacher was not dismayed and completed the term with credit to herself and profit to the pupils. Resuming her studies at the State Normal when the next term opened, she was later graduated with honors and subsequently became a teacher in the schools of St. Cloud and Minneapolis.

Miss McGaughey's identification with California dates from the year 1874. Stopping temporarily in Alameda, she made application for a position as teacher there, later in Healdsburg, and being accepted in the latter city as first assistant, she made a splendid record. The following year she was made principal of the Healdsburg schools, a position which she filled until her marriage to Edgar Martin in 1876.

Left a widow in 1882 with two small children, when the youngest was four months old Mrs. Martin resumed her duties in the school room, accepting

a position in a country school near Skaggs Springs, Sonoma county. This was the beginning of an important period in her career. From this position she became principal of the schools in Sonoma, which she held until her election on the Republican ticket in 1886 as superintendent of the schools of Sonoma county, which has more separate school districts than any county in the state. So successful had been her work that she was re-elected in 1890 by a majority of nearly four hundred votes, this too in consideration of the fact that the Democratic candidate for governor had received the largest number of votes in the county. She was the first woman elected to this position in Sonoma county and during her incumbency gave ample evidence of her ability. Graduation from the grammar grades of the public schools of the county was first carried into practice by Mrs. Martin. Formerly pupils were "turned back" by each new teacher, and eventually left school in disgust at not being able to accomplish something definite. Mrs. Martin worked the matter up personally, from school to school, urging the pupils to remain in school until they had at least completed the grammar course, assuring them that diplomas would be given all who completed the course. Questions were prepared by the county board of education; examinations were held simultaneously all over the county by the respective teachers; the papers were forwarded to the county superintendent's office, were passed upon by the board of education and regular grammar-grade diplomas were issued to the successful pupils. Those diplomas were signed by the superintendent of schools and the president of the county board of education, and the holders were able to enter high school without examination, and after graduation therefrom they could, and now can, from the accredited high schools, enter the State University without examination. Pupils from the most remote mountain districts have the right-of-way to and through the portals of the highest educational institution in the state.

The first class of graduates from the country schools in 1888 numbered about half a dozen, but now scores and hundred are graduated each year. Many favorable comments were made concerning Mrs. Martin's work, but of all of them none gave her more inspiration than that from Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, under date of August 6, 1894: "No other superintendent in the state is doing better work than you, and none is working more intelligently and loyally." In 1893 she was a member of the World's Congress of Educators which convened in Chicago and many noted educators from the east were much surprised to find the line was unbroken from the smallest country school in Sonoma county to the State University. Some said: "We have been trying to reach that point for more than twenty years, but have not yet attained its accomplishment." In January, 1895, Mrs. Martin retired from the office in which she had accomplished so much for the benefit of the pupils of the schools.

Mrs. Martin's object in giving up educational work was to fit herself for the legal profession, a field for which she has proven herself equally well fitted as in the educational field. Her studies were conducted in the office of A. B. Ware of Santa Rosa. She was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the state December 24, 1895, and in February of the following year she opened an office in Santa Rosa. Mrs. Martin prefers probate practice and has the reputation of looking closely after the interests of widows and orphans.

In civil cases her aim has ever been to effect a settlement between the parties without the expense, strain and enmities usually accompanying a suit at law. In the settlement of differences between the parties she has ever been successful, ever bearing in mind the advice given her by a man well known and eminent in the United States and elsewhere, while she was engaged in the study of law. He said: "Settle whenever you can. I consider that person the best lawyer who has the greatest number of cases, but who takes the fewest into court." Not a little of Mrs. Martin's success in both professions has been due to her pleasing personality, as well as broad humanitarian spirit which enables her to enter into the problems of those with whom she is brought in contact.

REUBEN HILEMAN SHAFFER.

A man of unlimited enterprise, practical and progressive, Reuben H. Shaffer, of Santa Rosa, has led an active life, with numerous and varied interests. Not unlike a large majority of the best citizens of this community he came hither after a long and valuable experience in states to the east, and although comparatively a newcomer to this locality, the large business interests which he has gathered about him in a few short years is indicative of the push and perseverance which are among his most marked characteristics.

Pennsylvania had been the home of the Shaffer family for a number of generations, and in Blair county, that state, Reuben H. was born January 15, 1850, his parents also being natives and life-time residents of that eastern state. Until he was fifteen years of age Reuben H. Shaffer seemed comparatively content with the surroundings of his birthplace, but a change of ideas at this time was destined to change the whole of his after life. Filled with the spirit of the west, he set out from Pittsburg, Pa., in 1865, going first to Chicago, and later to Davenport, Iowa, finally reaching the Mississippi river, where for two years he was employed as raftman on boats plying the river. Following this he worked as a farm hand for a short time, after which he went to Missouri, and for two years found employment in and around Kansas City, Mo. Every change of location found him a little further toward the west, his next move taking him across the state of Missouri, and just over the line, in southeastern Kansas, he took up a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres. After holding this property for six years he disposed of it and returned to Kansas City, where, having formed domestic ties in the meantime, he made his home for seven years, during which time he was variously employed. While there he also served his community as street commissioner two terms, and during this time the first street in the city was paved. His next westward move took him to Nebraska, where he took up a homestead claim one hundred miles west of Omaha, and for the following twenty-six years he continued to cultivate and improve the land. It was at the end of this time that he disposed of his interests in Nebraska and came to California, in 1903, and the following year he embarked in the business which engages his attention today, handling fuel and feed, and in connection with this he also conducts a grocery business. Much of the practical work connected with the maintenance of this undertaking is assumed by his son and namesake, who is associated in partnership with him.

This makes it possible for Mr. Shaffer to give more time and attention to the care of his ranch, one of the fine properties in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, and formerly the property of ex-Senator Barham. The ranch comprises fifteen acres of rich land, admirably located just outside the corporate limits of Santa Rosa, and here may be seen one of the representative ranches for which Sonoma county is noted. Eleven acres are in prunes and pears, and as the ranch is equipped with a drier, it is possible to dry and pack the fruit for shipment under the immediate direction of Mr. Shaffer, and all the fruit that bears his trademark is known to be of the highest grade possible to obtain. During the season of 1909 he dried, packed and shipped twelve tons of prunes, which brought \$700, and \$50 for pears, and the season of 1910 produced \$1,200 worth of fruit. He has refused an offer of \$1,000 an acre for his property, thus proving that he is satisfied with his choice of a home, and indeed it may safely be said that there is no one in the community who is more enthusiastic about its possibilities than is he. In retrospect he compares his present condition with the experiences which he passed through as a pioneer settler in Nebraska, where he lived in a dug-out until a better shelter could be provided.

Reference has previously been made to Mr. Shaffer's marriage. This occurred in 1872 and united him with Miss Emily M. Davis, a native of Michigan. Eleven children were born to them, but at the present time only nine are living. One of these, William Shaffer, is engaged in the poultry business in Santa Rosa. His marriage united him with Miss Alice Harris, a native of New Hampshire, and two children have been born to them. Another son, Reuben H., Jr., is his father's partner in the feed and grocery business in Santa Rosa. As indicative of the character of man Mr. Shaffer is, it may be said that wherever he has made his home he has entered into the building of the community with zest, and there is no place in which he has lived that does not bear testimony to this. During the long period of his residence in Nebraska he served as a member of the school board, and at one time was a candidate for the office of sheriff, and after a tie vote he drew cuts with his opponent and lost. Fraternally Mr. Shaffer is identified with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen and the American Order of Protection. In the best sense of that well-worn phrase, he is a self-made man, and all who are brought in contact with him, either in a business or social way, admire him for his many fine traits of character.

JOHN THOMAS DIXON.

It speaks well for a state or county when those who have visited other parts of the country, select a certain locality as the one of all others in which to live in contentment and quiet, and at the same time make a comfortable living. This has been Mr. Dixon's experience, and he has good reason to thank kind Fortune for leading his footsteps to this garden spot of the west, as he considers Sonoma county.

The son of Michael and Martha (Hale) Dixon, natives of Tennessee and Missouri respectively, John T. Dixon was born in Dallas county, Mo., March 30, 1855. During his boyhood the home of the family was transferred to Boone county, same state, and in both of these localities he attended school and made



Samuel Hutchinson

the best possible use of the advantages which they offered. With the experience and knowledge of twenty years as his chief asset he started out in the world to make his own way, coming at that time to California and settling in Napa county. Altogether he continued in that part of the state for about thirteen years, working as a farm hand on ranches until he felt competent to undertake responsibilities on his own account. It was with the knowledge and experience of several years as a rancher that he came to Sonoma county in 1888, after which he was employed in vineyards for a number of years thus adding a knowledge of this special branch of agriculture to his other acquirements. In 1902 he purchased the ranch of thirty-seven acres near Fulton which has been his home ever since, and here in the meantime he has practically demonstrated his knowledge and understanding of the cultivation of the vine. From year to year his income has marked an increase in the volume of business transacted, and during the year 1909 the sales from his vines amounted to \$1,000.

By his marriage in 1877 Mr. Dixon was united to a native daughter of California in Miss Ida Gardener, and three children were born to them. The eldest of these children is May, a resident of San Mateo county, and the wife of George Ross. Charles Wilton is engaged in the stock business in Washoe county, Nev. Jessie N. is a resident of Marin county, Cal. The mother of these children passed away in 1894, and three years later, in 1897, Mr. Dixon was united in marriage with his present wife, formerly Mrs. Lottie Crigler. The only child of this marriage is John Orton, who was born in 1898 and is now attending the public school at Fulton. Mrs. Dixon is a native daughter of California and has passed her entire life in the state. On national questions Mr. Dixon votes the Republican ticket, but in local matters he varies his vote according to the qualifications of the candidate. He has held a number of offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, having held the office of school trustee for three years and for the past three years has been clerk of the school board. Progressive and public-spirited, Mr. Dixon is one whose residence in Sonoma county has been of distinct advantage to state and county, and no project that would advance the welfare of either has failed to receive his support and encouragement.

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON.

For forty years and more Mr. Hutchinson was associated with business and agricultural enterprises in California, nearly a quarter of a century of this time being passed in Santa Rosa, and when death suddenly terminated his useful career there was a general expression of regret concerning the loss of one so loyal to city, county and state, so devoted to their progress, and so interested in beneficial movements, as was this public-spirited citizen. Although he always cherished with affection the memory of his childhood home across the seas, he never regretted that destiny had led him to America, and especially was he interested in the growth of California, which he believed to be the garden-spot of the entire country, and on this subject he was a capable judge, for he had been an extensive traveler.

The birth of Samuel Hutchinson occurred in County Armagh, Ireland, in September, 1827, and his education was received primarily in the grammar

schools of his native locality. During youth and early young manhood he was variously employed in the vicinity of his birth, but a growing dissatisfaction with the prospects, or rather lack of prospects, in his own country was the means of his immigration to America. From the metropolis in which he landed on these shores he made his way to the middle west soon afterward, going to Illinois and Wisconsin, in both of which states he remained for a time before coming to the far west. However, having come this near to the eldorado which was attracting so many thousands of men he was induced to complete the journey from ocean to ocean, and the year 1854 witnessed his removal to California with ox-teams. Instead of interesting himself in the mines, in which he had invested and lost a large amount of money, he engaged in the butcher business in the vicinity of the mines. The thought was well conceived and the business was maintained with profit for a time, proving a stepping-stone to the stock and farming business in which he later engaged and which he followed extensively throughout the remainder of his life. Purchasing a section of land in Sutter county, in the vicinity of the mines where he had engaged in the stock business, he stocked the land with cattle and engaged in cattle raising and farming with splendid success for many years, or until coming to Santa Rosa in 1871. This fine ranch in Sutter county, purchased over half a century ago, is still in the possession of the family and the source of a goodly income. Eight miles from Santa Rosa Mr. Hutchinson purchased one of the largest tracts of land in the possession of one individual in this section of the country and entered upon farming and the raising of stock on an extensive scale. Of the thirty-six hundred and fifty acres which he purchased, fifty acres were devoted to the raising of hops, and the balance used for farming and stock and cattle raising. He also developed the Annadel quarry on this land. This quarry is one of the best in the state, producing large quantities of basalt blocks. During the lifetime of Mr. Hutchinson the farming and cattle-raising enterprise grew from year to year; and after his demise was ably carried on by his eldest son for many years. Recently, however, the latter has leased the property to tenants. In later years the dairy business has grown to large proportions, and recently the manufacture of American-Swiss cheese has been made a large industry, a model, up-to-date factory having been installed on the ranch. During the winter of 1862 Mr. Hutchinson lost all of his cattle in the flood of the Feather river. In his endeavor to save his cattle he seriously impaired his health, being paralyzed in his right side at that time, and thereafter he had no use of his right limbs.

After coming to California, in 1855, Mr. Hutchinson formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Johnson, one of his countrywomen, who was born in County Armagh and who came to America and crossed the plains to California in 1854, the same year in which he came to the west. All of the children born of this marriage are natives of Sutter county, and are named in the order of their birth as follows: Annie, the wife of Dr. O. F. Ottmer, of Eureka, Humboldt county; Thomas J.; Rachel; Mary; Samuel; and Charlotte, who became the wife of Robert Skinner, but is now deceased. Throughout his life Mr. Hutchinson was a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church and after coming to Santa Rosa identified himself with the church of this denomination in this city, his wife also being a member of this organization.

Fraternally he was a Mason, being an active and interested member of the organization. He died in Santa Rosa June 1, 1894, and the funeral was conducted under the auspices of the lodge of which he was a member. If Mr. Hutchinson had a hobby it was for recreation in travel, and he indulged his taste in this direction quite frequently. On one occasion he went to Australia, twice returned for a visit to his native land, and made many trips to Illinois, his entire family accompanying him on one of the latter journeys.

The eldest son of the family, Thomas J. Hutchinson, was born in Sutter county June 23, 1861. As soon as he became old enough he was an invaluable assistant to his father in the care of the ranch in Sutter county, besides which for two years he maintained a stock-raising enterprise of his own in Arizona. After the death of the father he took charge of the ranch in Sonoma county, following the policy which the latter had mapped out, and in so doing has met with splendid success. He has recently rented the ranch to tenants and retired from active business cares. Not unlike many other residents of Santa Rosa, Mr. Hutchinson suffered a loss in the visitation of the earthquake in the spring of 1906. He was a director and stockholder in the old Athenaeum theatre on Fourth street that was then destroyed, this being one of the largest buildings in the town. He is proud of his citizenship in one of California's thriving business towns, and also proud to be eligible to the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which he is a welcome member, as he is also of the Masonic order, with which his name is identified.

JOHN J. BONNIKSEN.

The possibilities of the west have attracted hither young men from almost every part of the world. Among other countries, Germany has given up some of its best youths to aid in the making of the western empire, and in the list of young Germans who have found homes in California mention belongs to John J. Bonniksen, a well-known poultry raiser of Sonoma county and the builder-up of a comfortable fortune through his unwearied labors since coming to this locality.

Born in Schleswig, Germany, March 23, 1866, John J. Bonniksen is a son of B. and Anna D. (Matthieson) Bonniksen, both of whom were natives of Denmark, born respectively in 1822 and 1825. The entire married life of the parents was passed in the Fatherland, where the father followed farming as a means of support for his family. A large family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, constituted the family circle, named as follows: Peter, Hans, Amos, John J., Nicholi, Bonnik, Maria, Sicilia, Metta, Anna, Catherine, Ingeborg and Christina. With the exception of Hans, Amos, Nicholi and Ingeborg, who are residents of Humboldt county, and John J., the subject of this sketch, the children are all residents of the Fatherland.

John J. Bonniksen had attained his twenty-third year, when, in 1889, he set sail for the United States, and having reached our shores in safety, came direct to California. He was attracted to Humboldt county owing to the fact that several of his brothers had preceded him to this country and were located in that part of the state. He therefore went direct to Ferndale, Humboldt county, where he followed the dairy business and also conducted a cigar store. All of

this was destined to be short-lived, however, and but a stepping stone to the better opening which he found awaiting him in Sonoma county. His identification with this part of the state dates from the year 1906, when he located upon the property which he now leases, which is adjacent to both Two Rock and Petaluma, the latter, however, being his postoffice. Here he has under lease four hundred acres of land devoted to dairying and the chicken industry. Sixty head of cows of high grade supply his dairy, besides which he has seven head of fine horses which he is raising for sale. While Mr. Bonniksen is very successful as a dairyman it is as a raiser of chickens that he is even more successful, and it is in this industry that he has become an authority throughout this section of Sonoma county. Here he has a flock of three thousand White Leghorn chickens, from which, during the season of 1909, his income was \$1.50 each for the year.

Mr. Bonniksen chose as his wife Miss Augusta Jeshonik, who was born in Germany in 1867, and one child, Bernard Bruce, has been born of their marriage. With his wife Mr. Bonniksen is a member of the Lutheran Church of Petaluma.

GEORGE A. HALL.

The initial period of American development witnessed the immigration of the Hall family to this country and their settlement along the rock-bound coast of New England, where several successive generations followed seafaring lives. Far from their native shores they sailed in their own crafts and at the end of the fishing seasons they returned with their vessels heavily laden with the results of their toil in the midst of danger and hardship. Their lives of peril developed within them traits of self-reliance. While they were out at sea far more than on land, they exhibited the most ardent loyalty to the country under whose flag they sailed and in the early wars they proved their patriotic spirit by their service in the army and the navy.

Nowhere along the coast of Maine is the shore more deeply indented by bays or rendered more perilous for vessels by the presence of thousands of tiny islands, than along that portion occupied by the county of Knox and there it was that the Hall family made their home, their ocean-going ships returning from fishing expeditions and making their tortuous way through the narrow straits into the harbor of South Thomaston, the headquarters of the family and the anchoring-place of the ship. From that port Capt. Charles M. Hall sailed on many a long and dangerous expedition, beginning in 1842 when he was a lad of fourteen years and continuing for some time after he had risen, at the age of twenty years, to the command of his own vessel which sailed to the northern seas. While still in the prime of life he left South Thomaston and came via the Isthmus of Panama to the western coast, settling in Petaluma, where he died at the age of thirty-six years.

Surviving Captain Hall were his wife and four children, of whom the only son, George A., resides in Sonoma county. The wife and mother bore the maiden name of Louisa Boyd and was born at Rockland, Me., in 1834, coming to the west while still a young woman and afterward residing in this state. Her eldest

daughter, Elizabeth S., is the wife of Charles J. Lipsky, of Seattle, Wash., and the mother of eight children, namely: Alfred, Arthur, Carl, Bailey, George, Nettie, Marie and Estella. The eldest son, Alfred Lipsky, married Anna Martin and they have five children, Charles, Alfred, Melvin, Ettie and Permelia. The second son, Arthur Lipsky, is married and the father of one child. The daughter, Marie Lipsky, now Mrs. Robertson, has one child, Elizabeth. The youngest of the daughters, Estella Lipsky, became the wife of Ralph Bender, and two children bless their union. Mary L. Hall, sister of George A., is the wife of Charles C. Walker and the mother of three children, Carl, Earl and Josephine, Mrs. Harrison, the last-named being the mother of two children. The youngest daughter in the Hall family, Nettie S., is now Mrs. A. G. Walker, of Minneapolis, Minn., and in her family there are two children, Hall and Evaline.

The early memories of George A. Hall cluster around the state of California, for he was only an infant when the family left his birthplace in Maine and came to the far west, settling near Petaluma, where he attended the grammar-school. Later he was sent to the Pacific Business College at San Francisco and upon leaving school he secured employment in a drug-store, continuing in that business for five years. Leaving commercial affairs for agricultural activities he came to the ranch in Sonoma county where he now lives. Later he spent seven years in Mendocino county and one year in Santa Clara county, then returning to the ranch in Sonoma county near Penn Grove. Here he has five hundred acres under lease and devotes his attention to the dairy and poultry industries. On the place there now are sixty head of fine milch cows and twelve hundred fine blooded white leghorn hens, also fifteen head of young cattle. By careful management the proprietor has been enabled to earn a neat annual income from the cows and the chickens. The care of the ranch and the stock leaves him little leisure for outside matters, but he occasionally indulges his fondness for hunting and he also finds time to participate in the activities of Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., and Petaluma Lodge No. 127, Fraternal Brotherhood. Politically he votes with the Republicans and in religion he favors the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1889 occurred his marriage to Decia Morton, who was born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1867. Their union has been blessed with four children, Fletcher, George, Gladys and Mabel.

GIOVANNI GUGLIELMETTI.

The life which this narrative depicts began in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in February, 1838, and came to a close on his ranch near Petaluma January 12, 1909. Between these dates was enacted a life of useful and successful achievements, and in his death the community in which he made his home for so many years mourned the loss of one of her most stalwart citizens. The earlier part of his life was passed in his native country, during which time he profited by the educational advantages which the time and place offered. When a youth of sixteen he went to Australia, attracted by the gold mines. He followed mining for ten years and then engaged in the dairy business for five years, when he returned to his old home in Ticino, Switzerland. In Australia he had conversed with parties who had been in California, who told of

the great possibilities here, and he determined to visit this country and so his stay in Switzerland soon terminated.

The year 1869 was memorable to Mr. Guglielmetti as marking his advent in the United States, the vessel on which he made the voyage casting anchor in New York harbor. From there he came across the continent to San Francisco, and thence came direct to Marin county, subsequently coming to Sonoma county and becoming the owner of the vast acreage known as the I. R. Jewell ranch. This comprises seventeen hundred acres of as fertile land as can be found in Sonoma or Marin counties (the ranch lying in both counties), and here during the remainder of his life he demonstrated his thorough understanding of the various branches of agriculture, being an expert dairyman and orchardist, as well as vineyardist and wine manufacturer. All of the various industries which he inaugurated are being continued by his sons, who have inherited his love of agricultural pursuits and are emulating his worthy example. The dairy, which is known as the Pioneer dairy, consists of two hundred cows and is one of the largest in this section of country. There are four different places on the ranch which are improved with buildings, and each is used for dairy, vineyard and orchard purposes. The winery which is maintained in connection with the vineyard has a capacity of twenty thousand gallons of wine per year, a brand which is well known and finds a ready sale in the markets of the state. An apple orchard of fifteen acres is also a source of income of no inconsiderable size. The most recent industry inaugurated upon the ranch is the raising of chickens, eight thousand being an average brood, besides which five hundred turkeys of the Bronze breed are being raised for market.

Mr. Guglielmetti was united in marriage with Miss Domenica Dolcini, who like himself was a native of Switzerland, born in the canton of Ticino in 1841. Seven children, five sons and two daughters, were born of their marriage, as follows: Alfred J., Henry L., Leonard S., Robert P., Julia M., Anita I. and William J. All were born in Sonoma county and all are proud of their right to be called native sons and daughters. Henry L. fitted himself for the practice of law, first taking a course in Santa Clara College and later a course in Hastings Law College, and has received the diploma which will admit him to practice. With this exception the sons are united in their efforts in the maintenance of the homestead ranch, worthily carrying forward the plan of work laid out by their worthy father. In his political affiliations Mr. Guglielmetti was a Republican, but was never an aspirant for position of any kind. He died as he had lived, in the faith of the Catholic religion, and it is in this faith also that his wife and children find consolation. Although passed from the scenes of earth Mr. Guglielmetti is remembered affectionately by those who were permitted to know him, and it is but a just tribute to his memory to say that he was one of the most substantial upbuilders of agricultural conditions that Sonoma county has ever known.

JAMES L. ROSS.

The history of the Ross family is interesting to the general reader, not alone from the point of accomplishments of the father and several sons in a particular sense, but a broader and more comprehensive lesson may be learned

in the steadfastness of their purpose in whatever they undertook. The father, William Ross, was a native of Tennessee, but while he was a young child his parents removed to Indiana and it was in that state that his early active life was passed. Not only did he become proficient as an agriculturist, but he also learned the gun-maker's trade, blacksmithing and carriage-making, after which he opened a wagon shop in Harrison county, Ind., continuing there until 1849, when he followed his trade in Bonaparte, Iowa, for the following five years. In coming to California in 1855 he joined his two sons, Losson and James L., in Placerville, continuing with them there for two years, after which he located on a one-hundred-acre ranch in Analy township which his sons purchased and deeded to him. This was his home until his death in 1876, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife in maidenhood was Sarah Kay. She too came of southern parents, her birth occurring in Virginia. Of the large family of eleven children born to this worthy couple, nine grew to years of maturity and eight became residents of California. However, only two of the number are now living, James L., a rancher in Sonoma county; and Jesse, a retired rancher in San Benito county.

James L. Ross was born on the old family homestead farm in Harrison county, Ind., November 22, 1830, and was therefore just twenty years of age when the gold excitement in California reached fever heat. Laying down the implements on the farm he and his brother Losson joined forces and capital and set out for California in 1850, their journey's end finding them with just \$1 to their credit. They started from Bonaparte, Iowa, April 8, 1850, and the party remained intact until they reached the Missouri river, then numbering seventy-five wagons, but after that the party scattered and there were only four wagons in the party that arrived in Placerville, September 14. The brothers engaged in mining first at Placerville, continuing there during that fall, and the winter was passed in a cabin near Diamond springs. The following spring found them engaged in mining in Eldorado county, but in all of their efforts they were only fairly successful. Losson Ross came to Sonoma county in the spring of 1857, and in the fall of the same year James L. Ross joined him. Two years later Jesse Ross came to the vicinity of Forestville, and here the brothers jointly purchased three hundred and eight acres of land, and this has since been the home of James L. It is now fifty-three years since this property was purchased, and in the meantime wonderful changes have been brought about. Then a wilderness, it is now laden with luscious fruits, and it is a delight to the eye, as well as a valuable source of income to the owner. Over forty-four years ago he planted the ranch to apples and grapes, and today orchard and vineyard are both in splendid bearing condition.

The marriage of James L. Ross occurred December 14, 1865. In maidenhood his wife was Miss Sophronia Martin, who was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, October 17, 1839, the daughter of Samuel and Damaris (Rambo) Martin, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. The wedding journey of Mr. and Mrs. Martin consisted of a journey from Virginia, where their marriage occurred, to Iowa, where they were pioneer settlers. There the death of Mrs. Martin occurred at the age of fifty-seven years. The year 1850 found Mr. Martin coming to California, where he worked in the mines for three years, after which he returned to Iowa, and a year later again set out for the west.

This time, 1854, he brought his family with him and settled in Analy township, Sonoma county, on a ranch, which continued to be his home until his death at the age of eighty-one years. In the veins of this old pioneer flowed the blood of colonial ancestors, and his father, Aaron Martin, was a Revolutionary patriot. An interesting family of children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross. Alfred R. is living on a ranch near the homestead; he is married, and his daughter is the wife of Thomas Douglas, of Kenwood, and the mother of one child, a daughter; Laura M. became the wife of Daniel Covey, they making their home in Lake county, while their daughter, the wife of Daniel Morrison, resides in Suisun, Solano county; Lizzie R. became the wife of Isaac B. Frazier, formerly of Santa Rosa, but now a resident of Oakland; Nellie became the wife of George W. Siler, and they now make their home in Lakeport, Lake county. P. C. Coon, a son by Mrs. Ross' first marriage, is a resident of Forestville. Mr. Ross takes great comfort in his eighteen grandchildren, renewing his own youth in their young lives, with their manifold interests and pleasures. Politically he is a Republican, but is not active in the ranks of his party, neither has he ever allied himself with any secret orders, but he is a stanch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife, while his children are members of the Christian Church.

SOLOMON Q. BARLOW.

Generations of the Barlow family had lived useful lives in their native England before the name was transplanted to the soil of the new world, and the first member of the family of whom we have any record, is Warren Barlow, the grandfather of Solomon Q. Barlow. From Connecticut Warren Barlow went to New York state and settled in Sullivan county, where his three sons and three daughters were born. The fifth child in this family was Thomas Barlow, born June 25, 1809, and who died April 22, 1882, his entire life having been passed in Sullivan county. His companion and helpmate in life, Rachel Quimby, was also a native and life-time resident of Sullivan county, her death occurring there April 16, 1883, almost a year to a day following the death of her husband. In the family of his worthy couple were four sons and four daughters, one of whom was Solomon Q. Barlow. He was born May 20, 1837, and was given such education as the times and place afforded, finishing his schooling in Ellenville high school, where he was fortunate to have as tutor Prof. S. A. Law, who was then the efficient principal of the school.

During his boyhood Mr. Barlow had been a competent assistant to his father in his farming and lumbering interests, and after his graduation from high school he purchased the homestead farm and sawmill, his father thereafter removing to Napanoch, N. J. Solomon Barlow continued the business which he thus assumed until 1862, when he removed to Pompton, N. J., where for two years he was agent for James Horner & Co., during the erection of their steel and file works. It was upon resigning his position with this firm that he came to California by the Isthmus route. Coming direct to Sonoma county, he made settlement in Two Rock valley, and on April 21, 1864, located on the ranch which was the home of the family for the following eight years. It was then,



Victor Durand

in 1872, that he purchased and located upon the ranch of two hundred and twenty acres in the same valley, six miles west of Petaluma, which was his home until his death. Here he followed dairying, general farming, horticulture and poultry raising, and at his death, August 20, 1895, left a valuable property to his widow and children.

The marriage of Solomon Q. Barlow was solemnized February 8, 1860, and united him with Elizabeth J. Denman, who was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., March 14, 1837, the daughter of William Denman, and who died December 3, 1874. Five children were born of this marriage, as follows: Thomas E., deceased; Anna D., also deceased; Mrs. W. H. Darden, of Corning, Cal.; Mrs. J. W. McNeal, of Honolulu; and Mrs. Eva Mordecai, of Petaluma. The second marriage of Mr. Barlow occurred in Point Arena, Mendocino county, October 9, 1879, uniting him with Louise E. Brandon, who was born in Iowa City, Iowa, the daughter of John and Sarah (Robbins) Brandon, natives respectively of Carlisle, Pa., and New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio. Mr. Brandon became a pioneer settler in Iowa City, where he was living at the time of the discovery of gold in California. He crossed the plains with ox-teams and followed mining until 1854, when he returned east, settling in Dayton, Ohio, where he was a merchant until his death. Mrs. Barlow was reared in Dayton, Ohio, and attended the public schools of that city. She came to California in the spring of 1877 and up to the time of her marriage was a resident of Point Arena. After the death of her husband she assumed charge of the ranch and ran it until 1901, since which time she has leased it and made her home in Berkeley. Mrs. Barlow has one daughter, Grace, who is a graduate of the University of California, class of 1905, and now the wife of R. J. Brower, of Belmont. Mrs. Barlow is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Berkeley and is an active worker in its varied charities.

VICTOR DURAND.

In this part of California where the grape is grown in such profusion it is possible to travel many miles and see little besides the purple hue of this luscious fruit. To a Frenchman this is a comforting sight, reminding him of his homeland and attracting him to the locality as a consequence. Among the many who are engaged as vineyardists in Sonoma county is Victor Durand, who no doubt was attracted to this locality on account of its resemblance in climate as well as the possibility which it offered for the application of knowledge and experience gained in his own land.

Born in Honfleur, France, December 24, 1835, Victor Durand was reared under native skies until he was a lad of seventeen years, under the guidance of parents who passed their entire lives in that country. By way of Cape Horn the young immigrant made his way to the United States, working his way as a cabin boy on a vessel that took one hundred and thirty-eight days to make the voyage from Havre, France, to San Francisco. At best, the problem that confronts the immigrant when he finds himself a stranger in a strange land is none too pleasant, but when to this is added lack of funds, the problem takes on a serious aspect. Mr. Durand's assets consisted of little besides the common-

school education received in his native land and a determination to make his native ability count in his favor in his new surroundings. Gardening was familiar work to him, and he sought and obtained employment of this character in San Francisco. The means thus earned defrayed the expenses of his immediate needs, and as soon as he became of age he passed an examination as master mariner and thereafter for fourteen years commanded coast and river boats. From the metropolis he finally came to Sonoma county in 1870, and from the first he was enamored of the locality and determined to make it his permanent home. He homesteaded one hundred and twenty acres in Salt Point township, this county, which he improved and cultivated for twenty-nine years, when he traded the property for the ranch on which he now lives, in Piner district and known as the Dr. Williams ranch. This is not far from Fulton, on Rural Route No. 2. Here he has fifty acres of as fine land as can be found in Sonoma county, of which about forty-five acres are in grapes and the remainder in small fruits. In connection with his vineyard Mr. Durand has a winery, the proceeds from which in 1909 amounted to thirty thousand gallons of wine. Judging from present indications the output for the present year will run much higher than this record.

In 1869 Mr. Durand was married to Miss Hannah O'Rourke, a native of Ireland, who at her death, January 13, 1908, left besides her husband three children to mourn her loss. They are, Mary A., George Victor and Katherine J., all natives of California. Politically Mr. Durand is a Democrat. While office-holding has had no attractions for him, his willingness to do his part as a good citizen was the means of his accepting the office of road overseer in Salt Point township, an office which he held for fourteen years. Personally he is a genial, companionable man, who has many friends and acquaintances in and around Fulton, and one whose life has been such as to win for him the confidence of all.

FREDERICK DAHLMANN.

Among the native sons of California who by their own unaided efforts have by close application shown their reliability until selected to hold responsible positions of trust, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Marin county, on San Antone creek, March 15, 1868, a son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Starke) Dahlmann, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, in the sketch of Henry Dahlmann. Frederick Dahlmann was left an orphan when about one year of age and was reared by his uncle Frederick Starke, on a farm about two and one-half miles west of Petaluma, where he was educated in the Wilson school. At the age of twenty-one years he went to work in Petaluma for a few years and then went to Chicago, where he remained for some time, later going to Texas and Arizona and finally returning to Petaluma, after an absence of six years. He then engaged in the dairy business in the Chelino valley, renting the Fred Kuhnle ranch for six years, and during the same time he served acceptably as road master of the same district. On his return to Petaluma he engaged in the express business for two years, when he was appointed a member of the police force, serving under Chief F. M. Collins, and afterwards under Chief Ward, resigning his position in 1908 to accept an appointment with the Petaluma

and Santa Rosa Railway Company, and was soon afterwards placed in full charge of their warehouse in Petaluma, having since filled the position to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

In Chicago, Ill., occurred the marriage of Frederick Dahlmann and Miss Agnes Rainbow, who was born in Davenport, Iowa, and to this union there were born three children. The two oldest Clara and Fred, are attending the Petaluma high school, and the youngest, Ruth, the grammar school. Mr. Dahlmann in national politics is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JUDGE RICHARD F. CRAWFORD.

The lineage of the family represented by this influential attorney of Santa Rosa is traced to Pennsylvania, where tradition says his grandfather, John Crawford, was a soldier in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. He was of Scotch ancestry, and the sturdy and dependable qualities which come as a rich inheritance to the sons of Scotland were his in ample measure. He bequeathed these qualities in equal good measure to his son, Henry Crawford, who was born and reared to manhood on the ancestral farm in Columbia county, Pa. As a preparation for the business of life he learned the stone-mason's trade, and after mastering it he removed to what at that time, 1847, was considered the frontier, going to McHenry county, Ill., where he purchased a large tract of land and undertook agricultural life on a large scale. Notwithstanding the fact that he had equipped himself in young manhood with a knowledge of the stone-mason's trade, he made little or no use of it, giving the strength of his active years to tilling the soil, and when advancing years and the accumulations of past efforts made labor no longer desirable or necessary, he went to Rockford, Ill., and there rounded out his long and useful life, passing away in that city November 14, 1879, at the age of eighty-one years. In his marriage he was peculiarly blessed, his wife being a woman of fine, noble qualities, one whose presence was a constant solace and benediction. In maidenhood she was Eliza Blaker, the daughter of Jesse Blaker. She died in Rockford, Ill., also, May 10, 1881, when seventy-three years of age. A large family of thirteen children was born to this worthy couple, and of those who attained mature years we mention the following: Mary Ann, now living in Sebastopol, Cal, the widow of C. Gould, formerly of Santa Rosa; Richard F., of this sketch; Peter S., who makes his home in Rockford, Ill.; Malinda B., the widow of C. B. Woodley of Sioux City, Iowa; Esther S., who became the wife of Peter Deits, and died August 19, 1882; Sarah E., who died July 16, 1877; Jesse B., a merchant in Sebastopol, Cal.; Charlotte S., a resident of Chicago, Ill.; Harriet, the widow of George Flanders, and also a resident of Chicago; Theresa, the wife of B. B. Brown, president of the Western National Bank of Pueblo, Colo.; and Araminta, who died April 14, 1878.

The second in the list of this large family, Richard F. Crawford was born September 20, 1833, in what at that time was Columbia county, but is now known as Montour county, Pa., in the town of Whitehall. The immigration of his parents to the middle west when he was a boy changed the course of his life materially, for instead of being reared in the surroundings of more or less

ease and culture in the east, he was brought face to face with the stern realities of frontier life at an early age, a circumstance which undoubtedly brought out latent qualities which otherwise might never have been brought into use. His earliest recollections are of assisting his father in opening up a new farm in McHenry county, Ill., alternating work of this character with attendance at the district school when that temple of learning was in session, during the winter months. Not satisfied with the meagre opportunities which the schools of his home locality offered, in 1855 he returned to Pennsylvania and entered Lewisburg University, since known as Bucknell College, from which he graduated with honors and the degree of A. M. Following his graduation from college he returned to his home in McHenry county, Ill., where, instead of settling down to farm life, he indulged an ambitious leaning toward the legal profession by beginning the reading of law. Fortune favored him in that he secured an opening in the office of the well-known lawyers of Woodstock, Church & Kerr, with whom he remained until his admission to the bar, after passing his examination in Chicago.

Instead of seeking his own private welfare after his admission to the bar Mr. Crawford responded to the call of his country for able-bodied men to come to the front in the effort to put down the Rebellion. Enlisting as a private he became a member of the Elgin, Illinois, Battery of Heavy Artillery at Camp Douglas, whence he went with his company to Glasgow, Ky., and later he was detailed as clerk in the office of the mustering officer, Capt. J. H. Knight, of the staff of General Boyle, at Louisville, Ky. Promotion followed his service in this capacity, he being commissioned second lieutenant of Company K, Thirty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, with which he was connected until he was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., December 29, 1864.

Following the close of his war service Mr. Crawford returned to Rockford and began the practice of law, and during the quarter of a century that he continued there built up a large and influential practice, besides which he served two years as city attorney and was a member of the legislature in 1873, 1874 and 1875. His association with California dates from the year 1888, and since July 6 of that year he has been a continuous and contented resident of Santa Rosa, and in the meantime he has become as well known in legal circles here as he was during his long residence in Illinois. Shortly after locating here, in November 1890, his ability received recognition in his election to the superior judgeship on the Republican ticket, a position in which he rendered efficient service for six years.

Judge Crawford's marriage occurred in Lewisburg, Pa., August 10, 1858, and united him with Miss Maggie M. Kremer, who was born in Milton, Pa., August 30, 1838. Four children were born of this marriage, of whom only two are living, namely: Elbert K., now assistant manager of the western department of the Security Company of Connecticut at Rockford, Ill., and Edwin Henry (familiarily known as Dr. Ted), a well-known dentist of Santa Rosa. Both of the sons are happily married and were present with their families at the Golden wedding anniversary of the Judge and his wife August 10, 1908. In his early days Judge Crawford espoused Democratic principles, but he was led to change his views after the incident at Fort Sumter that brought the Civil war to a crisis, and from that time forward has been a staunch Republican. For a number

of years he has been a director and vice-president of the Santa Rosa National Bank. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, joining the order in Illinois, and he is now identified with Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., Santa Rosa Chapter No. 45, R. A. M., Santa Rosa Commandery, K. T. and Scottish Rite Lodge of Perfection No. 11. His long and arduous service in the service of his country makes him especially interested in the welfare of his comrades of the days of long ago, and no one is more active or prominent in the work of the Grand Army that is he. He first joined that noble band of veterans in Illinois as a member of Nevins Post No. 1, G. A. R. of Rockford, now No. 1 of the United States, but in later years he has affiliated with Ellsworth Post No. 20, G. A. R., of Santa Rosa. While in Rockford he was judge advocate of the department of Illinois, and since coming to the west he has served in this capacity in the department of California. The Baptist Church has received the stanch allegiance of Judge Crawford and his wife for many years, and for a number of years past he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the church of that denomination in Santa Rosa.

JEROME B. GOSSAGE.

Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the demise of Jerome B. Gossage, but nevertheless old settlers well remember the fine ranch one mile from Petaluma whereon he made his home for so many years and where death overtook him in November, 1887. A native of Ohio, he was born in the city of Columbus April 12, 1824, one of the sons born to his parents, Thomas and Nancy (Fisher) Gossage, of whom the former went to Ohio in early manhood and there passed the remainder of his life.

In 1850, when he was twenty-six years of age, Jerome B. Gossage came to California for the first time, making the trip in company with three brothers, Joseph, William and Zephania. Their first experience in the mines was at Hangtown, from there going to the Kelsey diggings, where they passed the winter of 1850-51. Not content with their winter's work, the following spring they went to Placerville, where they hoped to find better prospects, but the fact that their stay was short makes it appear otherwise. In May, 1852, Jerome and Joseph Gossage came to Sonoma county, following the lead of their brother Zephania, who had located here the year previously. Seven miles from Petaluma Jerome Gossage located on a ranch which he cultivated for about two years, when he returned east, and after remaining there about two years, again crossed the plains to California, this time coming with a party of twenty men and driving a band of cattle. For the time being he placed the cattle on his ranch near Petaluma, later driving them into the mountains, and as soon as they were in condition, selling them at a good profit. After disposing of his cattle he went to Virginia City, Nev., and for two years conducted a hotel with good results. With the proceeds of the undertaking he invested in real estate in Nevada, property which remained in the possession of his widow for many years. Upon his return to California Mr. Gossage purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres one mile from Petaluma, which he improved and cultivated up to the time of his death, in November, 1887. After his death the property was subdivided into five and ten acre tracts and sold.

Before her marriage, which occurred in Iowa in 1859, Mrs. Gossage was Miss Rachel A. Henry, a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of John and Rebecca (Miner) Henry, who immigrated to Illinois in 1844 and later made their home in Iowa until their deaths. The mother passed away at the age of seventy-two, and the father died in 1887, at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. Gossage is the sole survivor of a family of eight children born to her parents. She came to California with her husband on his second trip to the state. Six children were born of their marriage, and of them we make the following mention: Ada is the wife of E. R. Healey, of Berkeley; Nellie is the widow of F. W. Stratton, of Petaluma, who died August 1, 1910; Emma is the wife of Emil E. Drees, also of Petaluma; Dr. H. S. Gossage is a resident of the same city; Jerome B. died in Seattle, Wash., in January, 1910, at the age of thirty-eight years; Winfield Scott died at the age of twenty-six, in 1901, in Honolulu, where he had gone in the hope of recovering his health. Politically Mr. Gossage espoused the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he belonged to the Masonic order. Since disposing of the homestead ranch Mrs. Gossage has made her home in Petaluma, at No. 2 Liberty street, where her many friends are received with a hearty welcome.

CHARLES BROWN.

The serene twilight of life's adventurous day finds Mr. Brown comfortably situated, with sufficient of this world's goods to render procurable every desired comfort and surrounded by a host of warm personal friends whose constant attentions delight the solitary age of one bereft of wife and unblessed by children. Were it possible for this venerable citizen to write an autobiography, stirring tales would be recounted connected with voyages to almost every port of the world; reminiscences would be recorded bearing upon national affairs and much of historical value would be preserved for the benefit of future generations. However, Mr. Brown has been a man of actions rather than of words and he kept no diary to fix upon his memory events associated with his travels, so that much has passed out of mind that would have formed interesting reading had it been preserved.

The life whose salient features are here outlined began in Prussia November 14, 1828, and exhibited in its initial period the substantial, solid traits characteristic of the men of that race the world over. Nothing of especial importance occurred to disrupt the even tenor of youthful years and it was not until nineteen that the career of a sailor was entered upon, marking the first change from the uneventful era of boyhood. The first voyage began at the port of Rotterdam and consumed a period of eighteen months, extending as far as the important ports of India, but eventually drawing to a close in Holland. The next sea voyage had its objective point in Southern Russia and it was the privilege of the young sailor to witness some important struggles marking the Crimean war, in which the Fifty-Ninth Regiment bore a part. A later trip to India was followed by a voyage on an English vessel to New Zealand. Next he was ordered to China and for five years he sailed before the mast in eastern waters, expecting to be ordered into battle should trouble arise between China and England. When

finally all danger of war had been averted he sailed to Australia, landing at Adelaide and proceeding to Newcastle, where an attack of severe sickness terminated his connection with the English navy.

On regaining his strength so as to resume work Mr. Brown secured employment in a hotel at Newcastle and later worked as a longshoreman. While living in Australia he met and married Margaret Russell, an estimable young lady, who was born in Scotland. After a happy wedded life of four years death entered the home and removed the beloved wife, leaving Mr. Brown alone and without children to soften the keen edge of his deep bereavement. In 1870 he came to the United States and established his headquarters at San Francisco, from which city he engaged in expeditions along the coast as far south as Mexico. On giving up a sea-faring life he embarked in the express business in San Francisco and for eighteen years he remained prominently identified with that line of activity. Eventually he disposed of his business and retired from commercial affairs, later spending several years quietly at a ranch owned by a friend. Although closely associated with Sonoma county ever since 1870, he did not locate here permanently until about 1899, when he came to Lakeville and leased the inn he still conducts. Notwithstanding his advanced years he enjoys a day spent in hunting game or in the more restful sport of fishing, and he remains now, as in younger days, companionable and genial, interested in politics as a stanch Democrat and well posted concerning all the national issues of the age. A few months ago, November 14, 1910, he celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of his birth and on that memorable occasion a number of his San Francisco friends joined him in a "turkey roast" with an abundance of fine California wine and all the dainties that add to the enjoyment of such a feast, the affair being rendered particularly enjoyable by reason of the splendid health and mental vigor of the host.

AUSTIN J. ATCHINSON.

The present efficient justice of the peace of Santa Rosa township, Sonoma county, Austin J. Atchinson was born near Rochester, N. Y., June 18, 1840, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Johnson) Atchinson, who were also natives of the Empire state. The father was a stone-mason throughout the active years of his life. Austin J. Atchinson received a good education in Lima, N. Y., and afterward taught one term near his home.

Feeling circumscribed by his surroundings in the east and not wishing to take up agriculture as a life calling A. J. Atchinson struck out in the world for himself in 1863, coming to California by the Panama route and reaching his destination April 28 of that year. Aside from his early knowledge of farming he had little or no experience upon which to draw when cast upon his own resources but he had received a fairly good education and indeed this proved a valuable asset in the new life which he had undertaken. First in San Joaquin county, Cal., and later in the state of Nevada he followed schoolteaching for a livelihood, continuing this altogether for twelve years, when, in 1876, he turned his attention to commercial pursuits with equally good results. Going to Winters, Yolo county, he began buying and selling eggs and poultry, and as the venture proved a profitable one he continued it for a considerable period, giving this up

later to take charge of a ranch in Yolo county, in the care of which he had a valuable assistant in his wife. Altogether they managed the ranch for five years, during which time Mr. Atchinson's popularity as a citizen and his ability to fill public office led to his election as recorder on the Republican ticket. As his fellow-citizens had anticipated, he proved the right man for the place, and at the expiration of his first term in office he was nominated and elected his own successor.

It was after the expiration of his second term as recorder in Yolo county that Mr. Atchinson came to Petaluma, Sonoma county, and established himself in business by buying out the agency of all the San Francisco newspapers. This too proved a successful undertaking, but after carrying it on for five years his election to public office again made it necessary for him to dispose of his private interests. In 1894 he was elected county auditor and recorder of Sonoma county, a position which he filled acceptably, and subsequently he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, a position which he still holds, this being his third term.

Mr. Atchinson has been twice married, his first union being celebrated in 1869 and uniting him with Miss Emma C. Still. Two children were born of this union, Lella, who is deceased, and Fred R., a resident of Santa Rosa. The mother of these children died in 1899, and ten years later, on March 20, 1909, Mr. Atchinson married his present wife, formerly Mrs. Ora M. Humphrey, a native of Missouri, as was also the former Mrs. Atchinson. Politically Mr. Atchinson is a Republican, and fraternally he is an Elk and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Atchinson is regarded as one of the thoroughgoing, dependable citizens of Santa Rosa, and is liked by all who are brought in contact with him, whether in an official, business or social way.

ELVEZIO B. BOLLA.

The first representative of the Bolla family in the United States was the father of the gentleman whose name appears above, Peter Bolla, who keenly felt the limitations by which he was surrounded in his native Switzerland, where he was born in 1843, and at the age of twenty-four came to the United States and began life under new and untried conditions. In his native country he had learned the cooper's trade and had followed it for a number of years, and while this knowledge was perhaps his chief asset when he immigrated to this country, he made no use of it here, but rather adapted himself to the prevailing occupation of the locality in which he settled in Marin county. He had been reared on a farm, and while the manner of farming to which he was trained differed from that employed in this country he readily adjusted himself to the changed conditions, and with the larger field of opportunity which he here found at his command was enabled to achieve results far beyond his expectations.

For his first wife Peter Bolla chose one of his country-women in Miss Isolina Fillippini, who was born in 1860, and who at her death at the age of twenty-six years left three children, Olympio, Elvezio B. and Olivia. The second marriage of Mr. Bolla united him with Miss Ursula Fillippini, and the only child born of that union was a daughter, Edith. The only daughter of the first marriage, Olivia, became the wife of Joseph Beretta, who died in May, 1911: he



Charles Kelly

was a native of Berne, Switzerland; two children blessed their marriage, Joseph and Isolina. Olympio married Mrs. Soledad, and resides in Two Rock valley.

The second child born of his father's first marriage, Elvezio B. Bolla was born on the family homestead in Marin county, Cal., in 1884. The public schools of the locality gave him a good educational foundation, and he has continued to add to this ever since by the reading of well-selected literature. Throughout his boyhood and youth he had imbibed a knowledge of ranching under the direction of his father that enabled him to undertake the work for himself at an early age, and though still a young man, he is now the lessee of one of the finest ranches in the vicinity of Petaluma, Sonoma county. Here he has two hundred acres of fine land, upon which he is making a specialty of the dairy business and the poultry industry. Forty head of cows of fine breed maintain his dairy, which in time will be increased by young stock which he is now raising; two thousand chickens yield the owner a good yearly income, besides which he owns four horses, and the land not in use either as pasturage for his stock or occupied in his chicken industry, is devoted to raising hay, which is used for feeding his own stock and not for market.

As a companion and helpmeet in life Mr. Bolla chose Miss Elvezia Garzoli, who was born in Marin county, Cal., in 1883, the daughter of William Garzoli, who was born in Switzerland in 1833. Mr. Garzoli's first marriage united him with Rosie Pirefaemi, who was born in Switzerland in 1866, and who at her death left five children, William, Arnold, Belardo, Elvezia and Carena. Mrs. Bolla's brother Arnold married Armenia Pellasso, and is the father of two daughters, Jesta and Frances. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bolla was celebrated in San Francisco, and they have three children, a son and two daughters, Elvus, Rosie and Vivian. Politically Mr. Bolla is a Republican, and with his wife and children he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church in Petaluma.

CHARLES KELLY.

The scenes familiar to the boyhood of Charles Kelly were those of old Ireland, where he was born in 1818, in County Donegal, and where from earliest recollections he was inured to poverty and hardship. Owing to the humble circumstances of the family it was not possible for him to secure a good education; in fact he learned more from observation than from text-books and in the school of Nature he was an apt pupil. Early in life his thoughts were directed toward America as the land of opportunity and he had resolved to immigrate as soon as the necessary means could be earned. This was not accomplished until he was about twenty-five years of age.

Landing as a stranger in New York City, Mr. Kelly remained in the metropolis about two years, after which he took passage on a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, and after crossing that body of land he again embarked on a vessel that finally landed him in San Francisco. At that time San Francisco was the busiest center of activity on the coast and he saw a good opportunity for work at his trade of blacksmith. Opening a shop, he gathered about him a good business during the five years that he maintained it, giving it up at the end of that time to try his hand as a miner. Although the records

do not so state, it is quite safe to believe that his efforts as a miner were satisfactory, for it is known that he followed the calling for about five years altogether. It was following these varied experiences that he came to Sonoma county, coming directly to Vallejo township, where he purchased the property which was his home up to the time of his death. This property consists of three hundred and twenty acres of fine land, six miles from Petaluma. The greater part of the land is in hay, from which a very satisfactory income is derived, and only such stock is kept as is necessary to conduct the ranch, besides one cow to supply the needs of the household.

Before her marriage Mrs. Kelly was Miss Margaret Swaney, and she was born in Ireland in 1830. Two children were born of this marriage, Martha and Sarah. The elder daughter became the wife of Frank Fay, who was killed by the falling of a building in the San Francisco earthquake in April, 1906. The other daughter, Sarah, was first married to James Kelly, by whom she had six children, as follows: Charles, May, James, Sadie, Ethel (who died at the age of three years) and Dewey. Her second marriage united her with W. J. Gray.

Mr. Kelly passed away December 18, 1910, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery, Petaluma. After the death of her father Mrs. Gray was appointed administratrix of the estate. She now owns the homestead ranch and is devoting it to general farming and to the dairy and poultry business, in all of which lines she is meeting with success. The ranch is beautifully located on an elevation, from which one may obtain a splendid view of Petaluma valley and also the city, six miles away. Another attractive feature of the ranch is the lake upon it, which covers about three acres, surrounded by redwood trees, and here summer visitors in the valley enjoy bathing. Mrs. Gray is well known for her industry and honesty of purpose and is very charitable, always giving of her time and means to help any worthy person or public enterprise. The hill above her house on the ranch has been selected by the army for a government signal station. The family are communicants of the Catholic Church, attending the church at Petaluma.

Charles Kelly was a famous horse doctor in Sonoma county. Many horses were saved by his skill, from which, however, he derived little financial benefit.

W. L. CLARK.

The name of Clark is well known throughout Sonoma county, and especially in Forestville, where father and son in their several capacities have become familiar to every household, the former as postmaster of this town for many years, and the latter as a dispenser of meats throughout the town and surrounding country. Not only is W. L. Clark a native of the state, but he is also a native of Sonoma county, his birth occurring in Windsor May 8, 1865, the son of W. S. Clark and his wife, both natives of Illinois. During the period of the gold excitement W. S. Clark and two brothers came to the state, but the records do not state that they came for the purpose of mining; indeed, the contrary might be inferred from the fact that W. S. Clark was engaged in business in Sonoma county in an early day, and in 1865, under Abraham Lincoln, was filling the office of postmaster in Forestville. He continued in this office throughout the re-

mainder of his life, and during the last twelve or eighteen years was also engaged in a mercantile business in addition to this. He passed away in 1896, at the age of sixty-nine. The wife and mother is still living in Forestville at a good old age.

W. L. Clark enjoyed the freedom of country life during his boyhood, and with the other children of the family attended the public schools of Windsor. The first work of any character that he recalls was assisting his father in the postoffice, and when not doing this he clerked in the store of which his father was the proprietor. His first independent venture was as a stock-dealer, a business in which he has been engaged in Forestville since 1893. From the modest beginning of that year has developed the large stock and market business of which he is the proprietor today, his three wagons delivering meats to households all over this part of the county. On an average he slaughters and delivers seven head of cattle a week, besides which he maintains a large meat-market in Forestville.

In 1890 W. L. Clark formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Emma L. Jewett, a native of Sonoma county, and six children, five daughters and one son, have been born to them. Hazel Frances became the wife of A. L. Hicks, of Sebastopol, January 16, 1910, and they have a daughter, Bernice Clark Hicks, born May 31, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks make their home in Forestville, Sonoma county. Eva May Clark, born in 1894, is a graduate of the school in Forestville and is receiving a musical education. The other children, Gladys Ann, Wilma Stratton, Edna May and Lloyd Smith, are pupils in the public schools of Forestville.

As was his father before him, Mr. Clark is a stanch Republican, and although interested in the affairs of his chosen party, is not an office-seeker, in fact, he steadfastly refused to be a candidate for any office not connected with the school board, upon which he has served from time to time. Fraternally he is well known all over Sonoma county, being a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Rebekahs at Forestville, the Camp at Santa Rosa, besides which he belongs to the Woodmen of America and the Artisans, and at one time was affiliated with the Foresters. Besides two sisters in Santa Rosa, Mr. Clark has three other sisters in other parts of the state, one in Occidental, one in Berkeley and another in San Francisco.

MANLEY EDWIN CLOUGH.

California has a charm for New England people, who seem to be in their element when they have their place of residence within easy reach of the Pacific coast. Among those from the Atlantic coast who are enthusiastic in their praise of California and charmed with its delightful climate and business opportunities we find Manley Edwin Clough, who was born in Concord, N. H., March 27, 1849, the son of Manley and Lydia (Wheeler) Clough, both natives of Bow, the same state. The father learned the trade of marble and granite worker in Quincy, Mass., and during his residence there many a night (because it was cooler) with six yoke of oxen he would haul a large stone from Quincy to Charleston, where they were used in building the Bunker Hill Monument.

He also worked on the building of the old State House in Boston. Later he was engaged in the lumber business in Bow, where both of the parents passed away, the father at ninety-one and the mother at sixty-four years of age. Of the eight children born of this union seven are living; a brother of our subject Monroe A., resides in Stockton, Cal.

Mr. Clough completed his education at Hopkinton Academy at the age of eighteen, when he immediately began dealing in lumber and timber. Besides building mills, he also engaged in the manufacture of lumber in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine and was also a large wholesale lumber dealer in Boston, shipping extensively from Canada into the United States, following the business actively for over thirty years.

After a very serious sickness in 1892 Mr. Clough first came to Los Angeles, Cal., where he spent twelve years off and on, and in 1904 he located in Petaluma where he built his sightly residence at the head of D street. He is now engaged in general contracting, heavy teaming and the grading of streets under the firm name of Giggey & Clough, doing the most extensive business of that kind in this vicinity. He is still largely interested in valuable property in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

In the year 1880, in Manchester, N. H., occurred Mr. Clough's marriage to Mrs. Lucy A. (Currier) Farr, who was born in Walden, Vt., the daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Mayo) Currier, the former born at Walden and the latter at Moretown, Vt. The paternal grandfather, Stephen Currier, was born in the Highlands of Scotland, and on coming to the United States settled first in Newburyport, Mass., but soon removed to Walden, Vt., where he carved out a farm from the forest. Several of his sons served in the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather, Barnabas Mayo, was a pioneer of Moretown, Vt. Samuel and Lucy Currier died at Manchester, N. H., leaving two children, Lucy A., Mrs. Clough, and Mayo S. Currier, a horticulturist of Ventura. Mrs. Clough was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy and is a lady of culture and refinement, aiding her husband in all his enterprises by her encouragement and helpfulness. They have one daughter, Loula, now Mrs. E. L. Young, residing in Petaluma. Mr. Clough is a Republican, and with his wife attends and supports the Methodist church. He is a man of great force and a strong character of the grand old New England type, trying in every way to make his life a useful one, ever ready to lend a helping hand to those that are needy and worthy.

JOHN S. BLACKBURN.

The eldest son of that well-known pioneer settler in Petaluma, Charles Blackburn, John S. Blackburn was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1851, and was therefore only one year old when, in 1852, the family fortunes were removed to California. In Petaluma, where the parents settled, he attended the public school, and was given such other advantages as the circumstances of the family made possible.

At the age of twenty-three years John S. Blackburn was taken into the undertaking business with his father, who had established the business in 1856 and had practically maintained the large and constantly growing business alone



Russell Cramer

ever since its establishment until the son was taken into the firm. Father and son continued harmoniously in business together until the death of the founder on November 27, 1896, when the management of the business fell upon the younger partner. Besides continuing the business in Petaluma he opened a branch office in Tomales, Marin county, a venture which justified the undertaking.

In addition to carrying on the undertaking business which by this time had assumed such large proportions, Mr. Blackburn was equally active in civic matters, and as a member of the board of health during a long period rendered an invaluable service to his home city through improved sanitation and municipal cleanliness. His judgment on public questions was held in great respect by his fellow-citizens, and as he did not shirk responsibility but rather assumed it if thereby he could help his fellowmen or better conditions, the influence which he exerted in his community was not inconsiderable, and his death, July 1, 1903, was indeed a public loss. His personal characteristics were such as to win not only admiration and approbation, but many friends and acquaintances.

RUSSELL DENNER.

The life here sketched began in Honiton, Devonshire, England, in 1836 and came to a close in California in 1899, a life filled with accomplishments and good deeds performed. The Denner family is descended from the famous explorer, Sir Francis Drake, and one of Mr. Denner's brothers, a resident of England, bears the name of this illustrious ancestor.

Russell Denner was reared and educated in his native country, and at the age of nineteen years set out for the new world, with the blessing of his parents and the good wishes of his many friends following him. He had received a good education in his native country, and after leaving school was connected in business with a large hardware firm in Southampton before coming to this country to engage in the same business with Messrs. Pratt & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Among other experiences was a farming enterprise which he maintained in Illinois for a number of years. From there he came to California in 1869, going direct to Stockton and making his home in that part of the state for about fourteen years. During this time he took an interested part in the activities of the community in which he lived and was a charter member of the Stockton grange. Coming to Sonoma county in 1883, Mr. Denner subsequently purchased the ranch near Santa Rosa that is now the home of his family, comprising two hundred and five acres and used as a hop ranch for many years. In addition to this he also owned twenty-two acres near Olivet, and four hundred and eighty acres near Healdsburg, now the property of his two sons. The last-mentioned ranch is devoted to stock-raising, besides which they maintain a creamery, which is fully equipped with all of the latest devices, among which is a separator. Since the death of Mr. Denner his widow and children have maintained his various enterprises, following his methods, and in so doing are meeting with the same success that rewarded his efforts for so many years.

In 1867 Mr. Denner was united in marriage with Miss Emily Breaks, a native of England, and seven children were born of their union. Charles

Alfred (born in 1870), Charlotte Isabel and Emily Rose are all at home with their mother; Bessie Kate, who is the wife of J. E. Clark, is a resident of Santa Rosa; Fulvia Mary became the wife of Frederick A. Mossler and they make their home in Vine Hill; Russell Linsey Alexander is the next in order of birth; the youngest of the children, William Wheaton, died at the age of four years.

Throughout the years of his residence in Sonoma county Mr. Denner was an active and unceasing friend of upbuilding measures, the promoter of sound local government and the upholder of high civic and private ideals, all of which was realized the more keenly when death removed him from the locality which had known and honored him for so many years.

CHARLES BLACKBURN.

The name of Blackburn needs no introduction to the citizens of Petaluma, for since the early '50s it has been represented here through the activities of three generations, each adding lustre to the name and accomplishments of his predecessor. The establisher of the name in this country was Charles Blackburn, who in 1820 was born in Sheffield, England, and there in youth he prepared himself for his future by learning the carpenter's trade. An apprenticeship of seven years resulted in a complete understanding of his trade, besides which he became an expert builder and cabinet-maker. With this equipment as his chief stock in trade he immigrated to the United States in 1843, going direct to Iowa, where, in Oskaloosa, he found plenty of opportunity for the exercise of his knowledge of carpentry and building.

Altogether Mr. Blackburn remained in Iowa about nine years, or until 1852. In the meantime, on June 19, 1845, he formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Jemima Jane Richardson, who was born in Springfield, Ill., and now, at the age of eighty-four, is still in good health and in the enjoyment of all of her faculties. As has been stated, Mr. Blackburn remained in Iowa until 1852, that year marking his journey westward with his wife and three children, Mary E., Martha and John S. Coming direct to Petaluma, Sonoma county, here as in Iowa he found work awaiting him, and from the first he had all that he could do. He assisted in the erection of the first church edifice in the town and also built many residences that have stood the test of the elements for over half a century. He also helped in the erection of the first house in what is now Santa Rosa.

In 1856 Charles Blackburn established the undertaking business in Petaluma which has made his name so well known in this part of Sonoma county. He began in business with a partner, but soon afterward purchased the latter's interest and assumed control of the entire business. As the business enlarged he kept pace by the introduction of improvements, one of which was the introduction of the hearse in 1857, this being the first funeral carriage ever seen or used in this community. His reputation as an up-to-date funeral director was not confined to the immediate locality in which he lived, but spread to all parts of the county, and as a consequence he was soon in command of one of the largest enterprises of the kind outside of the metropolis. The heavy pressure of

business responsibilities began to tell upon his health at last, and in 1890 he resigned the management of the business to younger hands. Six years later, November 27, 1896, he passed away, at the age of seventy-six years. Although business cares occupied much of his time, he still had time to do his duty as a good citizen, and there was no department of the city's welfare with which his name was not associated. He was especially interested in Republican politics, but was never desirous of office or honor of any kind from his political friends. Fraternally he belonged to Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F.

As has been mentioned elsewhere, three children were born to Charles Blackburn and his wife in Iowa (Mary E., Martha and John S.) and after coming to California, seven more children were added to their family group, viz.: Charles; Allen H.; Mary J., who became the wife of Samuel Rodd; Hester C., the wife of J. Frank Elphick; Emma H.; Lilly, the wife of A. Harry Parsons; and Frank L. After the death of the father the business was carried on by John S. Blackburn, the eldest son, and since his death, in 1903, Frank L. Blackburn has continued the business.

HENRY DAHLMANN.

At the foot of Red Hill, Marin county, Henry Dahlmann was born July 18, 1863, the son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Starke) Dahlmann, the former born in Berlin and the latter in Bremen, Germany. The father came to California via Cape Horn in the early '50s, and after mining for awhile he settled on a farm of two hundred and fifty acres at the foot of Red Hill, Marin county, where he followed dairying until his decease, about the year 1869, his wife passing away the following year leaving seven children, as follows: Mary, Mrs. John Perry; Augusta, who became the wife of James King and died in Petaluma; Clara, Mrs. Christian Lauritzen; Minnie; Martha, Mrs. Peter Schumacker; Henry, of this review; and Fred, all living in Petaluma.

The brother of Mr. Dahlmann's mother, D. Frederick Starke, was one of the interesting pioneers of Sonoma county. He was born in Germany March 8, 1819. In 1845 he immigrated to California via the Sandwich Islands, arriving in San Francisco on August 26 of the same year on a whaler, and while at anchor in Sausalito he deserted the ship, and, crossing through Marin county, he and his three companions came to the residence of General Vallejo. The officers of the ship followed in close pursuit, and he and his friends were compelled to flee to the mountains. They were employed by S. and B. Kelsey in the construction of a flour mill on Sonoma creek, remaining about five weeks, until the ship sailed, when they returned. Mr. Starke then worked in the redwoods for two months, after which he went to Healdsburg, and was on the Captain Fitch ranch for six months. After a few months on Mark West Creek and a short time at Fort Ross, he returned to Sonoma county and, renting three hundred acres, followed farming. In 1848 Mr. Starke went to the mines, where he followed merchandising and placer mining for six months, when he again returned to this county, working on a steam sawmill on the present site of Freestone. He then tried speculating in lumber and lost all the money he had made in the mines. After farming in Bodega for one year he purchased one hundred and sixty acres two and one-half miles from Petaluma, where he resided until his death. He married

on June 10, 1858, Miss Minna Hastler, born in Germany, January 23, 1822.

Henry Dahlmann was left an orphan and was reared on the farm by his uncle, D. Frederick Starke, where he grew to manhood, having had the advantages of the public schools of the Wilson district. After his uncle's death he took charge of the place and was engaged in horticulture and the poultry business until 1899, when he located in Petaluma, at that time owning Cedar Grove Park, twenty four acres, in Petaluma. He resided there for some years, when he sold it at a good profit. In the meantime he became foreman of the George P. McNear feed store, a position he has faithfully held ever since. There is probably no individual in Petaluma that has so large an acquaintance in Sonoma and Marin counties among the ranchers as he, and having a splendid memory, he as a fund of information.

The marriage of Henry Dahlmann and Miss Georgia Ray took place in Wilmington, Ill. Mrs. Dahlmann died June 25, 1903, leaving seven children: Henry Wadsworth; Alba Flora, in the employ of the Western Pacific Railroad Company of San Francisco; Georgia Wilhelmina, with Hinz & Landt, wholesale milliners of San Francisco; Eugene, Eunice, Gladys and Miriam.

Fraternally Mr. Dahlmann is a member of the Odd Fellows, and the Encampment, the Woodmen of the World and the Women of Woodcraft. He is truly a self made man, having made his own way and is now occupying a responsible position, which he is filling with credit and satisfaction.

JOHN DAMBROGI.

The little republic of Switzerland has given of its sturdy sons to aid in the development of this western hemisphere. Particularly has California been fortunate in having added to her citizenship a large number of these Swiss, who have brought with them to the west the industry, economy and persevering traits characteristic of their forefathers. Numbered among the Swiss-American residents of Sonoma county is John Dambrogi, a native of Switzerland, born in 1848, but ever since 1875 a resident of the United States and a citizen thoroughly loyal to every interest of his adopted country.

When Mr. Dambrogi landed on these shores a stranger in a strange land, he did not linger at the point of landing any longer than was necessary to make arrangements to proceed on his way to California, for here it was that his interests lay, owing to the fact that others of his countrymen had settled here in large numbers and were making a success of their undertakings. In his native country he had followed tilling the soil as a means of livelihood, and it was along this line that he sought and obtained work in his new home in the west. For a number of years it was necessary for him to work in the employ of others before assuming responsibilities of his own, this being necessary from the fact that he had no available means with which to purchase property, as well as from the fact that he was as yet unfamiliar with the methods of farming in this country. Both of these necessities were amply provided for as the years passed, for with the means which he accumulated he purchased land and began its cultivation with more vigor and assurance than would otherwise have been possible. It was in 1907 that he purchased the property which is now his home, and which



E. J. Adams

lies ten miles from Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 4. Here he is the proud owner of two hundred and thirty acres of fine land, where his energies are employed in the dairy business, stock-raising and in the raising of chickens. Thirty cows of good breed supply his dairy, besides which he has fifteen head of hogs and five young horses which he is raising for the market. While his dairy industry alone netted him a profit of \$700 during the year 1909, and is constantly on the increase, it is probably in his chicken industry that his greatest profit is made. In 1910 he had eighteen hundred chickens in his poultry yard, and it is his intention to increase his flock and make this part of his ranch enterprise his principal industry.

During the thirty-five years that Mr. Dambrogi has been a citizen of the United States he has returned to his native land only once, and that was to claim his bride in Miss Reginia Pronini. After their marriage in their native land they set sail for the United States, and here in California they have been content to remain and rear their children. Eight children have been born of their marriage, four sons and four daughters, as follows: Henry, Charles, John, Cecil, Mary, Delpini, Edith and Linda. The eldest daughter, Mary, has left the parental roof and is established in a home of her own as the wife of John Braga, by whom she has three children, William, Rosa and Neta. The other children in the family are still at home with their parents. In their childhood both Mr. Dambrogi and his wife were trained to a knowledge of the Roman Catholic faith, and it is in this faith also that they have reared their own children. Politically Mr. Dambrogi is a Republican, and fraternally is associated with one order, Lodge No. 149, Druids, at Petaluma.

ELMER FREEMAN ADAMS.

The ability to step out of the beaten paths and take advantage of opportunities toward which the multitude do not gravitate, has undoubtedly been the cause of the prosperity which has come to Mr. Adams, who is well known throughout Sonoma county as a manufacturer of commodities made from paper, such as egg case fillers, berry boxes, butter cartons, egg cartons, shoe boxes, paper dishes and chicken boxes. The chicken box manufactured by Mr. Adams is an improvement over the old-fashioned wooden box formerly used in the shipment of day-old chicks by express from the numerous hatcheries that form so large a part of the business activity in Petaluma and the surrounding country, an innovation which has been well received, in that it is filling a long-felt and needed improvement, and shippers and users generally are sincere in their praise of Mr. Adams' welcome invention.

A native of the middle west, E. F. Adams was born in Cook county, Ill., January 16, 1864, the son of Orville and Effie (Bliss) Adams, who had passed the greater part of their lives in that section of the Union. Although he was reared in a farming community Mr. Adams was not attracted to farming as a life calling, having an adaptation rather for business life, and in following this natural bent he not only made a success of his undertakings financially, but he has also been congenially employed, which is half of the battle of life. During young manhood he learned the paper-making trade in Illinois, serving

an apprenticeship in mills in Marseilles, and after following the business there for some time, accepted the position of superintendent of the egg-case filler and paper-box department of the Crescent Paper Company, in Marseilles, and remained there until 1904, when he became associated with the Howe & Davidson Company of the same place, and remained with the latter company until coming to the west. It was with the practical experience of several years that he came to California in 1906 and established the business of which he is today the proprietor. His entire capital at that time was only \$700, so his equipment at first was small and unpretentious, but the excellent trade in egg-case fillers and paper boxes which he soon built up, enabled him to extend and enlarge his equipment, until he now has a finely equipped plant, all of the best and most approved machinery having been installed. As he is a natural mechanic and an inventor of no mean ability, he is constantly on the alert to make improvements and the strip machine in use in his plant was the first and most important of these innovations. By its use he can make egg-fillers of any size, and the output has also been materially increased, ninety cases or ten thousand fillers being an average nine-hour day output since its invention and installation. Subsequently he installed an automatic filler machine which has a capacity of twenty-eight thousand eight hundred fillers in twenty-four hours. In the box manufacturing department he has the latest machines for the purpose. Taken all in all Mr. Adams has given the manufacturing interests of Petaluma a lively stimulus since he came to the town in 1906, and every year adds to his influence as citizen and upbuilder of the community. At the present time (1911) he gives employment to thirty people, and the annual pay-roll of the manufactory amounts to \$10,000. His trade is not limited to the county or state in which he resides, but extends to Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Alaska and Honolulu.

Mr. Adams' marriage was celebrated in Illinois in 1889 and united him with Miss Susie Tice, a native of that state. Four children have been born of their marriage, Claud, Wallace, Howard and Gladys. Being what is justly termed a self-made man Mr. Adams certainly deserves the prosperity which he now enjoys. In his political views he is thoroughly independent, preferring to vote for the man and the principle rather than for the party. Fraternally he holds membership in the Odd Fellows organization. He is an active member of the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce. While a resident of Marseilles, Ill., he was an active member of the Howe & Davidson Fire Company, of which he was captain.

FRANK BONDIETTI.

The fact of his long residence upon his ranch speaks more eloquently than can words of Mr. Bondiotti's satisfaction with the section of country which he has chosen for his home place, and indicates with equal force that his efforts are bringing satisfactory financial returns. A few miles from Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 5, may be seen the fine looking ranch which he leases, devoted to general farming, dairying and the raising of chickens, altogether forming one of the most thriving and flourishing ranch enterprises in this part of Sonoma county.

Like so many of Sonoma county's citizens, Mr. Bondietti is a native of Switzerland, born in Canton Ticino in 1855, the son of Peter and Mary (Zamaroni) Bondietti, both natives of Switzerland, the former born in 1823. The other children besides Frank comprised in the parental family were Anton, James and the only daughter, Lodovina. She became the wife of Peter Crespini. The eldest son, Anton, married Miss Mary Bianchi, by whom he has two children, Celia and Dante.

Frank Bondietti chose as his wife Miss Clementina Mazzolini, who was born in Switzerland in 1861, the daughter of Joshua Mazzolini and his wife, the latter before her marriage Miss Maria Franzi. Eight children, four sons and four daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mazzolini, as follows: Silvio, Mark, Angilo, Louis, Rosa, Jennie, Amelia and Clementina, Mrs. Bondietti. The eldest of the daughters, Rosa, is the wife of Vincienzo Pedrazzi and the mother of four children, Louis, Mario, Sylvia and Julia. Jennie is the wife of Dominico Vill, by whom she has seven children, three sons and four daughters, Armond, Henry, Robert, Anita, Mary, Olga and Antoinette. Amelia is the wife of John Spich and the mother of five children, Michael, Julia, Mary, Lena and Amelia.

It is now forty years since Mr. Bondietti landed a stranger on the shores of the United States and the same number of years has been passed in California, for he came here direct from the place of landing in the east. At first he worked as a ranch hand in the vicinity of Petaluma, and in so doing acquired the means with which to begin dairying on his own account. He now leases three hundred and eighty-two acres near Petaluma, of which twenty acres are under cultivation, while the remainder is devoted to pasturage for his live-stock, consisting of sixty cows, three horses and twenty hogs. The raising of chickens is also an important feature of the ranch enterprise, his flock consisting of eight hundred chickens at the present time. During the long period of eighteen years that Mr. Bondietti has made his home on this ranch, each year has noted an appreciable change in conditions, and each year has also brought an increase in the size of his income, all of which goes to prove that he is a conservative, plodding worker, satisfied to begin on a small scale and to rise by steady degrees until the object toward which he is working has been attained. During his residence in this community he has made many staunch friends, who admire his stability of character and persevering energy. In his political belief he is a Republican, and with his family he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

MILES BOHAN.

Nestling among the foothills of the coast range mountains and not far from the old historic place, Fort Ross, we find the ranch and family residence that is the property of Miles Bohan, who was born in county Longford, Ireland, the son of Daniel and Catherine (Connell) Bohan, who were farmers in that country and where Miles was reared and educated in the public schools. He followed farming in Longford until 1873, when he came to California. His first employment was in the San Francisco Sugar refinery, where he worked for eighteen months. He then came to Salt Point Township, Sonoma county, where he worked as a ranch hand until 1880, when he had saved enough money to purchase the first three hundred and twenty acres of his present ranch. Later on he bought

three hundred and twenty acres adjoining and he now has six hundred and forty acres on the stage road, about three miles north of Sea View. He has made improvements and is engaged in dairying and stock raising, his ranch being well watered by the south fork of the Gualala and numerous springs. It is well timbered and since 1880 Mr. Bohan has sold thousands of dollars worth of wood, apparently without diminishing the quantity.

At Sea View, Miles Bohan was united with Miss Lizzie Carey, also a native of Ireland, and of this union was born one child, a daughter, Lizzie Catherine. All are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Tomales. Mr. Bohan is a progressive and enterprising citizen and by his energy and public spirit has done much to build up his section of Sonoma county. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Timber Cove school district.

JUDGE CHARLES HARDY DILLON.

Two miles south of Boonville, Cooper county, Mo., Charles Hardy Dillon was born March 16, 1833. When but five years of age the scene of his experiences was changed with the removal of his parents to Sarcxie, Jasper county, Mo., where he was reared on a farm until he was a young man, in the meantime receiving his education in the rate schools. In bad weather he remained at home and studied under the direction of a teacher. He remained at home until 1852, the last year at home being spent in superintending the home farm. In the year mentioned he started as a teamster with a freight train of thirty-two wagons, from Kansas City to Santa Fe, N. Mex. Returning to Jasper county, Mo., he worked there until December of that year, when he removed to Carthage, Mo., remaining there all the winter working in a merchandise store, attending school during the evenings. In this place a party of men and women, thirty in number, decided to make the trip across the plains to California. The young man was ever ready to take every opportunity that might mean an advancement for him, so he joined this train and they started out on May 1, 1853, reaching Hangtown, Cal., September 19 of the same year. Here the young man purchased a miner's outfit and engaged in mining at Diamond Springs. After some time he went to Rough and Ready and then to Yuba river, where he worked on a flume. From this latter place he went to Jackson, Amador county, Cal., and prospected during the year 1854. In the spring he went to the vicinity of New Castle, near Auburn, then prospected at Bidwell's Bar on the Feather river. From this place he drove a six-mule team hauling lumber to build a flume at Bidwell's Bar. The next move this ambitious and prospering young man made was to take a donkey and provisions and journey up the Sacramento valley to Weaver-ville, Trinity county, where he mined for four years.

Mr. Dillon came to Sonoma county in 1859, and in company with others he invested in a ranch and engaged in farming and dairying for two years near Petaluma, at the end of which time he went to Sonoma City and opened a butcher business. In the meantime he had been engaged in teaching in various parts of the county and was then reputed to be the best teacher of music and dancing in that section. He conducted classes in San Francisco and other coast towns. For half a decade Mr. Dillon continued in the butcher business in Sonoma City, when he sold out and conducted a drug store for many years



H. P. Vogensen

with much success. Finding a larger field of activity in the commission business in San Francisco, he sold out his drug store interests and engaged in the commission business for eleven years. After selling out he was appointed to the position of deputy license collector in San Francisco, retaining the position four years.

In the year 1882 Mr. Dillon came to Petaluma and engaged in several enterprises and also taught music and dancing. He conducted the Paper Carnival in Petaluma in 1885, which was the first of its kind ever held on the coast. He also conducted a similar carnival in San Francisco during 1886 and 1887. In this city they cleared \$20,000 for the Episcopal Church of the Advent during the two years of the carnival. Going to Seattle in 1888 he put on the same carnival, and in Walla Walla the following year, meeting with success on each occasion. He engaged in business in Seattle until 1899, when he came to Santa Rosa and engaged in the retail boot and shoe business until 1901. Coming to Petaluma in 1901 he engaged in the poultry business on Mountain View avenue for a time, and was occupied with various activities until 1907, in which year he was elected city recorder for four years. So good had been the service rendered during this period that in 1911 he was elected to the position of police judge, being the first to serve in that capacity under the new city charter.

Mr. Dillon married Mattie J. Akers, daughter of Judge Stephen Akers, in Sonoma City, Cal., on October 22, 1862. One son was born to them; he died in 1903. He had married Miss Frances Thompson, a daughter of Jefferson Thompson, Sr., of Petaluma. Mr. Dillon is a member of the Masonic order, is past master of Temple Lodge No. 14 of Sonoma, and is now a member of Petaluma Lodge No. 180. He is past patron of the order of Eastern Star, and is also adviser of the past matrons and past patrons association of the Order of Eastern Star. A versatile man and a capable one, he has made his way in life by his own ability and perseverance, and has many friends.

H. P. VOGENSEN.

Few men in Petaluma have won their independence through more satisfactory or praiseworthy means than H. P. Vogensen, and few have been more thoroughly in touch with the growing fortunes of this progressive town. In a substantial sense he has had a hand in its upbuilding, for during the past thirteen years he has erected many of its finest buildings and incidentally has been the means of raising immeasurably the architectural standard of the town. Financial gain is the first and also the legitimate object of any undertaking, but it is doubtful if in any business is it so essential that men engaged therein should under all circumstances follow strict lines of integrity as in that of general contracting, wherein is not only involved a large amount of money, but the building erected must stand and give service for years and consequently should be done on honor. This is the first consideration in whatever Mr. Vogensen attempts and without question is the secret of his phenomenal success as a contractor and builder.

Mr. Vogensen was born in Haderslev, Denmark, August 2, 1865, and when a youth of seventeen years he put into execution a plan which had been

forming in his mind to come to the United States. Embarking from Denmark in April, 1883, after reaching New York he came by rail across the continent to San Francisco, and from there came to Petaluma, his residence here dating from May 26, 1883. This has been his home ever since, with the exception of two years spent in the Willamette valley, Ore. Among the buildings which stand as monuments to his skill and ability as a contractor and builder may be mentioned the telephone building, Schoeningh Brothers block, postoffice building, Canevascini livery stables, Danger's poultry farm buildings (over fifty in number and the largest buildings in the United States devoted to that purpose), Golden Eagle Flour Mill, Gossage building, Sweet building, Dr. Peoples' residence, Captain Mount's residence, the Swiss-American Bank building, and bank outfitting for the Wickersham building, many fine residences throughout the city not enumerated above and creamery buildings in various parts of the county, besides which he is now erecting the Catholic parochial residence at Olema, Marin county. This is only a partial list of Mr. Vogensen's accomplishments since coming to Petaluma, but the high class of work here shown proves conclusively that the utmost confidence is reposed in his ability, an honor which he appreciates and honestly merits. A further example of his architectural ability may be seen in his fine new residence on Fifth and H streets, with a mission cottage adjoining. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well kept up.

Mr. Vogensen's marriage in 1902 united him with one of his country women, Miss Christina Andresen, and three children, Amelia, Halvor and Gorm, have been born to them. In addition to his business as a contractor Mr. Vogensen is a director of the Swiss-American Bank, a member of the board of trustees of Petaluma, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is also connected with other commercial organizations in the town. Fraternally he is identified with all branches of the Odd Fellows order, and is past grand president of Dania Lodge. He was made a Mason in Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M. Taken all and all, Mr. Vogensen is a successful and enterprising man, devoted to family, friends and fellowmen, and is esteemed by all for his upright and worthy character.

GEORGE FETTERS.

Sonoma county is not only noted for its beauty of landscape, but also for its salubrious climate and its wonderful resources. These qualities make it an attraction to the tourist, as well as a health resort for the convalescent. To this latter class of people the hot springs are a constant attraction, and perhaps no hot springs in Sonoma county are more popular or better known than Feters' Hot Springs, of which Mr. and Mrs. George Feters are proprietors. Mr. Feters was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 24, 1879, the son of George H. and Maria (Strobel) Feters, both natives of Pittsburg, Pa., where the father was a well-known contractor, and in which city he died. The paternal grandfather of George Feters was Jacob Feters, of Pittsburg, who served in the Civil war. His maternal grandfather, Frederick Strobel, also served in the Civil war. Mr. Feters is the third oldest of a family of nine children, and was

brought up in Pittsburg, in which place he graduated from the Holy Ghost college. Immediately after his graduation he engaged in the hotel business, remaining in his native city until 1891. In that year he came to San Francisco, Cal., and engaged in the hotel business until the great fire of 1906 burned him out.

In 1907 Mr. and Mrs. Feters came to Sonoma county and in Sonoma valley they purchased the old Halstead ranch of one hundred acres, situated two and one-half miles from Sonoma. Here they intended to engage in ranching, but on account of the other mineral springs on adjoining ranches, Mr. Feters began to prospect for hot mineral water. He learned that an old Indian spring was located on the north end of his land, which spring the Indians in olden days had used medicinally and for baths. He sunk a well in this locality about one hundred feet from the original spring and fortunately struck flowing hot water. Three more wells were immediately sunk and later an electric pumping plant was erected, on the completion of which, Mr. Feters began making improvements. A hotel building was erected costing \$15,000, and an adjoining bath house which cost \$10,000, having in it a concrete swimming plunge, 60x100 feet. In this bath house there are twenty-four private bath tubs, also a number of private concrete plunges on the same order as the famous Carlsbad baths. Mr. Feters found it necessary to build a twenty-four room annex to the hotel, the structure costing \$10,000. On the place the proprietor has built a large residence for private use. The Feters' Hot Springs is one of the most modern and up-to-date baths in the state, situated on both lines of railroad at Agua Caliente, just forty-five minutes from San Francisco. The ranch is well improved with fruits of all kinds, including cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, apples and grapes.

Mr. Feters was married in San Jose, Cal., to Miss Esther Koenigsberg, who was born in Vienna, Austria, of German parents and came from there direct to San Francisco. Mrs. Feters is associated with her husband in the ownership and management of the property and deserves no small share of the credit for the success of the undertaking. Mr. Feters is a member of the California Hotel Men's Association. A man of resourcefulness and independence, the success that he has achieved comes as the result of wisdom and foresight, as well as hard work. The waters of the springs range in temperature from 108 to 118 degrees Fahrenheit and are very effective in disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys and have accomplished some remarkable cures where medicine has failed. The proprietors are planning to put in mud baths in the near future, thus making their enterprise more attractive.

JOHN H. DUERSON.

California was fortunate in having been settled by a remarkably enterprising, industrious and intelligent class of people. Prominent among the number that endured the hardships of pioneer life without a murmur and have now ceased from their earthly labors, was the late John H. Duerson, who passed away on his ranch in Sonoma county in 1896. Not the least meritorious of the legacies which he left behind him are the sons and daughters whom he trained to lives of usefulness, and the sons are now carrying on ranch enterprises of

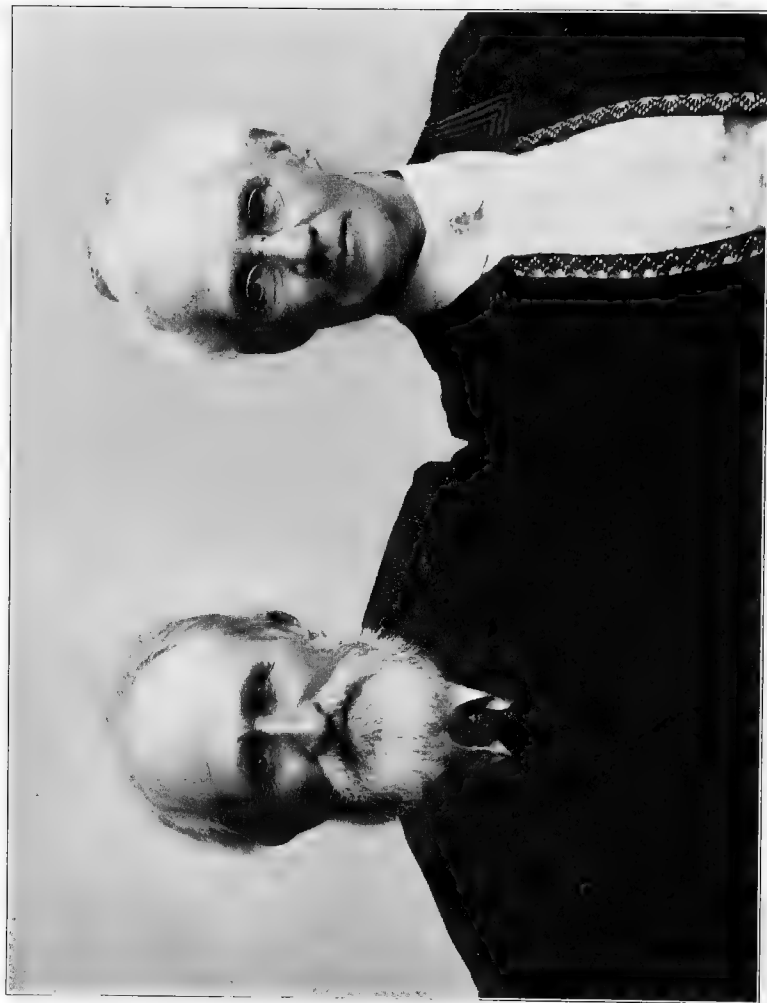
their own, having inherited in large measure their sire's business ability and thrift.

Of southern birth and parentage, John H. Duerson was born in Virginia in 1821, and considering the times in which he lived, as well as the new, unsettled country by which he was surrounded in his boyhood, it goes without saying that he grew up without experiencing any educational advantages worthy the name. He was early inured to hard labor on the home farm of his parents, and upon attaining mature years he undertook farming on his own account in the south, continuing there for a considerable period before he realized that his efforts might be made to give him better returns elsewhere. It was after a careful consideration of various localities that he finally decided to come to California and locate in 1858, and the same year found him in Sonoma county, located upon a ranch near Penn Grove. This was his home and the scene of his efforts from that time until his death, and in the meantime he had gained the love and respect of all those with whom he was brought in contact. Credit for all that he was able to accomplish he willingly shared with his noble wife, who before her marriage was Sarindia Sitton, and who was born in Missouri in 1836. Nine children blessed their marriage, six sons and three daughters, and all were given the best opportunities to fit them for their work in the world that it was in the power of their parents to bestow. Named in the order of their birth the sons were Joseph, George, William, John, Robert and Richard, while the daughters were Mary, Eliza and Lucy. William is married, but has no children, his wife having been Miss Jessie Horn before her marriage; Robert chose as his wife Miss Harriet Clary; and Richard married Hadie Horn. Mary became the wife of George Stocking, and Eliza is the wife of Thomas Elphick and the mother of five children, Roy, Lenn, Merrill, Blanche and Clytie.

The second son in the family, George Duerson, is the owner of a fine ranch in the vicinity of Penn Grove, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he conducts an unpretentious but nevertheless profitable dairy and poultry industry. Fifteen cows of good breed constitute his dairy, while in his poultry yard he has two hundred and seventy-five chickens and turkeys. In addition to caring for his ranch Mr. Duerson also follows his trade of carpenter. Politically he is a Republican and is variously identified with organizations which profit by his genial companionship and substantial help.

AUGUST GARLOFF

Among the people who knew him, August Garloff was held in the highest esteem for his many deeds of kindness and good qualities. He was born in Minnesota, where his father, John Garloff, was a farmer and later followed the same occupation near Sebastopol, Sonoma county, Cal. August Garloff received his education in the public schools of Minnesota, and during this time he also learned farming in all its details. On coming to Sonoma county he became superintendent for Harrison Mecham, on the old home ranch, continuing this until Mr. Mecham's death, and thereafter he operated the ranch until his de-



Amos A. Stagg
Mrs Harster A. Stagg.

cease at the Petaluma Hospital, May 11, 1911. He was married in San Francisco, September 3, 1907, to Miss Hattie Mecham, who was born on the old home place near Stony Point and is the daughter of the late Harrison Mecham. She received her education in the Petaluma high school.

Mr. Garloff was a natural genius and inventor. Being a good mechanic, he invented an oil burner for cook stoves and brooder houses, known as the Garloff burner, which has been demonstrated a success and is much appreciated. Mrs. Garloff is making her residence at the old homestead, where she is looking after her interests and enjoys the association of many friends.

AMOS A. STAGG.

Familiarity with conditions existing in former places of residence had prepared Mr. Stagg for an appreciative admiration of the opportunities afforded by Sonoma county when in 1885 he came to California and identified himself with the citizenship of this section. From the first he was pleased with the climate and the resources of the locality, where soon he came to be known as a thorough-going and progressive man. It was his privilege to witness much of the material development of the region and to the aid of this patriotic work he contributed time, energy and means. During the year 1899 the family purchased near Guerneville a tract of ten acres, costing \$750 and now known as Riverside resort. The land is well adapted to the fruit industry, but experience has proved that the resort business is even more profitable, hence buildings for that purpose have been erected at an expense of about \$9,000 and accommodations have been provided for about sixty tourists. It is the intention to increase the equipment and enlarge the present facilities, so that one hundred or more boarders can be entertained at the same time. In order that the guests may be provided with the purest of butter and freshest of eggs a dairy of six cows is kept on the farm and a poultry-yard of one hundred hens is given the most assiduous care, besides which all of the fruit raised on the place is used to enlarge the equipment of the cuisine. Resultant from the painstaking care and culinary skill is a large concourse of summer visitors, whose frequent returns form a silent testimonial to the attractions of the resort.

Riverside resort adjoins Guerneville and overlooks the Russian river, where there is good trout fishing, and row boats are kept for the guests. The place is thickly grown with redwood and laurel and presents a restful and beautiful sight. The management of the resort devolves on Mrs. Stagg, who gives it all her time, and credit for its success and popularity is due to her. The place has become well and favorably known and has a very liberal patronage, which does her much credit and incidentally she has aided materially in advancing the popularity of Guerneville and vicinity as a summer resort, each season bringing larger and larger crowds.

Born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 23, 1829, Amos A. Stagg was a son of Josiah and Maria (Baldwin) Stagg and, aside from a sister, Mary Jane, was the only member of the family. During boyhood he was a pupil in country schools in Ohio, but the broad fund of information that he acquired was the result of travel and observation rather than the study of text-books.

After leaving school he began to learn the trade of a carpenter and while he did not follow the occupation as a means of livelihood he found it of the greatest assistance in the farm building operations of later years. In that era the drift of emigration was toward the Mississippi valley and during the year 1855 he found himself a pioneer of Iowa, where he took up a tract of raw land and began the arduous task of improving a farm. For twenty years he remained a resident of that state and meanwhile he married and reared a family. The rigorous climate, however, proved a hardship even to his sturdy constitution and in 1875 he removed to Virginia in the hope of finding a more genial climate. While the climatic conditions were all that could be desired, other conditions were very unsatisfactory and he soon returned to Iowa, whence in 1885 he came to California. No further need had he to search for a desirable location. The climate suited him, the people he found to be progressive and the opportunities equal to those offered by any section, hence he had no reason to regret the decision that brought him hither.

The marriage of Mr. Stagg took place in Iowa November 30, 1859, and united him with Miss Hester Ann Spence, who was born in Kentucky June 5, 1840, being a daughter of William and Cynthia (Bryant) Spence. Besides herself the family comprised four, George, Thomas, Nancy and Mary. The first-named had a family of ten children, viz.: William, Oris, Perry, Wesley, John, Tréllis, Nora, May, Maria and Mary. Thomas married Louisa Albury and became the father of four children, Arthur, Rollin, Edgar and Maude (twins). Nancy, Mrs. Abraham Hill, had four children, William, Thomas, Walter and Blanche. Mary, Mrs. Daniel Brandt, of North Dakota, had a family of seven children, Walter, Clifton, Roscoe, Anna, Daisy, Maggie and Kittie. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stagg were as follows: Laura, born April 7, 1861; Edith, August 13, 1864; Herbert Alonzo, May 4, 1868; and Perla, November 28, 1873. The only son is married to Minnie Schaefer, but has no children. Laura, Mrs. Frank Spence, is the mother of four children, Harold, Bertha, Belle and Bessie. Edith is the wife of David Swygert and has one son, Ivan. Perla is married and has three children, Gilbert, Vernon and Gladys. From the time of attaining his majority Mr. Stagg has voted the Democratic ticket and upheld the principles of the party, but he takes no public part in politics, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to the management of his own interests, in which he has been so deservedly successful.

JOHN WILLIAM DOWD.

A visit to the farm occupied by John W. Dowd, at Lakeville, a few miles from Petaluma, Sonoma county, gives one a fair impression of the practical and successful methods of this popular dairyman, stock-raiser, vineyardist and general rancher. One reason for Mr. Dowd's splendid success and wide versatility is probably due to the fact that he has never considered any other occupation than farming, possibly for the reason that his ancestors for many generations back were devoted to agricultural pursuits. In common with the other children of the parental family he was early in life made familiar with the duties that fall to the lot of farmers' children, his parents being tillers of the soil, owning and cultivating a farm in Sonoma county.

Edward and Bridget (Farrell) Dowd, the parents of John W. Dowd, were natives of the Emerald Isle, born respectively March 11, 1829, and 1836, and both came to the United States prior to their marriage, which was celebrated in New York City in the year 1860. A large family of children blessed this marriage, four of the number being sons and three daughters, as follows: Frank E.; James, deceased; John William; Joseph, deceased; Mary Jennie, who resides with her brother John W.; Sarah, deceased; and Emma. The third son in order of birth, John W. Dowd, was born on the parental homestead in Sonoma county, March 18, 1871, and after attending the common schools in the vicinity of his home in the pursuit of an education, he turned his thought and energy in the direction of agriculture, and from that time forward has given the subject his entire thought. As has been stated, he is the owner and proprietor of a fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres within easy access of Petaluma, which is his market town. While grain raising and dairying may be said to be his chief industries, he also raises stock to some extent, having fifteen head of live-stock at the present time. The raising of grapes and fruit is also a source of pleasure and profit to the owner, eighteen acres of his ranch being devoted to the former and five acres to the latter. Taken as a whole, Mr. Dowd's ranch is one of the most productive, and at the same time one of the most up-to-date properties in this section of the county, and he is regarded as an authority on the various branches of agriculture represented upon his ranch. As yet Mr. Dowd has not formed domestic ties, but lives upon the ranch with his sister, Mary Jennie. Politically he is a believer in Democratic principles, and whenever the occasion offers he votes for the candidates of this party. Mr. Dowd's eldest brother, Frank E. Dowd, county assessor, married Mattie Latham, who was born in British Columbia, and who before her marriage was a school teacher by profession. Emma Dowd became the wife of Joseph Wall, and resides in San Francisco, and they are the parents of two children, Dorothy and Genevieve. Mr. Dowd has one of the well-improved ranches for which Sonoma county is noted. His residence is pleasantly located on the Lakeville road and is surrounded by orchard and numerous shade trees, and the drive is lined with eucalyptus, cedar, cypress and juniper trees, making an attractive entrance to his grounds.

BERTEL M. KARR.

Persistent, painstaking industry has characterized the activities of Mr. Karr ever since he became a resident of California a quarter of a century ago. Coming hither in 1886 from his native land of Germany, where he was born in 1869 and where he had learned the rudiments of farming under the careful oversight of a diligent father, he was qualified for the difficult task of earning a livelihood in a strange land, with whose language and customs he was unfamiliar. Agriculture in its various processes he found radically different here from his own country, yet the fundamental principles were the same and it was not long before he had grasped the details of the occupation as conducted along the coast of the Pacific. For seven years after his arrival from the old world he remained in

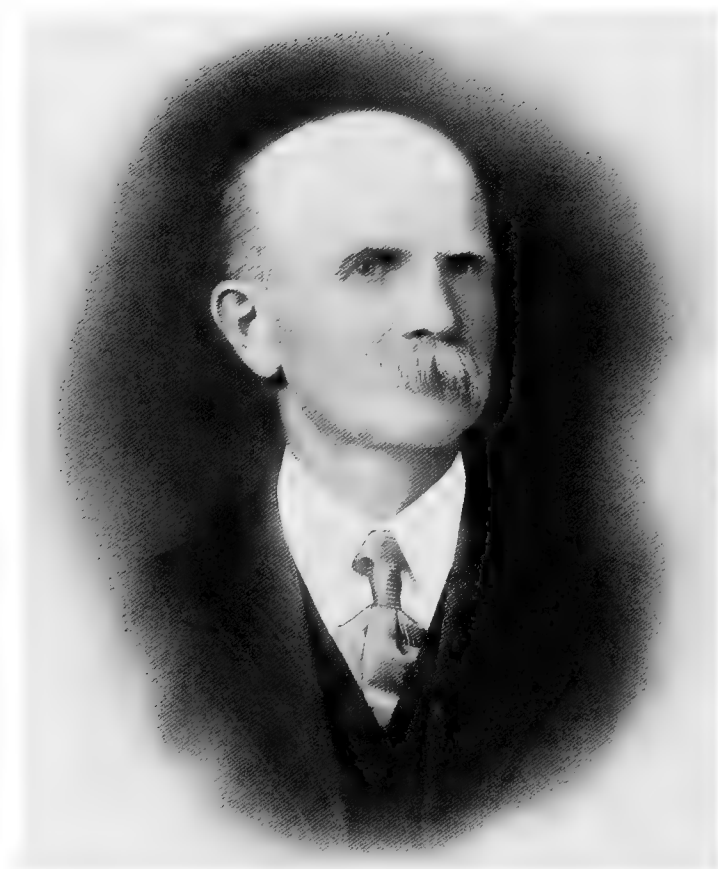
Marin county and worked in the employ of others, thence coming in 1893 to Sonoma county, where he has since made his home. For a time he was engaged as a butter-maker and acquired noticeable efficiency in the work, but of recent years he has concentrated his attention upon general ranching and at this writing leases and operates one hundred and seventy acres near Petaluma, lying along Rural Route No. 3. On the place he has considerable stock and also a poultry yard with two hundred chickens. As a rancher he exhibits energy combined with industry and intelligence fortified by sagacious discrimination.

The Karr family is of Danish extraction. The parents of B. M. were both natives of Denmark, they being Hans J. and Anna (Griesen) Karr, the former born in 1837 and the latter in 1838, but from early years they lived in Germany. At the old German homestead, where in their younger days they actively carried on farm pursuits, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary December 5, 1910, receiving at the time the congratulations of relatives and friends from far and near. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, namely: Jens, Peter H., Bertel M., Mary, Helen H., Anna M. and Christina. Peter is married and the father of two children, William and Edna. Mary married Peter Thuesen, a native of Denmark, and they have a family of three children. Helen, Mrs. Nels M. Jensen, of Petaluma, has one son and five daughters, viz.: William, Anna, Nellie, Ida, Wilmar and Gladys. Anna M., Mrs. Edward Koester, is the mother of three children, Edward, Edna and Mabel.

The marriage of B. M. Karr was solemnized at Petaluma in 1904 and united him with Miss Carrie M. Snyder, who was born in Iowa, but was brought to California by relatives in 1878, when she was only two years of age. Since then she has made her home in Sonoma county and received an excellent education in the local schools. Her parents were George and Ellen (Caraway) Snyder, the former born in Germany in 1840, and from young manhood a citizen of the United States. Mrs. Karr has only one brother, Charles M., also an only sister, Lila J., who married Scott Whitaker and is the mother of two sons, Ray E. and George M. Mrs. Karr shares with her husband the esteem of acquaintances and the good-will of neighbors, their friends numbering people of worth and the highest refinement. Politically Mr. Karr votes with the Republican party, but has taken little part in public affairs and never has sought the honors of office. In fraternal matters he holds membership with Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., and has maintained a warm interest not only in the local lodge work, but also in the activities of the canton.

ARNOLD F. GARZOLI.

In Arnold F. Garzoli we find a native son of California whose ability and versatility as a rancher reflect credit upon the section of country of which he is a native, as well as the country from which his forefathers have sprung for generations, namely Switzerland. During young manhood his father, William Garzoli, came to the new world, at the time when the finding of gold in California brought the attention of the world to this section of country. He was among the immigrants who rounded Cape Horn and landed in the harbor of San Fran-



C. C. Boyson.

cisco in the early '50s, when that metropolis was a small hamlet. From there he went to the mines. It is presumable that no special success followed his mining efforts, as the records make no mention of it, but it is known that he finally located in Marin county and followed agriculture throughout his active years. His marriage united him with Miss Rose Pepperini, who was born in Switzerland. Five children were comprised in the parental household, three sons and two daughters, William V., Arnold F., Belardo L., Elvezia R. and Corenia. Elvezia R. became the wife of Elvezio Bolla and they reside at Lakeville, Sonoma county, with their two children.

It was on the homestead ranch in Marin county that Arnold F. Garzoli first saw the light of day, July 25, 1880. With his brothers and sisters he was reared and educated in that locality, in the meantime becoming familiar with agriculture through performing his share of the ranch duties. Though still a young man he has undertaken responsibilities in the lease of a large tract of eight hundred acres on Rural Route No. 2 from Petaluma. Here he has a dairy of over one hundred fine milch cows, besides twenty head of young stock which will ultimately be added to his herd. Ten head of horses and fifty hogs also form a part of the livestock on the ranch. In the above enumeration only a part of Mr. Garzoli's undertakings have been mentioned, for his poultry industry is undoubtedly the largest under the control of one man within a large radius. Four thousand laying hens contribute to the immense success of this thriving enterprise.

Before her marriage Mrs. Garzoli was Miss Erminia B. Pellascio, who was born in Bodega, Sonoma county, in 1882, the daughter of Peter Pellascio, who was born in Switzerland in 1846. His wife was formerly Lucy Manetti, and was born in Switzerland also, in 1843. Eight children were born to this couple, five sons and three daughters, Oliver, Joseph, Charles, Atelio, Henry, Jennie, Lucy and Erminia. Mr. and Mrs. Garzoli have been blessed with two children, Jesta R. and Carrie L., and they and their children are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church at Petaluma. Politically Mr. Garzoli is a Republican, but has never sought or held public office. He is one of the reliable and substantial citizens of Petaluma, and exerts an influence for progress in both agricultural and social circles.

CONRAD C. BOYSON.

One of the industrious and thorough-going ranchers of Sonoma county is Conrad C. Boyson, whose well-appointed and productive ranch is pleasantly located a convenient distance from Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 4. Becoming a rancher from choice, he is here giving expression to his interest in and knowledge of fruit-raising, dairying, stock and poultry raising, in all of which branches of agriculture he is having remarkable success, and as rapidly as circumstances will permit he is enlarging each branch of the business under his control.

Germany has been unstinting in the supply of noble, industrious sons whom she has sent to all parts of the world, but it is safe to say that no country has appreciated them more than has the United States. Among those who have assisted in developing her latent possibilities and at the same time have made

comfortable homes for themselves and their families, is Conrad C. Boyson. He was born in North Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, in 1855, the son of Boy Boyson, also a native of the Fatherland, born in the year 1820. The latter was a carpenter by trade, and throughout his active years he followed this as a means of livelihood in his native land. He lived to attain a good old age, dying at the age of eighty years. In young manhood he married Miss Dartha Arfsten, who was born in Germany in 1826, and of this marriage three children were born, John W., Conrad C. and Carolina. John W., a resident of Petaluma, married Miss Lucy Mamson, and they are the parents of seven children. Carolina, who still resides in Germany, is the wife of Christ Koch and the mother of one child, Boyd D.

The year 1871 found Conrad C. Boyson among the immigrants who landed at the port of New York, he then being a youth of about sixteen years. From the eastern metropolis he came direct to the Pacific coast country, locating near Bloomfield, Sonoma county, Cal., which has been his home continuously ever since. In the years that have intervened he has made a number of trips back to the homeland, and while he never lost his old fondness for the land of his birth, he nevertheless returned to his adopted home after each visit with a feeling of contentment that Fate had dealt so kindly with him in directing his life course toward the new world. Before leaving his native land he had gathered a good insight into his father's trade of carpentering, but he has never made any use of it as a means of livelihood. Instead, he has given his entire time and thought to agriculture, at first on a ranch of three hundred acres which he purchased in the vicinity of Bloomfield, which he conducted as a dairy, and since 1893 he has owned and occupied his present ranch near Petaluma, renting the first-mentioned ranch to a tenant. Here he has six hundred acres of excellent land, admirably suited to the varied uses to which he has put it. Twelve acres are in bearing orchard, besides which he has thirty acres in young orchard, almost exclusively in apples, and in connection with the orchard he also maintains a drier or evaporator, in which the fruit is prepared for shipment. Besides the fruit from his own orchard he dries and ships from his plant such other fruits as he is able to purchase from ranchers throughout Petaluma township. It may be interesting to those unfamiliar with the fruit business to know that in the process of evaporation fruit loses in weight in the ratio of seven pounds to every eight. Mr. Boyson also has a dairy of sixty cows, keeping his herd about this size all the time by the addition of about ten head of young stock each year. He also has about twenty head of shire and Belgian breed of horses, besides about three thousand chickens of the White Leghorn breed. It is Mr. Boyson's purpose to enlarge both the chicken and dairy industries as rapidly as conditions will permit, which is equal to saying that he will accomplish what he undertakes.

In San Francisco in 1879 was celebrated a marriage ceremony that united the destinies of Conrad C. Boyson and Miss Ida R. Carstens, the latter also a native of Germany, born in 1857. Four children were born of this marriage, Clarence C., Dorothy B., Edna J. and Ilma R. Mrs. Boyson was one of a family of seven children born to her parents, Jens and Elke (Sorensen) Carstens, who were born in Germany in 1809 and 1820 respectively, the former being a veterinary surgeon by profession. Mr. Boyson has been a member of the

Grange at Two Rock for the past fifteen years, and for the same length of time he has also served as a trustee of the Walker school district. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows lodge at Bloomfield. In addition to his agricultural interests Mr. Boyson is a factor in financial matters in his community, being a stockholder and director in the California Savings Bank of Petaluma. The two big rocks from which the Two Rock country gets its name are located on the land of Mr. Boyson and E. P. Nisson.

BENJAMIN F. HOAR, JR.

In the enumeration of enterprises contributing to the development of Sonoma county it would be difficult to mention any that has lacked the sympathetic support of the honored pioneer, Benjamin F. Hoar, a citizen for many years actively associated with ranching interests and commercial activities, in which he still bears a leading part notwithstanding the fact that his busy life has passed into its twilight. A man of versatile ability, he has found varied avenues for his energies. During the pioneer era of our history he found employment in the mines. Later he sought a livelihood by the development of a ranch and the tilling of the soil. By trade a carpenter, he has been employed in this occupation at different periods of his life and he has further labored as a plumber and as a surveyor. It is worthy of note that he has been a skilled workman in every occupation engaging his attention and his success, though modest, is none the less commendable and gratifying.

The early days of Benjamin F. Hoar were passed in Maine, in a region whose picturesque lakes and dense pine forests are a delight to the eye in summer, but stern and storm-bound in the winter months. Born at Rangeley, Franklin county, April 14, 1838, he remembers well the hardships incident to earning a livelihood from the sterile soil or from the woods as yet untouched by the axe. The rigorous climate and lack of opportunities impelled him to seek a home elsewhere and as early as 1859 he came via the Isthmus of Panama to California, landing at San Francisco in October after a voyage lasting three months. His first employment was as a miner in the mines at Dutch Flat and he remained there from the time of his arrival in the state until 1863 without any interval of leisure. Upon leaving the mines in 1863 he came to Sonoma county and invested his savings in the purchase of eighty acres from John Peters. Leasing the property, he went to the mines in Nevada county, Cal., and continued there until 1869, when he returned to Sonoma county as a permanent resident, and now lives in Healdsburg.

The marriage of Mr. Hoar was solemnized in 1863 at Dutch Flat, Grass Valley, and united him with Miss Eugenia E. Chichester, who was born at Pleasant Hill, Iowa, December 2, 1848, being one of four children forming the family of Elias H. Chichester, a native of Holland, born in the year 1830. Five sons and four daughters comprised the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hoar, namely: Edward, Benjamin F., Jr., Charles A., Henry H., John A., Addie E., Mary L., Inza E. and Eugenia E. Charles A. married Emma Hamlin and is the father of a son and daughter, Vernon and Frances. Henry H., a resident of Woodland,

this state, married Gertrude Harman, and has a daughter, Zelma. Addie E., Mrs. James McDowell, of Healdsburg, has five children, Albert, Frank, Harry, Archie and Hazel. Mary L. married Joseph Stephens, a resident of the Sandwich Islands and a prominent worker in the church of the Seventh Day Adventists. They have three daughters, Anna, Mildred and Delphina Stephens. Eugenia is the wife of George Typher, of Healdsburg, and has one son, Buster Brown Typher.

Benjamin F. Hoar, Jr., was born in Grass Valley, Cal., September 21, 1868. When he was a child of one and a-half years his parents removed to Cotati, where he was reared, and was a pupil in the Copeland district school. After attaining mature years he farmed for three years on his father's place, after which he became an employe of the Cotati Rancho Company, and has been with this company almost continuously since, and at the present time he is assistant foreman. In 1910 he purchased three and eighty-five hundredths acres of land near Cotati, well equipped for the raising of chickens, and this he rents to a tenant.

Ever since Mr. Hoar acquired the right of franchise he has been a consistent supporter of Republican principles and has given allegiance to the men and measures representative of the party. Of a genial, sociable disposition, he has found identification with lodges a source of pleasure as well as an opportunity to aid in charitable work. The Knights of Pythias at Petaluma number him among their members, as does the Improved Order of Red Men in the same town. As vice-grand he has been officially connected with the Eagle Lodge, I. O. O. F., which has a membership of forty-eight and has accomplished much for the philanthropic and moral upbuilding of the community. He is an active worker with the Native Sons of the Golden West at Santa Rosa and is heartily in sympathy with the activities of this prominent organization. He is also identified with the order of Moose of Petaluma. In the early days his father brought down many a fine specimen of game, nor was he less successful when wielding the fishing line and thus it came about that he acquired a local reputation for skill in these popular sports.

ELIO M. GENAZZI.

This genial and popular citizen of Sonoma county has been a resident of California since 1885, which marks the length of time he has lived in the United States, coming to this country alone when he was a mere lad. His quick adaptability enabled him to readily master the language and customs of his adopted country, and has been the secret of his success as an agriculturist. Until he was fourteen years of age he lived in Switzerland, where he was born in 1871. When he had attained the age just mentioned he bade farewell to home and friends and came to the United States, proceeding at once to California, and locating in Sonoma county. Here he has realized his expectations fully, and he is thankful indeed that a kind Fate directed his thoughts to this land of opportunity.

Mr. Genazzi is the descendant of a long line of Swiss ancestors and is the eldest of a large family of children born to his parents, Giacinto and Marie (Campigli) Genazzi, natives and life-time residents of that country, where the father carried on a mercantile business. The four sons included in the



E. R. Charles

parental household were as follows: Elio M., Giacinto, Edward and Frederick, while the daughters were Linda, Mary, Jeanie, Aureglia, Guiditta and Daria. Aureglia became the wife of Basilio Gorzolia and has three children, Walter, Enio and Daria. Linda is the wife of Silva Magistochi, and the mother of two children, America and Perini. As the eldest child in the parental family Elio M. Genazzi early realized the necessity of relieving his parents by beginning to be self-supporting, and he bravely undertook the task by immigrating to the new world. While he still has the love for his home land which is natural and just, he loves his adopted home no less fervently, for here he has been enabled to accomplish what would have been impossible in the land of his birth. Not far from Petaluma he is located on a ranch of six hundred and seventy-six acres of land which he leases from Mr. Forsyth. Here he has a dairy of sixty milch cows, besides which he has about thirty head of young stock, and in the near future these will contribute to the dairy industry. Besides the stock mentioned he also has five head of horses and two hundred chickens of a good variety.

In all of his undertakings Mr. Genazzi has the cheerful co-operation of his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Clelia Garzoli, a native daughter of the state, born in Marin county in 1881. Two children, both daughters, have been born of this marriage, Elma and Linda. Mrs. Genazzi's father, Peter Garzoli, was born in Switzerland in 1846 and came to California in 1863, when about sixteen years of age. His marriage united him with Miss Celesta Quanchi, who like himself was a native of Switzerland, her birth occurring in the canton of Ticino in 1862. Eleven children were born of this marriage, four sons and seven daughters, as follows: Jeremiah, Henry, Marion, Charles, Clelia, Belinda, Lena, Olympia, Clara, Louisa and Emma. All of the children are native sons and daughters of California. In his political views Mr. Genazzi is independent, voting for the man whom he believes to be best fitted for the office, and in his religious views he is a Roman Catholic, this having been the faith of his ancestors for many generations.

ELBERT R. CHARLES.

One of the good old settlers of Sonoma county for whom no word is ever spoken but that of praise and to whom no worthy philanthropy has ever appealed in vain is Elbert R. Charles. His father, Hon. James Monroe Charles, born in Lancaster county, Pa., was a pioneer settler of Illinois, locating near Jacksonville, Morgan county, and later in Quincy, Adams county, in 1832, and there he followed farming. Still later he moved to Hancock county, where he was quarter-master of the local regiment and was appointed sheriff to succeed the former sheriff, who was a Mormon. He was at the court house at Carthage waiting for orders, when the volunteers performed their work of destruction of Joseph and Hiram Smith. Subsequently he was in Clark county, Mo., for a short time, then on account of his health he came to California, bringing his family with him across the plains with mule team. In the course of three months they were settled in Sacramento, where, with Mr. Law, he built the levee from I to R street, this being a big undertaking and costing \$50,000. From the time of his arrival in 1853, success seemed to follow him. The following two years

father, Thomas Trosper, the pioneer, is represented with a sketch on another page in this volume. The second youngest of a family of five children, F. D. Trosper was reared on the ranch in the vicinity of Cazadero, receiving his education in the public schools of that locality. Having been reared on his father's ranch and early learning the stock business, after he had reached his maturity he naturally turned to that occupation and at the age of eighteen leased a ranch near Cazadero for five years and gave his attention to stock raising and ranching.

Mr. Trosper was married at Cazadero to Miss Maruella Adams, a native of Ontario, Canada, and who came with her mother, Mrs. Zerviah Z. Adams, to Cazadero when she was eleven years old. After completing her education she taught music until her marriage. After their marriage the young couple located on the Adams place near Cazadero, where Mr. Trosper carried on dairying and farming for five years, after which time he located on his present place and, since 1898, has conducted a summer resort. The Trosper house is situated in the mountains on West Austin creek, two miles north of Cazadero, where he owns two hundred acres. For the pleasure of his guests who enjoy swimming he built a dam across the creek to deepen the water. This creek affords excellent trout fishing and the vicinity furnishes good hunting. The entire place is studded with redwood and pines and is considered a very fine resort. It is conducted the year round and Mr. and Mrs. Trosper are good entertainers and furnish their guests with music, books and both indoor and outdoor amusements, and not only do the grown people find great pleasure and enjoyment, but it is especially attractive to young people and children on account of the freedom and the many outdoor pleasures.

Besides his resort Mr. Trosper is extensively engaged in the raising of Hereford and Durham cattle and also Poland-China hogs and leases the old Hassett ranch of thirty-three hundred acres for the purpose. Mr. Trosper is a Democrat in politics and active in the councils of his party. He was elected justice of the peace of Ocean township in 1888 and has served continuously since that date. Judge Trosper is a man of fine physique and affable manner, making an ideal host. A staunch believer in education, he gives liberally of time, influence and means for the maintenance of the schools, besides which he is interested in other worthy movements. He is especially interested in the introduction into the vicinity of high-grade stock and by his own efforts in this direction gives an impetus to the stock industry. Judge Trosper has been one of the most active politicians of his party in Sonoma county and by his personality has won and maintained a host of friends.

JOHN GOELLER.

Among the men who have achieved success in the cement and construction business, mention should be made of John Goeller, who has made his reputation in Petaluma and the surrounding country for the excellent character of his workmanship.

John Goeller was born in Buchenbach Amt, Kuenzelsau, Wurtemberg, Germany, January 25, 1852, one of a family of five children, all reared and educated

on the farm of their parents, Henry and Chrintine (Grater) Goeller. At the age of twenty, in 1872, John Goeller, having a desire for a new field of labor and not taking the same interest in farming that his parents did, decided to follow the steps of his brother Harry, who had a few years previously left his native land to sail for the United States and had located in San Francisco, where he subsequently died. After spending a year in Michigan and becoming dissatisfied with the result of his labor, John Goeller came to Healdsburg, Sonoma county, finding employment in a brewery, where he remained for six years. He then went to Montana, where he was in the same line of work for four years. Returning to California at the end of that time he spent two years in Alameda county and in 1895 located in Petaluma, where for the past sixteen years he has so successfully and profitably carried on his present line of business.

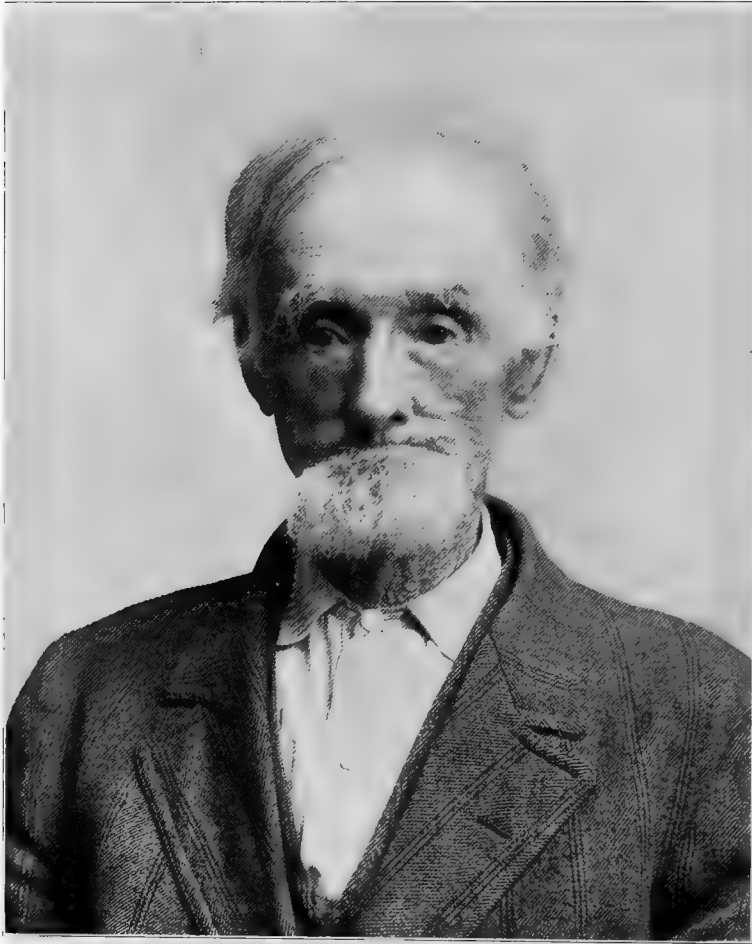
Shortly after coming to Petaluma in 1895 Mr. Goeller met Mrs. Louisa Schnitz, a native of Bavaria, who later became his wife. They are members of the German Evangelical Church, to whose charities they contribute liberally. Fraternally Mr. Goeller is a Druid and through this order has many friends who esteem him for his distinctive qualities of character and good citizenship. Politically he sympathizes with Republican principles.

JOSEPH B. REID.

The remarkable changes wrought in California for more than forty years past have been witnessed by Joseph B. Reid, who came to the state in 1857 and ten years later settled in Sonoma county, which has been his home ever since. The blood of a long line of southern ancestors flows in the veins of Mr. Reid, and he also was born in the locality which had sheltered and sustained his forefathers. A native of Alabama, he was born in Jackson county in November, 1835, the oldest of sixteen children born to his parents, William and Elizabeth (Shores) Reid, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Joseph B. Reid has distinct recollections of his boyhood, which was passed in the midst of fields of growing cotton and corn in Alabama until he was eighteen years of age, at which time removal was made to the northern part of Arkansas. Judging from the scarcity of schools and crudity of curriculum which exist in the rural districts of those states today, one wonders what possibility there was of obtaining an education there seventy-five years ago! Be that as it may, no one who knows Mr. Reid will doubt the fact that he made much of such opportunities as came his way, for he is a well-informed man, one with whom it is a pleasure to converse. The family remained in Arkansas for three years, and then, in 1857, set out for the far west by the overland route. In due time they reached their destination, Yolo county, where the father purchased land and continued farming throughout the remaining years of his life. There he passed away in 1891, his wife having preceded him several years, her death occurring in 1889.

For ten years after coming to California Mr. Reid continued a resident of Yolo county, he as well as his father purchasing land there. However, in 1867, he came to Sonoma county and was so well pleased with the prospects that he



JAMES McCHRISTIAN
(The only surviving "Bear Flagger.")

purchased land and has continued to make his home here ever since, over forty-three years. His original purchase consisted of ninety-three acres, for which he paid \$65 an acre. Wheat-raising was the chief industry of the ranchers at that time, and he continued grain-raising for a number of years after purchasing the property. From time to time he sold off portions of the original acreage, until now none of that land remains in his possession. However, with the proceeds he purchased adjoining land, and now has seventy-five acres one and a quarter miles from Santa Rosa, all in hay and grain.

In Sacramento, Cal., in 1864, Mr. Reid was united in marriage with Miss Louise Range, the ceremony being performed in the Golden Eagle Hotel. Although Mrs. Reid is a native of Tennessee, the greater part of her life has been passed in California, whither she came in 1862. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reid. The family are members of the Christian Church of Santa Rosa, and politically Mr. Reid is a Democrat. He has held a number of public offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, among them school trustee for a number of years, and assessor and collector on a number of occasions.

JAMES McCHRISTIAN.

The history of the pioneer and the conditions which he had to encounter in assisting to bring about the civilization which we of the present day enjoy as a free gift never loses its interest for the reader, whether he himself be a pioneer or a school-boy of the present day. Both may read between the lines and know that "the half was never told," of danger, hardship and heart loneliness, all endured bravely by the noble men and women for the sake of coming generations. One of these noble pioneers is brought to mind in mentioning the name of James McChristian, who is not only a pioneer himself, but is also the son of a pioneer, his father bringing the family to California in 1845, before the days of the gold excitement, and becoming residents of Sonoma county in June, 1846. There is no question in the minds of the present residents that Mr. McChristian has been a resident of this county longer than any other white man now living within its borders.

Mr. McChristian's earliest memories are of a home in New York state, where, in Rochester, he was born November 10, 1827, the son of Patrick and Orpha (Church) McChristian. The father was a native of Ireland, and the mother was born in Vermont, the descendant of New England ancestors and a granddaughter of Col. Benjamin Church, who gained his title through meritorious service in the French and Indian war. Patrick McChristian at the age of eighteen years had grown discontented with the prospects which he saw as his future if he remained in his native country, and taking his future in his hands he immigrated to the United States, and from Castle Garden, where the ocean vessel landed him, he made his way to Rochester, N. Y., where he found employment at the miller's trade. The year 1843 found him crossing the Mississippi river into Missouri, and for the following two years he made his home in Andrew county. His watchword seemed to be "ever westward," for each removal brought him nearer the setting sun, and the spring of 1845 found him starting out on the journey that was to bring him to the Pacific coast. At St. Joseph: he with his family joined a train consisting of one hundred wagons,

among those in the train being General Kearney, who accompanied them as far as South Pass. It was not until October 1, about six months after they left Missouri, that Mr. McChristian landed in California, the first winter in the state being passed in Younts, Napa county, where, after plowing the land with an implement of his own manufacture, he put in a crop of wheat, this without any doubt being the first ever planted in the state. He is also credited with bringing the first wagons in this part of the country.

On June 1, 1846, Patrick McChristian located in Sonoma, Sonoma county, where a few days later, June 10 or 11, the famous Bear flag was raised. The materials for the making of this historic flag were furnished by Mrs. Elliott and the wife of a man nick-named Dirty Mathews, the first-mentioned donating some white cloth and the latter a red petticoat. One of Mr. McChristian's fellow-companions across the plains, William Todd, painted it, while the sewing was done by three sailors, Jack Ranchford, an Englishman; Peter Storm, a Dane; and John Kelly, the latter being the only American. This flag waved in the breeze for a month and then was hauled down by Commander Montgomery of the American forces when he took possession of San Francisco in the name of the United States in 1846. This historic old flag is now the property of the Pioneer Society of San Francisco. In the year 1852 Patrick McChristian started for the east by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but never reached his destination, as he was taken ill and died at Aspinwall, the ocean being his grave. His wife lived to a good old age, passing away in Green valley in 1890. Of the children born to this worthy pioneer couple two are living, James and Sylvester.

James McChristian came to Sonoma county with his parents in 1846, and the following year he was among those chosen to serve on garrison duty in the little settlement. In the fall of that year, however, he left Sonoma and located in Freestone, Analy township, where since that time he has been continuously engaged in ranching. During the early days his efforts were along general lines of farming, growing such crops as were necessary for the household needs, but the change in conditions with the passing of years has made it possible for him to specialize, and for the past twenty-five years he has given his entire attention to the cultivation of the grape. In addition to the home place he also owns a seventeen-acre tract in the limits of Sebastopol.

The marriage of James McChristian in 1876 united him with Miss Rosa Romain, who was born in the French province of Alsace, now a part of Germany. When she was a child of one year she was brought to the United States by her parents, who settled in Indiana. Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McChristian, Delafine, George, Charles and Mamie, the last-mentioned the wife of Frank Middleton. In his political views Mr. McChristian is a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for Zachary Taylor. The two eighteen-pound guns that defended Sonoma from massacre by Spaniards were taken east aboard the Portsmouth and have been in the east ever since.

JOHN RULE.

Suggestive of the early days in the history of Sonoma county, is the record of the life and accomplishments of John Rule, who though long since passed from the scenes of his earthly labors, is remembered by his contemporaries who are still living as one of the foremost men of his time. A native of England, he was

born in Cornwall February 6, 1818, and continued in his native land until the year 1841, that year witnessing his immigration to the United States. One year was passed in Pennsylvania, after which he went to Missouri and for two years was engaged in various mining interests in the lead and copper mines of that state. In the meantime, on October 25, 1844, he had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Elizabeth Craddock, the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Cook) Craddock, their marriage being solemnized in Madison county.

With his family, in 1846 Mr. Rule removed to Grant county, Wis., where he continued his interest in mining, and still later transferred his interest to the lead mines of Galena, Ill., in which he made extensive investments. In the meantime the finding of gold in California had begun to attract people from all parts of the United States to the Pacific coast, and after withstanding its attractions for a considerable period Mr. Rule succumbed to the western fever, and the spring of 1852 found him wending his way across the plains. A tiresome journey of five months finally brought him to his destination. Volcano, Amador county, Cal., where he engaged in mining for a year, and the following year was passed in the same line of endeavor in Grass valley. A change of location as well as a change in occupation to some extent followed this last-mentioned experience, for after his removal to Brown's valley, in Yuba county, he combined hotel-keeping with mining. A still later experience took him to Virginia City, Nev., where for five years he carried on a varied and extensive business, carrying on mining, quartz-crushing and teaming. These allied undertakings were wisely entered into and Mr. Rule profited by the venture. Subsequently he removed with his family to San Francisco, continuing there until he purchased the ranch in Sonoma county which is still in possession of the family. Here he purchased four thousand acres of land, which was well timbered and it was conservatively estimated that it would supply a saw-mill for two decades. He therefore erected an extensive steam saw-mill with a capacity of forty thousand feet of lumber per day. With wise foresight he saw the benefit to be derived from the construction of a bridge across the Russian river and had secured a franchise from the state permitting him to undertake the enterprise, but before the plans were matured his hand was stilled by death. Business interests in Virginia City, Nev., necessitated his being there for a time, and it was while there that he passed away, April 15, 1870. His death was a sad loss, not only to his family, but to the entire community, which for a number of years had benefited by his superior and versatile knowledge and had also profited by the many enterprises inaugurated and carried forward to completion.

It was following the death of Mr. Rule that his family located on the Sonoma county ranch, in July, 1870. Mrs. Rule proved herself equal to the task which the management of so large a property involved, and in addition to doing her duty by a large family of children, rearing them to lives of usefulness, she also continued the large dairy and stock-raising business, and also the extensive wood business, all of which had been inaugurated by Mr. Rule. She continued to manage the extensive business planned by her husband until her children grew to mature years and were able to relieve her of the cares which she assumed and carried forward so nobly. She was a native of Missouri, her birth occurring in Madison county February 22, 1822. Nine children were born of the marriage

of Mr. and Mrs. Rule, of whom seven are deceased, as follows: Elizabeth Jane, who was born September 5, 1845, and died February 22, 1854; Thomas Johnson, born August 4, 1848, and died June 24, 1853; Thomas Craddock, who was born September 6, 1853, and died November 8, 1853; John Richard, born January 31, 1847, and died in September, 1908; Hannah Josephine, born June 8, 1851, and died in August, 1898; Edward James, born December 25, 1854, and died January 7, 1911; and William Johnson, born May 24, 1861, and died in April, 1910. Those still living are: Nannie Augustie, born March 27, 1858; and Charles Henry Stone, born October 24, 1863.

The son last mentioned, Charles H. S. Rule, is probably the largest dairyman in Sonoma county. His ranch of four thousand acres is located at Jenner, upon which he pastures three hundred cows of fine breed, besides one hundred and fifty head of young stock. Some idea of the tremendous business transacted on the ranch may be had from the statement that forty thousand pounds of butter were produced during a recent season of four months, and was sold in the market for \$10,000. The ranch is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Rule.

LORD WELLINGTON GREENWOOD.

The building interests of Petaluma are well represented by a great many able men, but none are more worthy or possess more tact and ability than L. W. Greenwood. He was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, England, January 15, 1867, the son of William Greenwood, a prominent plasterer and Sarah Sunderland. She was the daughter of Lord Wellington Sunderland, who fought under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo and was descended from the old Wellington family, while his wife was of the family of Fergus O'Connor, the fighters for the freedom of Ireland. In the parental family there were ten children, five of whom are living, L. W. Greenwood being the only one in the United States. His educational advantages were very limited and he is truly a self-made man. He was put to work at the age of seven in his father's casting shop, making himself useful and finding plenty to do, seemingly never idle a moment, and thus he learned the rudiments of the plasterer's trade. Being the oldest son of a plasterer it was not necessary for him to be bound apprentice, but applying himself steadily he learned the trade under his father and when twenty years of age became foreman, a position he filled with credit for different firms for seven years. He then began contract plastering, slate roofing, and tiling and in a few years had a large business extending all over England, his headquarters being at Nelson.

In August, 1903, Mr. Greenwood came to the United States, making the trip through Canada to Montana and on to the Pacific coast, but returned to Boston, Mass., where his wife joined him. He was employed as foreman in Boston until the fall of 1905, when he removed to Detroit and was foreman for the Concrete Steel and Tile Construction Company until August, 1906, when he located in Petaluma, Cal. Here he became foreman of the construction of the large concrete tanks at the Jacobi winery, lining them with glass and was engaged here for a period of nine months, when he started contract plastering.



Fireman Parker -
aged 90 years, July 5, 1911,

in which he has been exceptionally successful, and among some of the many buildings he has completed we find the following: Gossage building, Baptist Church, Prince building, Wickersham building, McNear building, Cotati school, Wilson school, Parochial residence at Olema, Odd Fellows Hall in Sonoma, Farrell and Stratton residences in Petaluma and about four hundred other residences. He also built his own residence at No. 406 Eighth street, where he has his business headquarters.

Mr. Greenwood was married, in Burnley, Lancashire, England, July 22, 1895, to Mrs. Emma (Bailey) Shackelton, who was also born in Lancashire, the daughter of James and Margaret (Holland) Bailey, the father being a large general contractor. Her first marriage was to James Shackelton, a capitalist and speculator. Three children were born of this marriage: James, manager of a cotton mill in Rio Janeiro; Margaret, the wife of Fred Nauert, Jr., of Los Angeles; and Annie, the wife of Park Van Bebber, of Petaluma. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood have one child, May. They are both Episcopalians in their religious belief and support that denomination. Mrs. Greenwood is a woman of rare ability, having mastered moulding and casting and does all the ornamental work that her husband uses in his business. They both have already gained hosts of friends, whom they delight to welcome to their home.

FREMAN PARKER.

In the town of Orange, Washington county, Vt., near Knox mountain and in view of Camel's Hump, Mr. Parker was born April 5, 1822, his parents being E. P. and Laura (Flanders) Parker. In 1827 he was taken by his parents to Washington, Orange county, where until seventeen years of age, he attended the common schools and diligently applied himself to his studies. He then went to Brownington Academy and afterward taught school for a year, following this by attending a theological school and pursuing his studies, with the exception of the winter terms, when he was engaged in teaching. At Norwich Military University he finished his school education, but continued teaching several years longer, and after retiring from that profession turned his attention to farming, lumbering and manufacturing starch from potatoes.

On October 14, 1847, Mr. Parker and Cynthia Adaline Roberts were united in marriage by Rev. Ely Ballou, of Montpelier, Vt. Mrs. Parker was also a native of Vermont, being born in Williamstown, June 20, 1821. Their first child, Pitman Wilder, was born October 1, 1848, and the following year Mr. Parker set out for the gold fields of California. After a rough passage on a steamship from New York to Chagres, an exciting trip across the Isthmus and a lingering delay in Panama, he obtained passage on the steamship Senator, which had just rounded the Horn, Charles Minturn being agent. Late in October of 1849 Mr. Parker landed in San Francisco, where he found his brother Wilder, who had come to this state a year previous and was at that time keeping a boarding house on Sacramento street. Being afflicted with Panama fever contracted in Panama by lodging in a room with eighteen invalids, Mr. Parker was unable to do much, and so remained in San Francisco until February,

1850. He then took another trip in the Senator to Sacramento, going to Marysville in a row boat and from there to Long's Bar on the Yuba river, where he engaged in mining until June with moderate success. At that time the placer diggings seemed to be exhausted and he returned to San Francisco just in time to see the big fire of 1850, which consumed most of the business part of the city. July, August and September were spent in prospecting on the river Tuolumne, but being dissatisfied with the regular returns of the mines, he again went back to San Francisco, and in December with two parties, Needham and Allen, settled on Joyo Rancho and followed farming and stock-raising for four years.

At the expiration of that time, in December, 1852, Mr. Parker returned to Vermont for his family, and in June of the following year arrived in California with his wife and son Pitman. During the summer, one of his partners, John Allen, was drowned in San Francisco Bay by the sinking of a boat that contained four persons; Allen, Knox and an Indian were drowned, and Wheeler was saved. In December, 1853, Mr. Parker purchased his present place and here his other children were born: Gelo Freeman, January 17, 1854; Alma R., February 14, 1856; Laura Ada, January 25, 1858 (died October 6, 1864), and George W., born July 4, 1860. There being no school in the vicinity, Mr. Parker educated his son Pitman mostly at home, having him get his lessons and recite them to him while he was attending to his milk, butter and cheese. He pursued the same plan through all the common branches of study, from the spelling book to geometry, and being an advocate of a practical education, he procured type and a printing-press and established a family newspaper in which all the members of the family took part. Mr. Parker is deeply interested in educational matters, having been a school trustee for many years. His son Pitman was county superintendent of schools in Alpine county, Nevada, and later was proprietor of the daily and weekly *Astorian* in Oregon. His son Gelo is also in Astoria, Ore., where he has served as county and city surveyor. His daughter Alma became the wife of Hon. James Hynes, now deceased, by whom she had one son, Wildrick Hynes. About two years after the death of Mr. Hynes she became the wife of David Walls, who is also deceased, his death occurring at Haystack Landing. He left one son, B. Wallis. His widow now resides in Petaluma. George W. Parker is a resident of Oregon. Twelve years after the death of Mrs. Parker, which occurred June 4, 1867, Mr. Parker was united in marriage, January 18, 1879, to Mrs. Eliza Jones, a native of Ryegate, Vt., but after one year they agreed to separate, and she has since died.

Mr. Parker is and has been for many years much interested in all true reforms that tend to save time and money and elevate the people to a position of independence and make them honest, just, intelligent and self-reliant. Literature, philosophy, stenography, phonetic printing and spelling reform have received his hearty support for many years. He was educated according to the partial salvation doctrine, but after much thought and consideration on the subject, he became a Universalist and later a Freethinker, now believing that the more superstitious and ignorant we are, the less we are fitted to take care of ourselves and help others, and on the other hand the more we know the better we are prepared to meet and manage all difficulties; facts about this world are important, but "One world at a time" is his motto.

Mr. Parker's ranch is located three miles south of Petaluma on Petaluma

creek, hunters from San Francisco making it their resort, and a Parker House Club of seven members come here twice a week during the hunting season. This rendezvous with its cheery, interesting host, now in his ninety-first year, is well known to the surrounding country, and many an absorbing hour is spent in listening to the man of much learning and of such strength of character that he is an inspiration to all with whom he comes in contact.

ACHILLE RICIOLI.

The dairy business has been one of the important factors entering into the material development of Sonoma county, with the poultry industry a close second, scarcely less enormous in volume and not less significant of success in the gratifying amount of its profits. To both of these occupations Mr. Ricioli devotes considerable time, and from both he is in receipt of large annual returns, representing a fair return for his investment of capital and labor. The ranch which for years he has occupied consists of five hundred and seventy acres, owned by the different members of his family, a large part of which is in pasture, a considerable area in meadow, and the balance in farm crops suited to the soil and climate. Five head of horses are kept on the ranch and used in the cultivation of the soil. One thousand chickens bring in their moneyed returns and seventy head of cows and young cattle are large elements in making the ranch profitable to its proprietor. The land lies six and one-half miles from Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 5 out from that city, which is not only the post-office for the family, but also the market for supplies and for the delivery of the farm products.

Born in canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1866, Achille Ricioli was one of four children, the others being Joseph, Charles and Olivia. The parents, John and Marie (Zanini) Ricioli, were natives of Switzerland, the former born in 1826 and the latter in 1828. As early as 1852 the father had visited the United States and had landed in San Francisco, from which place he went out into the state, earning a livelihood in mining and farming. On his return to the old country he had married and established a home, devoting his attention to the earning of a fair living for his family. His son Joseph married Irene Selacci and became the father of four children. The daughter, Olivia, Mrs. Victor Lafranchi, had a family of five sons and five daughters, namely: Guildo, Alfoneo, Fredileno, Adolph, Achille, Virginia, Retai, Amelia, Erma and Irene.

A common-school education secured in the schools of his native land prepared Achille Ricioli for the intelligent management of business affairs, while under the training of his parents he was prepared for earning a livelihood with thrift, economy and perseverance as helpful agents in the struggle toward success. At the age of sixteen years he started out to earn his own way, coming direct to America and landing at New York City, whence he traveled by train across the continent to San Francisco. On his arrival in Sonoma county he secured employment as a ranch hand and always he has followed farm pursuits, with dairying as a specialty. During the early period of his residence here he devoted some attention to hunting and always found great pleasure in the sport,

but since game has become less plentiful he has been less ardent in his efforts as a Nimrod. As soon as he became a citizen of the United States he began to vote the Republican ticket and always since then he has been stanch in allegiance to the principles of the party. Reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, he has been a consistent supporter of its missionary work and a loyal adherent to its doctrines.

Not a little of the success enjoyed by this Swiss-American citizen is due to the wise and earnest co-operation of his wife, who was formerly Mrs. Matilda Respini, born in Switzerland in 1861 and a resident of California since 1870. She was the only daughter of Joseph and Josephine Traversi, natives of Switzerland, and in very young womanhood she was married to Michael Respini, who was born in Switzerland in 1850 and immigrated to California in 1866, settling in California, where he met and married Miss Traversi. Three children blessed their union, but the later union with Mr. Ricioli was childless. The three Respini children are Camelo, Robert and Irene. The daughter married Amedeo Morelli and they and their two children, Camelo and Alvin, make their home at Petaluma.

WALTER JOSEPH ZWEIFEL.

Into whatever portion of the world the Swiss race migrates they take with them the qualities that form the heritage of their nation. Honor and industry comprise their creed; patient perseverance in the face of discouraging obstacles lays the foundation for ultimate success in any occupation to which they devote their earnest efforts. It is to industry and perseverance that Mr. Zweifel owes his present standing as a horticulturist and farmer in Sonoma county. When he came to this country from Switzerland (where he was born in 1849) he had no means to aid him in getting a financial start in the new world, nor did he possess a knowledge of the language or the customs of the people. Yet notwithstanding obstacles and impediments he has gained a commendable degree of success.

The farm which Mr. Zweifel purchased in 1881 and which he still owns comprises one hundred and sixty-five acres of valuable land lying on section 23. Of the tract forty acres have been planted to a vineyard from which he sold one hundred tons of grapes during the season of 1910. Twenty acres are in an orchard of apples, peaches and pears, that netted him \$900 in the same season. Forty acres are in meadow and pasture. The fine condition of the land is due to the owner's untiring exertions since he came here about thirty years ago. Painstaking in his industrious efforts, he has labored unceasingly to develop the property and its profitable cultivation represents the results of his forethought and wisdom. It has not been possible for him to participate in neighborhood activities, for he has felt that his time must be devoted to his farm, but he has studied political affairs and gives his allegiance to the Republican party. Ever since he became a citizen of California he has been loyal to its welfare and enthusiastic in its support, and especially has he been stanch in his advocacy of enterprises for the well-being of his home county.

The first marriage of Mr. Zweifel united him with Anna Hett, by which union he had three daughters, Pauline, Anna and Lena. Coming to California



Jos S Peoples

in 1880 and settling in Sonoma county. he here married in 1885 Miss Carrie Scheidecker, by whom he has three daughters, namely: Edith, Mrs. George Henry Silk; Lulu, who attended the Santa Rosa Business College prior to her marriage to C. W. Butcher, of Windsor; and Minnie, who also was a student in that institution before her marriage to Emil Small, of Windsor. It was in 1907 that Edith Bertha Zweifel became the wife of George Henry Silk and they have two children, Andrew George and Lillian Edith. In religious views Mr. Silk is a Methodist, while politically he favors Republican principles. Interested in various branches of agriculture, he owns a finely-improved farm of ninety-six acres in Sonoma county. During 1909 this place brought him \$680 in the hay crop, also four tons of prunes, \$900 from the vineyard of twenty-four acres and \$234 from the poultry, besides which he has a small income from his four milch cows. Born at Alexander Valley, Sonoma county, in 1870, Mr. Silk is a son of Henry John and Ann Silk, natives of Germany. By a former marriage Henry John Silk has one son, Thomas, now a resident of Forestville, Sonoma county, and married to Ida Jewett, by whom he has two children, Thomas and Margaret. The second marriage of Henry John Silk was solemnized in 1869 and the following year he brought his family from Germany to America, settling in California, where he became a prominent early resident of Alexander Valley. Both the Silk and the Zweifel families have many warm friends among the people of Sonoma county and their high standing is due to industrious application, loyalty to their adopted country and devotion to the welfare of their home county.

JOSEPH SAMUEL PEOPLES.

As a well-known and prosperous business man of Sonoma county and a fine representative of the native-born sons of California, Joseph S. Peoples, of Roblar, is deserving of mention in this volume. A man of enterprise, intelligence and keen foresight, he takes an active part in all matters relating to the welfare of town and county, and for many years he served as trustee of his school district. He was born at Stony Point, Sonoma county, March 24, 1866, the son of Andrew and Mary Elizabeth (Worth) Peoples, the former born in Londonderry, Ireland, in February, 1828, and the latter born in Bedford, Ind., December 25, 1839. Both came to the west single and were married in Stony Point in 1863. Here they set up their home and reared their family, the father owning and maintaining a ranch in this vicinity.

The earliest recollections of Joseph S. Peoples are of the home farm upon which he was born and of the public school at Stony Point which he attended in boyhood. As the formative period of his life was passed in a farming community he naturally imbibed a comprehensive knowledge of farming in general, and it was work of this character that first engaged his attention when, after leaving school, he felt it incumbent upon him to take up business activities. The work proved not only congenial, but remunerative as well, and he followed it continuously in the vicinity of the old home place for a number of years. It was in 1904 that he discontinued agriculture, and removing to Roblar, established the general merchandise store of which he is now the proprietor. While

in itself this is a small town, it is in the midst of a rich agricultural community, and is the supply station for a large territory. Stony Point is the nearest postoffice, mail for Roblar being distributed from that point by Rural Route delivery. Mr. Peoples' interests are not confined solely to the grocery and feed business, which constitute the largest part of his general merchandise stock, but in addition, is the owner of considerable valuable real estate. In 1900 he purchased twenty-five acres at \$50 an acre in the vicinity of Stony Point, adding to this in 1906 by the purchase of one hundred and forty acres for \$53 an acre, and in 1909 he further increased his holdings by the purchase of forty acres in the Orland irrigation district in Glenn county, for which he paid \$60 an acre. In 1911 he disposed of the one hundred and sixty-five acres of land which he owned near Stony Point. Among his holdings are also included two store buildings in Roblar, a warehouse and the residence which he occupies, besides which he also owns a general merchandise store at Hessel station, which he established in March, 1909, and which is managed by his oldest son, Curtis Vernett.

Mr. Peoples' marriage occurred in Stony Point April 15, 1888, uniting him with Julia Bell Corbett, who was born in San Jose April 20, 1870, the daughter of Robert Spencer and Sarah (Gregory) Corbett. Eight children have been born of this marriage, all of whom are still making their home with their parents. Named in order of their birth they are as follows: Curtis Vernett, Etta May, Myrtle Ruth, Gladys Lucile, Josephine Irene, Andrew Spencer, Thayer Worth and Anna Belle. Mr. Peoples has not been so deeply absorbed in his own private affairs as to slight his duties as a good citizen, but on the other hand is alert and active, especially in matters which have to do with furnishing good school privileges for the young, and he has served as trustee on the board of school directors of Dunham district for the past sixteen years. Politically he is a Republican on conviction and principle, and fraternally he belongs to Bloomfield Lodge No. 191, I. O. O. F., and to Petaluma Camp No. 515, W. O. W. He is also a member of the Sonoma County Automobile Association, and in 1910 was elected a director of the same for a term of one year.

CHARLES EDWIN PICKRELL.

The distinction of being a native son of California belongs to Mr. Pickrell, as well as the added honor of representing a pioneer family that has been identified with the agricultural development of the state ever since a period shortly subsequent to the discovery of gold. The memories of childhood are associated with Mendocino county, where he was born at Point Arena during the year 1868, and where the family sojourned for a period of considerable duration. Possessing a thoughtful temperament and a keen faculty of observation, he has noted with the deepest interest the slow but steady development of his section of the commonwealth, and has cherished a loyal affection for his native place. It is to the persistent efforts of such men as he that the region owes its advance in all that makes toward permanent prosperity. The welfare of Ocean township is particularly important to him, for it is his home neighborhood and the scene of his agricultural activities, but he does not limit his interest to the township, on the contrary maintaining a warm interest also in the development of

Sonoma county and in the remarkable growth of the state from the standpoint of wealth and population.

Descended from southern lineage, Charles Edwin Pickrell is a son of James Henry Pickrell, a native of Franklin county, Ky., born in 1823, and who crossed the plains with the ox-teams to California in 1851, residing here until his death at the age of sixty-five years. By his marriage to Rebecca Garton, who was born in Indiana in 1827, he became the father of the following children: John; James, who married Melvina Vann and had seven children, Frank, Homer, Elwood, Jessie, Cordelia, Irene and Evelyn; William, who married Kate Kramer and has two children, John and Samuel; Charles Edwin, of Sonoma county; George, who married Nellie Skinner and has four children; Sarah, Mrs. George Beebe, mother of George, Charles, Edward, Louis, Frederick, Frank, Bert, Jesse, Christine, Margaret, Grace and Estella; Mary and Lucinda. Mary is the wife of Elijah Beebe and the mother of five children, Elijah, James, Thomas, Lavina and Olive.

During early manhood Charles E. Pickrell formed the acquaintance of Miss Jennie Burke, who was born in New Jersey in 1867 and who in 1892 became his wife. Their union is blessed with three children, Cleveland, Armour and Essie. Mrs. Pickrell was one of a large family, the others being as follows: Holmes, Abraham, John, Edward, Charles, Alexander, Josephine, Althea and Mary, whose parents were A. J. and Rachel Burke, the former born in New Jersey in the year 1835. The family records show that John Burke married Jennie Johnson and Edward married Cordelia Pickrell, by whom he has a son, Edward, Jr. Charles has a wife and two daughters, Gladys and Ella. Josephine, Mrs. Jacob Preston, of New Jersey, has one daughter, Mary Emma. Althea, Mrs. Charles Anderson, has three children, Albert, Armour and Josephine. Mary is the wife of James Cordrey and lives in Los Angeles. Mrs. Pickrell received a common-school education and is a woman of culture and refinement, a devoted mother to her children and a wise counselor to her husband. They have a small farm near Guerneville and are prosperously engaged in the raising of alfalfa and prunes. Four horses are utilized in the cultivation of the soil, but other stock is seldom kept, the products of the meadow being sold and not fed on the land. Aside from his farm Mr. Pickrell is engaged in lumbering and teaming, being well posted and equipped for handling that industry, and is busily engaged in getting out lumber and wood on contract. While occupied in earning a livelihood for his family he does not neglect his duty as a citizen but has been loyally active in enterprises calculated to develop his native commonwealth. National problems have been studied carefully by him for many years, and as a result he has embraced the doctrines of the Socialists, believing in their creed may be found the germ of an ideal citizenship and a contented people.

WILLIAM JESSE HUNT.

Among the men who gave the strength of their best years toward the development of the resources of Sonoma county, few are more kindly remembered than William Jesse Hunt, who for nearly half a century gave the strength and vigor of his manhood toward developing the latent resources of the Pacific slope.

His birth occurred in Jefferson county, Mo., November 8, 1836, and his useful career came to an untimely end in Sebastopol, Cal., November 21, 1906.

Mr. Hunt was a young man filled with a worthy ambition to make his way in the world at all costs when he set out from Missouri behind an ox-team in 1860, crossing the plains and finally reaching his journey's end without disaster. As he had been attracted hither primarily on account of the mining possibilities in the state, his first thought on reaching his destination was to secure a claim where he could try his luck in the fascinating hunt for the golden treasure. The mines at Dutch Flat engaged his attention for about three years, at the end of which time he gave up mining altogether, and from that time forward until the close of his life he concentrated his efforts as a tiller of the soil. Sonoma county appealed to him as the most promising location for the prosecution of this calling, and in 1863 he came to the county, settling on the Hughes ranch directly south of Sebastopol, upon which he carried on general ranching for about six years. The result of this experience had been invaluable to him, not only enlarging his knowledge and experience along all lines of general agriculture, but adding to his exchequer as well, for at the end of this time, in 1869, he was enabled to purchase a property of his own. This consisted of twenty acres northwest of Sebastopol, for which he paid at the rate of \$20 an acre, and this same property, still in possession of the family, is now worth many times the original purchase price. Mr. Hunt was wise in the selection of the crop to which he devoted his land, wise in the selection of the kind and quality, Gravenstein apples and Lawton blackberries forming his specialties. In the cultivation of both these varieties of fruit he was the pioneer in this section of country, and indeed his bed of Lawton blackberries was the first of the kind planted in the county for commercial purposes. The old orchard which he planted so many years ago is still in bearing, and during the season of 1909 the Gravensteins on the place netted \$800 an acre. During the later years of his life Mr. Hunt added to his holdings by the purchase of an orchard of ten acres lying directly south of town. This, too, he set out to Gravenstein apples, having become satisfied beyond any doubt that this specie of apple was the finest and most merchantable fruit to which he could devote the land. It is generally conceded that the finest Gravenstein apples raised throughout this entire section of country are produced on the Hunt ranch, and as the able successor of her husband in the care and maintenance of the property Mrs. Hunt takes a commendable pride in this honor. At a recent apple exhibition in Sebastopol she took the gold medal and silver cup for the best growers exhibit of Gravenstein apples. She is an active member of Gravenstein Apple Show Association of Sebastopol.

Mr. Hunt's first marriage united him with Miss Lucy Jackson, a native of Missouri, who at her death left the following children: Richard P., Joseph H., William C. and Birdie J., the wife of E. E. Morford. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Hunt was united in marriage with Miss Ida S. Coltrin, a native of Bellevue, Neb., and the daughter of Hugh Coltrin, a native of New York state, who with his wife and children crossed the plains to California in 1863. Coming direct to Sonoma county, they settled in Sebastopol, and here the death of Mr. Coltrin occurred in 1895, at the age of eighty-six years. Of the three children born of the second marriage one is living, Grover C. Mr.



D H Rickman



Mrs D H Rickman

Hunt was a man whose integrity and honesty were never brought into question, and throughout the long period of his residence in Sonoma county he won and retained the highest esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Fraternally he was well known, having been one of the charter members of Lafayette Lodge, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol, and he was also a member of the Eastern Star, with which latter organization Mrs. Hunt is also identified. She is a woman of intelligence and great executive ability, as has been amply demonstrated by her capable management of affairs since the death of Mr. Hunt, and in Sebastopol, where she makes her home, she is held in the highest esteem.

DAVID H. RICKMAN.

In Nashville, Tenn., David H. Rickman was born August 7, 1817, and he was reared in the vicinity of his birth. Later he removed to Missouri, near the city of Lexington, where he remained for some years. In 1853 he crossed the plains to Sonoma county, Cal., and took up a claim on what he thought was government land, but which later turned out to be a part of the Spanish grant, for which he was compelled to pay \$5 per acre. He cleared and improved the land, and for many years followed general farming and horticulture. One of the pioneers of Healdsburg, Mr. Rickman may be said to be in a very real sense a builder up of this locality, having always given his support to the best interests of the community, his most notable work being done in connection with the establishment of public schools. He was school trustee for many years, and he and David Hopper were instrumental in organizing the Junction school district.

Mr. Rickman's first marriage united him with Mary Tucker, who died, leaving a family of six children as follows: James L., Elizabeth, Sallie, Nancy S., Martha E. and Eliza. His second marriage united him with Mrs. Mary E. Bledsoe, who was born near Maysville, Mason county, Ky., June 15, 1837; she was the widow of Henry R. Bledsoe, born in Lafayette county, Mo., January 24, 1835. They crossed the plains to California in 1857. To her marriage with Mr. Bledsoe there were born three sons, Isaac W. C., John H. and Robert R. Mrs. Rickman was the daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Taylor) Brown, whose family numbered the following children: Charles; William; Buddy John Thaddeus; James, who married and had one son, Kenneth; Benjamin; Mary E.; Amanda J., who married Tipton Cheatham and became the mother of three children, Robert, James and Jennie; Anna E., now Mrs. Ben F. Wood, who had a family of five children, as follows: Benjamin, James, Hardy, Josie and Carmine; Catherine and Emily, both deceased; Margaret, Mrs. John Cooper, deceased; Jennie, Mrs. James W. Hays, who has three children, Robert, May S. and Clifton H.; Mrs. Lillie Wood, who became the mother of three sons, Charles, Clifford and Ernest; and Laura, who had two children, one of whom is living.

Mr. and Mrs. Rickman had five children, namely: William D.; George Thomas, whose sketch also appears in this work; Margaret L.; Amanda J.; and Ida L. William D. married Georgia Hoff and has three children: Harold D., Louis H. and Viola M. Margaret L., who became Mrs. Pittman Price, has five children, Arnold, Leroy, Beatrice, Lottie and Zellah. Amanda J., Mrs. John

Ingalls, died in Santa Rosa and left one child, Ruth. Ida L. is the wife of George Shelford. Mrs. Rickman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and is an interested participant in all church activities. She is a very estimable woman, generous to a fault, delighting in the performance of acts of kindness of which the public in general know nothing. She is loved and esteemed by all who know her and may be said to be one of the best known women in the vicinity of Healdsburg.

GEORGE THOMAS RICKMAN.

Adjacent to the Hopkins grant, including a forest noted for its picturesque scenery and giant redwood trees, lies Rickman's Mill Creek resort, on the banks of Mill creek, four miles from Healdsburg. The ranch, which is the native place of Mr. Rickman and has been owned by him since December 3, 1906, comprises two hundred and forty-eight acres, which with the improvements cost him \$12,000. The estimated value of the place is now \$18,000. A vineyard of twenty acres produces luscious grapes in season, from which an average of forty tons of wine is manufactured. Ten acres in prunes and seven acres in peaches add to the value of the property. The balance of the ranch, with the exception of a meadow of twenty acres, is utilized for pasture purposes. Mill creek abounds in trout and excellent hunting is afforded in the mountains around the ranch, so that the place offers exceptional attractions to those fond of fishing and hunting. Children are entertained with swings and croquet, with hammocks under the great trees, with a piano and graphophone, and with occasional rides along the creek and through the valley. Several fine springs on the place furnish cool drinking water, and one of the springs upon analysis has been found to contain a small per cent of sulphur. In the cool dining-room, built around a large oak tree, the boarders enjoy home cooking, an abundance of the purest of cream and butter, with fruit, melons and vegetables that are raised on the ranch. Accommodations have been provided for forty guests, who are met at Healdsburg if notified in advance by letter or rural telephone. It is the constant aim of the proprietor and his wife to thoroughly satisfy their guests. That they have succeeded in their worthy ambition is proved by the fact of the frequent return of those who once have come within the sphere of their kindly hospitality.

Born in 1875 in the house where he now lives, George Thomas Rickman received a grammar-school education in the Junction district, and since leaving school he has engaged in farming, fruit-growing and the summer-resort business. For eight years he served as school trustee and that office is now filled by his wife, who in addition has acted as teacher of the school for a number of years. Mrs. Rickman was formerly Mary Etta Meek and was born in Lafayette, Mo., December 20, 1871, coming in early life to California and settling in Sonoma county, where June 20, 1895, she became the wife of Mr. Rickman. Their children are named as follows: Clyde W., born in 1896; Claire Henry, born October 25, 1898; Howard Leslie, December 5, 1901, and Wilda Mae, January 5, 1909. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and contribute generously to religious movements. Politically Mr. Rick-

man favors the principles of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men.

The Rickman family is of southern extraction and was founded in California by the father of our subject, David Henry Rickman, a native of Tennessee, whose biographical sketch appears on another page of this work.

WILLIAM MANION.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the death of Mr. Manion, but so thoroughly was his personality impressed upon the community in which so much of his active life was passed, that it would be impossible to write even a meagre history of the locality and make no mention of his name or his accomplishments. At the time of his death Sonoma county had benefited by his citizenship for the long period of thirty-five years.

A native of the south, William Manion was born in Kentucky in 1816, the son of Edmund and Elizabeth Manion, who were also natives of that same southern state. When their son was a small child the parents immigrated to Missouri, locating in Cooper county, but finally transferring their citizenship to Lafayette county, the same state, and there the father engaged in stock-raising. Life in Lafayette county made a vivid impression on the mind of Mr. Manion, for there were enacted many experiences that were indelibly impressed upon his young mind. The country schools of that locality he attended during the winter season, the summer months being occupied in duties on the farm. When he had grown to years of maturity he undertook an enterprise of his own, and was occupied with the duties of his farm when the call for men to serve in the war with Mexico induced him to lay down the peaceful implements of agriculture for those of warfare. The year 1847 witnessed his enlistment in a Missouri regiment of cavalry commanded by Colonel Doniphan, the regiment being assigned to duty in New Mexico and also on the plains, where the Indian uprisings were causing terror among the white settlers. Mr. Manion remained with the regiment until his discharge in 1848, after which he returned home and resumed his farming operations.

It was soon after his return from the war that Mr. Manion was married to his first wife, Miss Rebecca Hatton, the daughter of Joseph and Millie Hatton, also residents of Lafayette county. About two years after their marriage Mr. Manion and his wife undertook the long and toilsome overland journey that was to bring them to their new home on the Pacific coast. The journey was accomplished in safety, though not without enduring innumerable hardships, which finally caused the death of the young wife, her death occurring the same year, 1850.

Mining had been the chief attraction in bringing Mr. Manion to the Pacific coast, hoping thereby to become a partaker in the good fortune which the mines contained, but his experience and training had been in an entirely different line and he became impatient when success was not immediately forthcoming. However, he continued to follow mining more or less for two years, after which he gave it up entirely and instead took up farming in Sonoma county. His first experience was on a rented ranch in Los Guillicos valley, re-

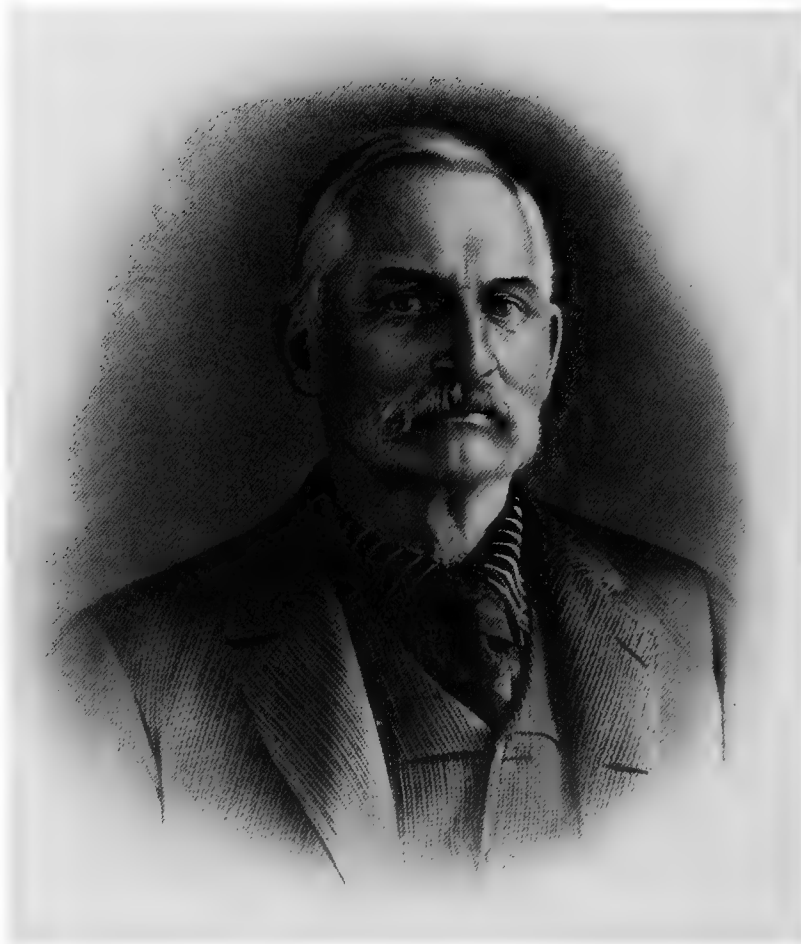
maining there for one year, then going to Bennett valley. There he was one of the few settlers who had as yet attempted to carry on agriculture on an extensive scale, and his movements were watched with interest by the less venturesome. Others seeing his success followed in his footsteps, and it is chiefly owing to his leadership that Bennett valley became the thriving agricultural center that it now is. For over twenty years he continued in that locality, when, in 1873, he removed to Santa Rosa valley, and located two miles south of the city, on two hundred and sixty acres of land which he purchased, at the same time retaining his ownership of four hundred acres in Bennett valley. Mr. Manion had been a resident of Santa Rosa valley about fifteen years when death removed him from the midst of those who in the meantime had learned to love and revere him. His death occurred October 11, 1887.

Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Manion was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Barnett, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Bryant) Barnett, natives of Kentucky. In company with a brother Miss Barnett started across the plains in 1851, but before they reached their journey's end the brother was stricken with a mortal sickness and she continued the journey in company with the rest of the party. Four children were born of the marriage of Mr. Manion and his wife, as follows: William H., of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this work; Sarah F., who became the wife of W. C. Wooley; Lily Belle; and Lulu. Mr. Manion was a staunch member of the Christian Church, giving liberal assistance to its charities, in fact he gave unstintingly of both time and means for any cause that would uplift his fellowmen, whether of a religious or secular nature. None knew him but to love him, and his friends were as numerous as his acquaintances.

THOMAS MEEK.

In the rich and fertile districts of California that are devoted to the raising of luscious fruits there has been established no more important branch of horticulture than that relating to the growing of grapes. Prominent among the men who are doing much to promote this special branch of horticulture is Thomas Meek, a well-known resident of Alexander valley, Sonoma county, a large land owner and the proprietor of an extensive winery.

A native son of the state in which his interests are centered, Thomas Meek was born in San Bernardino county in 1872, the son of a pioneer settler in the west, Nathan Meek. A native of Ohio, he was attracted to the far west some time before the finding of gold in California had drawn the attention of the world to this part of the country. As early as 1847 he crossed the plains with ox-teams, driving a band of cattle, as he did also on two later trips, in 1849 and 1852. During the early mining days he reaped a splendid income from a trading post which he maintained on the Feather river, continuing there as long as the enterprise warranted it, after which he located in San Bernardino county, and in the town of that name he established and ran a saw and flouring mill. He passed away in the locality which had benefited by his pioneer efforts, in 1874. The son Thomas was then only two years old, and when he was four years old



Henry B. Brewster

his mother came to Sonoma county and located at Windsor. In this place he was reared and educated, and early in life become proficient in the duties of ranch life, working for others until he felt competent to manage a property of his own. His advance as a rancher and property owner has been continuous and steady, and in the comparatively short time that he has been engaged in business he has gathered about him much valuable real-estate, now owning three of the finest ranches in the county, all in Alexander valley, besides which he rents two other places of over two hundred acres. The one on which he resides consists of one hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred acres are in vineyard, and altogether he has two hundred acres in grapes, all of which are manufactured into wine. The winery is one of the most complete and up-to-date establishments of the kind in this part of the county, being equipped with all the latest machinery and appliances, and the output of dry wines, which amounts to over two hundred thousand gallons annually, has no superior. The entire acreage of the five ranches farmed by Mr. Meek amounts to over four hundred acres, of which three hundred and fifty are in grapes, while the remainder is in hay, one hundred tons being the yearly average output. Twenty head of horses are required to carry on the work of Mr. Meek's large undertaking, which in point of productiveness and appearance has no superior in the county. It goes without saying that Mr. Meek is an enthusiastic booster for the locality in which he has achieved such wonderful success, and as he is still a young man, his success thus far is in all probability but a foretaste of what awaits him in the future.

Mr. Meek's marriage in 1898 united him with Miss Flora E. Young, who is a native of New York state. Although Mr. Meek is a busy man, he is still not unmindful of his duty as a citizen, and may always be depended upon to further any cause for the advancement of the community, county or state. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Eagles.

ALONZO BARTLETT BRANDT.

As the name might indicate, the Brandt family is of German origin. Henry Brandt, the father of the gentleman whose name appears above, was born in 1818, in Hamburg, Germany, while the birthplace of his wife, who before her marriage was Sophronia Aldridge, was Mattituck, L. I., N. Y. All of their seven children, three sons and four daughters, were born in the east. They were James, Alonzo, George, Sophronia, Eliza, Emma and Clara. The eldest of the children, James, married Nellie Canby, and two children, William and Inez, were born of this marriage.

Alonzo B. Brandt is a native of New York, born at Mattituck, L. I., July 30, 1841. By way of Cape Horn he came to California on the Reporter in 1859, landing at San Francisco. His identification with Sonoma county dates from the year 1901, since which time he has amply demonstrated his ability as a rancher. Near the village of Vineburg he owns a tract of thirty-one acres, five of which are in orchard, while the remainder is in hay. He also has a few head of live-stock, and in the raising of turkeys he realizes a good income, having at the present time a flock of fifty.

The marriage of Alonzo B. Brandt united him with Miss Mary E. Aitken, who was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to this country in infancy with her parents, James and Agnes (Alexander) Aitken, the vessel dropping anchor at Boston, Mass. In 1852 her parents came by way of Panama to San Francisco, and in that city she was reared and educated. Three children, two sons and a daughter, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, James A., Hariam B. and Norma B. The eldest of the sons, James A., chose as his wife Mildred Meyers, and they have two children, Chester and Bernice. Politically Mr. Brandt is a believer in Republican principles and never fails to support the candidates of this party whenever occasion offers. Although he is a Protestant, he has not identified himself with any of the church organizations, but he lives in accordance with the Golden Rule. In San Francisco he joined the fire department in 1861, serving in old Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 5 until the paid department was inaugurated, and thereafter he continued with the department for many years.

THOMAS MACLAY.

With logical and discriminating qualities of mind and far-reaching judgment Thomas Maclay has become one of the prominent men of Petaluma, lending himself heartily to the promotion of every movement calculated to advance the progress and welfare of the community. A native of Scotland, he was born in the city of Glasgow in March, 1859, the son of Scotch parents. Thomas Maclay was given the best advantages for an education that his parents could possibly bestow, which consisted of a good training in the common schools and university, as well as a thorough course in the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons at Glasgow, from which institution he graduated with honors and with the degree of M. R. C. V. S. After graduating, he was chosen as chief assistant to the principal and as demonstrator of anatomy, serving at the college in that capacity for about two years.

It was with a complete theoretical and practical knowledge of veterinary medicine and surgery that Mr. Maclay came to the United States in 1884, and in June, 1885, at the urgent request of the late Josiah H. White, Esq., of Lakeville, this county, and on the advice of Professor Law of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., he came to Petaluma and commenced the practice of his profession. During the few years in which he followed his profession he worked a transformation in the treatment and care of horses that had its effect all over the state. Recognizing the need of organizing the scattered forces of those interested in the profession he vigorously advocated and diligently labored for the organization of the California State Veterinary-Medical Association, and was an active participant in passing laws in the state for the protection of the profession as well as the protection of the horse and cattle industry. For three years he rendered efficient service as president of the association, and for a time served as veterinary inspector of Sonoma county.

Of later years, however, Mr. Maclay has not been so prominently identified with the profession, his attention of late being centered largely in the various banking and land companies with which his name is connected. Two

of the strongest financial institutions in Petaluma are under his immediate supervision as president, the Wickersham Banking Company and the Petaluma-Swiss-American Bank, the latter organized in May, 1910. It is housed in the finest and most modern banking building north of San Francisco, and thus far in its career has shown a stability and solidity of which the officers may well be proud. Besides the president, Thomas Maclay, the officers are Charles Filipini, vice-president; R. Righetti, cashier; W. R. Hall, assistant cashier; and F. A. Allenberg, accountant. Mr. Maclay is also president of the Novato Land Company and the Albion-Idaho Land Company. These various positions of responsibility and trust do not exhaust the ability of Mr. Maclay, for he is rendering equally good service to his fellow-citizens as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Petaluma and as Sonoma county's representative on the California development board. From his very earliest association with the town he showed an interest in her welfare, and at one time filled the office of city clerk for six years and was also city treasurer for a time. Still later he was secretary of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Association for about eight years and at the same time was secretary of the Sonoma and Marin Agricultural Society. For seven years he was captain of "C" Company, Fifth Regiment of Infantry, N. G. C., and at the present time is a member of the board of library trustees of Petaluma. The above enumeration gives abundant proof of Mr. Maclay's versatile ability, and also speaks in flattering terms of the high regard in which he is held among his fellow citizens.

Mr. Maclay's marriage, in 1891, united him with Miss Lizzie C. Wickersham, a daughter of Isaac G. Wickersham, a pioneer banker of Petaluma, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. Few names are better known in fraternal circles than is Mr. Maclay's, and here as in financial and business matters he is a leader among his associates. He is a Past Exalted Ruler of Petaluma Lodge No. 901, B. P. O. E., an office which sought the man and which he filled for three consecutive years. In Masonic circles he is also well known, being past and present commander of Mount Olivet Commandery No. 20, K. T., and is also a member of the Shrine, being identified with Islam Temple of San Francisco.

G. MORETTI.

Although born of Swiss parentage under the native skies familiar to his ancestors for many generations, the greater part of Mr. Moretti's life has been passed under the Stars and Stripes, for this has been his home ever since he was fifteen years of age. He was born in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1866, one of the five children born to his parents, Joseph and Agata (Bolla) Moretti, born in Switzerland in 1825 and 1840 respectively. In 1879 the father set out alone for the new world in the hope of finding here a better opportunity for supporting and rearing and educating his children. He was not disappointed in the venture, for in California, where so many of his countrymen had already located, he found quite a colony of his countrymen who welcomed him and gave him practical advice and help. By the time he had been here two years he had

laid by sufficient means to enable him to send for his wife and family, and the year 1881 found them taking passage for the United States. Besides the subject of this sketch, the family consisted of one son and three daughters, Peter, Margueretta, Catharina and Petronila.

On the homestead ranch in Sonoma county G. Moretti was given practical experience in the duties which make up the life of the agriculturist, and it was this knowledge and experience which enabled him to launch forth on his own account and make a success of his undertaking. In the vicinity of Petaluma he is recognized as a rancher who thoroughly understands the business which he has undertaken, and on the ranch of one hundred and sixty-six acres which he leases no portion of the land is allowed to remain idle. Here he maintains a dairy of twenty-six cows, a poultry industry supported by one thousand White Leghorn chickens, and the land not in use for these purposes is all in hay, the latter commodity yielding a good yearly income.

Mr. Moretti's marriage united him with Miss Albina Matei, and five children have blessed their marriage, three sons and two daughters, as follows: Renotto, Silvo, Leo, Linda and Stella. The children are being reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, the family attending the church of that denomination in Petaluma.

SAMUEL LARISON.

From the time of his arrival in Sonoma county in 1855 until his death in 1898, at the age of seventy-five years, Samuel Larison advanced with certain steps toward an assured position in the agricultural affairs of the county and state. To him belongs credit for planting the first grape vines in the Oak valley and he was also the first to venture in the manufacture of wine in this part of the county. Those less venturesome than he were not slow in profiting by his experience, and from the suggestion which he gave by his experiments, sprang the tremendous vineyard and wine-making industry which has made Sonoma county such a wealthy agricultural center.

Not unlike so many who came to California from states to the east, Mr. Larison was a native of Ohio, born in Cincinnati in 1824, the son of James W. Larison, who came from Pennsylvania and became a pioneer settler at old Fort Cincinnati. Mr. Larison was born and reared in an agricultural community and as soon as he was old enough he began his independent career by working as a farm hand, first in his native state, and later in Iowa and Indiana. It was while he was in the latter state that he made up his mind to come to California, crossing the plains in the year 1853 in a train consisting of fifty-three wagons. The finding of gold had been the attraction which brought him to the west and he consequently lost no time in making his way to the mines of Marysville, which was then attracting considerable attention on account of the rich prospects there. After an experience of two years as a miner in which he met with more or less success, he came to Sonoma county and located on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres near Cloverdale. Some idea of the unsettled condition of the country may be gathered from the statement that at the time he settled in the valley there were only ten acres of fenced land in the country round about,



A. Caldwell

but he lived to see the entire valley thickly settled by a happy, contented people. Not a little of the credit for the thrift and enterprise which sprang up in the valley was due to the impetus which the settlers received from his pioneer efforts as a vineyardist and wine-maker, and in following his example the united efforts of the many have made this one of the most thrifty grape-growing and wine-making centers in the state.

The marriage of Mr. Larison in 1848 occurred in Indiana and united him with Miss Elizabeth Folsom, who was born in Virginia. A large family of eight children were born to this noble pioneer couple, but of the number only two are now living, Mrs. M. J. Mowbray and Seymour Larison. Mr. Larison was a well-known figure in Masonic circles, having been a charter member of four lodges, and at the time of his death was a member of Santa Rosa Lodge, in which he had attained the Royal Arch degree.

ALEXANDER CADWELL.

Whatever of prosperity has come to Sonoma county in the past, and whatever of pre-eminence the future may bring to it, a large share of the credit for this consummation belongs to the pioneers, those brave men who came here in an early day and endured privations without complaint and overcame obstacles that seemed insurmountable. Among these persevering pioneers mention should be made of Alexander Cadwell, who toiled and labored faithfully and well in the years when settlers were few and discouragements numerous. The record of his life contains much for the encouragement and emulation of the young and furnishes another proof that California offers favorable openings for people of determination and perseverance.

A native of New York state, Alexander Cadwell was born October 28, 1825, the son of parents who were imbued with the pioneer spirit, for when their son was a child of six years they took their family and household effects in a "prairie schooner" to the middle west. At that time, 1831, Illinois was considered the frontier, and Indians and wild animals abounded in Lasalle county, where the Cadwells settled. There the family were living on a farm when the news of the finding of gold in California came as a wave of glad tidings over the whole country, and among those who responded to its message was Alexander Cadwell, then a young man twenty-four years old. Joining a party of immigrants, he set out to cross the plains with ox-teams, but when they reached Salt Lake City he and a friend left the party and made the remainder of the journey to California on horse-back. They finally reached their destination and at once made their way to the mines of Butte county, being interested there and in Placer county until the year 1856. The records do not state with what success Mr. Cadwell met in his mining ventures, but it is safe to presume that his luck was of the average kind and not the extraordinary, for it is known that during a part of this time, for two years, he carried on a tavern near Sacramento.

Mr. Cadwell's advent in Sonoma county dates from the year 1857, when he settled in Knight's valley and took charge of a fruit ranch and nursery. With the knowledge which he had gained in this position, he located in the Stony

Point section in the spring of 1859 and established a nursery which he maintained for many years. Here he purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which was so thickly covered with oak timber as to make it seem impossible of being made tillable. Mr. Cadwell was not dismayed with the outlook, however, but industriously set about clearing away and replacing it with fruit trees. From time to time he disposed of portions of the land, until today the ranch comprises fifty acres only, but every acre of it is under cultivation to the choicest varieties of fruit and returns a bountiful income. Apples form the principal crop, Gravenstein, Newtown pippin, Spitzenberg and Alexander varieties being the favorites, besides which cherry and pear trees yield abundantly of their luscious fruit. Thirty tons of dried apples is an average shipment from this ranch, while the shipment of fresh apples runs about four thousand boxes a season, the cherries averaging a yield of six tons, and pears seventeen tons. An up-to-date drier for the evaporation of fruit is one of the accessories that has contributed to the wonderful success of the Cadwell ranch. This large ranch enterprise represents the unremitting efforts of Mr. Cadwell for nearly fifty years, coming here in 1859, and here he passed away April 19, 1906.

In Illinois, in November, 1866, Mr. Cadwell was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Wiswall, a native of that state, and the daughter of Jason and Julia (Dimmick) Wiswall, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Connecticut. They made their home in Illinois until 1880, when they came to California and located in Redlands, San Bernardino county. There the father died in 1886, and the mother passed away at the home of her daughter in 1894. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiswall, six daughters and one son, all living with one exception. Two children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell, Howard and Josephine. The son married Miss Farbach, of San Francisco, by whom he has two daughters, Gladys and Alma. Josephine became the wife of Walter Towne, of Petaluma, and they have two children, Lorene and Helen. Mr. Cadwell's knowledge of fruit-raising made him a recognized authority on this subject throughout his locality and as such he was a valued member of the Petaluma Grange, of which he was also one of the founders. He was also a member and active worker in the Congregational Church. Since the death of Mr. Cadwell his widow has carried on the ranch, and in its management is maintaining the same high standard of excellence for which it was noted during the life of Mr. Cadwell.

FILLIP BETTINELLI.

In the vicinity of Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 3, Mr. Bettinelli is giving expression to his ability as an agriculturist on seven hundred acres of land which he leases from the owner, Mrs. Anna W. White. As the name might suggest, Mr. Bettinelli is of Swiss origin, and he was born in the canton of Ticino in the year 1863, the son of Lawrence and Giovannina (Casarotti) Bettinelli, who were born in Switzerland in 1840 and 1842 respectively. Five children were born to these parents, three sons and two daughters, Joseph, Fillip, Anton, Mary and Angelina. The eldest of the sons, Joseph, married Maggie Molendik, and they have one child, Mary. The two daughters, Mary and Angelina, are also married and established in homes of their own.

Fillip Bettinelli endeavored to be content with the future prospects in his native country, for it was not until he was twenty-one years old that he made up his mind to come to the United States. Coming directly to California, he located first in Marin county, where he sought and obtained work as a ranch hand, and while working in the employ of others he was gaining valuable experience which he intended to put to use in his own interests as soon as circumstances made it possible. Some years later he leased land and began dairying, following this in Marin and Sonoma counties. In 1908 he leased the property upon which he now resides. In undertaking the dairy business he was practically assured of success from the beginning, for no nationality understands that business as thoroughly and follows it with such success as do the natives of Switzerland. Here Mr. Bettinelli has a herd of one hundred cows of good breed, besides which he has seven head of horses and he also raises hogs. He ships his cream to the Gilt Edge creamery in San Francisco.

In his wife Mr. Bettinelli chose one of his country women in Miss Marguerite Pedrelli, who was born in the canton of Ticino in 1870, the daughter of Dominic Pedrelli, who died in Switzerland. Three children have been born to Mr. Bettinelli and his wife, two sons and one daughter, Silvio, Dora and Egidio. The children are being reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, in which their parents before them were reared from childhood, being members of St. Vincents' Church in Petaluma. Politically Mr. Bettinelli is a Republican.

THOMAS WILLIAM HOWELL.

The remarkable changes wrought in California for more than thirty-five years past have been witnessed by Thomas W. Howell, who since his arrival on the western coast in 1874 has spent the greater part of the intervening time in Sonoma county. The descendant of southern ancestry, he was born in Lafayette county, Mo., in 1862, the son of parents who were also natives of that state. The father is still living, but the mother passed away when her son was a small child; after her death he became an inmate of the home of his maternal grandparents, by whom he was reared until able to become self-supporting.

When he was twelve years old Mr. Howell's grandparents immigrated to California, settlement being made on the Sacramento river in Colusa county, and this continued to be their home for about eight years. In the meantime Mr. Howell had grown to young manhood, and having had considerable experience as a farm hand he ventured out on his own behalf. For about two years he was not definitely located, working on ranches in various parts of the state until 1884, when he came to Sonoma county. It was some time after locating here, in 1906, that he selected and purchased the ranch on which he has since lived, on Rural Route No. 5 from Santa Rosa. This is an exceptionally choice piece of land, comprising twenty-three acres, besides which he has seventy-five acres of leased land. The greater part of the last-mentioned land is in hay, of which his crop for the season of 1909 amounted to one hundred and fifteen tons. Sixteen acres of his own land is in hops, this crop yielding bounti-

fully also, his returns for the season just mentioned being \$1,000. Six acres of prunes upon the leased land brought \$600, a very satisfactory return, indeed all of his crops of that season more than met his expectation, and his prospects for the present year are even brighter. He also raises sufficient horses for his own needs.

In 1885 Mr. Howell was united in marriage with Miss Anna Burns, a native of the county in which she still lives, and five children have been born of this marriage. The eldest, May Elizabeth, became the wife of Garrett Nelligan, and with her husband and one child is living in Suisun City. Pearl H. is unmarried and engaged in the millinery business in Santa Rosa. The other children, Myrtle L., Ralph I. and Raymond M., are all at home. Mrs. Howell's parents were natives of Ireland, and both are now deceased.

Politically Mr. Howell is a Democrat, and fraternally is identified with a number of orders, among them the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Columbus and a branch of the Woodcraft. In the best sense of that much abused term Mr. Howell is a self-made man, circumstances depriving him of the natural parental protection, although his grandparents did all in their power to supply this lack. He has always been interested in the welfare of children, especially in providing them with good school facilities, as his work in behalf of education will testify. He has one sister, Mrs. Dexter Tuttle, living in Santa Rosa.

J. W. HORN.

Petaluma is proud to claim Mr. Horn as one of her citizens, and on the other hand Mr. Horn is thankful that kind Fate led him to take up his residence here. Probably few of the citizens in the country round about have been favored with opportunity for travel as has Mr. Horn, but from each trip, whether from abroad or from distant points in our own country, he returns gladly, satisfied that here he finds the greatest incentives for the best that life can give.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Lorain county, June 17, 1865, the son of parents who were in a position to give him every opportunity for obtaining a good education. Unlike many thus fortunately situated, he made the best use of his opportunities, a characteristic which has been noticeable in whatever he has undertaken in his after life and is unquestionably the keynote of the successful career which he has enjoyed. After attending the public schools near his home and graduating from the high school he took a two-year course in Oberlin College. A desire to employ his talents in business led him to discontinue his studies at this time, and he then went to Des Moines, Iowa, and accepted a position as railroad engineer for a company having a road under construction, remaining in this capacity for two years. Then, in 1884, he continued west as far as Utah, during the two years he was there being engaged in the library business, establishing and supplying public libraries with books, besides which he bought and sold real estate to some extent.

From Utah Mr. Horn came to the far west in 1886 for the first time, going direct to San Francisco, but after a short stay he returned to Iowa. He was in the middle west at the time the World's Fair was being held in Chicago in



P. Lorenzini

1893, and he visited that metropolis during this time in the interests of the publishing house with which he was associated. Returning to Iowa once more, he continued in business there for about two years longer, when, in 1895, he came to California for the second time, this time with the idea of making it his permanent home. Coming direct to Sonoma county, he located in Petaluma on a small ranch of three acres which he stocked with a fine breed of poultry. Subsequently, however, he sold his ranch and stock and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and the office which he then established, in 1895, at No. 170 Main street, is still his headquarters, and here have been transacted many of the important real-estate sales and transfers in the town and surrounding country during the past fifteen years. Mr. Horn is a great traveler, and during the past seven years alone has made ten trips to the east.

The first marriage of Mr. Horn occurred in 1892 in San Francisco and united him with Miss Flora M. Platt, a native of New York, who at her death in 1908 left one son, Hubert J., and a daughter, Azalene, who died a year later. Mr. Horn's second marriage was celebrated June 22, 1910, uniting him with Miss Louise M. White, a native of Detroit, Mich. Their wedding journey consisted of a three-months' tour of Europe. Mr. Horn is counted one of the most enterprising and progressive business men of Petaluma, and for three years he filled the office of secretary of the Board of Trade.

D. LORENZINI.

No small share of the enterprise which is contributing to the maintenance of the prestige of Sonoma county as a grape-growing and wine-making center is vested in the Franceschini & Lorenzini Company, proprietors of the Oliveto Wine Company, of Healdsburg. Under the brand of this well-known firm the finest quality of wines, both red and white, are shipped to all parts of the country, as also are the brandies from their distillery, all of their goods receiving the highest market prices. Some idea of the size of their plant may be gathered from the statement that over two thousand tons of grapes are crushed in the winery annually, the output of their own vineyard as well as grapes purchased from vineyardists in the surrounding country, while ten thousand gallons of brandy are manufactured in their distillery.

D. Lorenzini is a native of Italy, born in that country in 1858, during the time of the war between his native country and Austria. Although born in Italy, his earliest recollections are of a home in Switzerland, whither his parents had removed soon after his birth, owing to the unsettled conditions in Italy. Upon reaching an age when it was desirable and necessary to think of his future course in life he was naturally attracted to the chief industry of the locality in which he had been reared, wine and brandy making, and this he undertook to learn in all of its details. A natural adaptation for the calling enabled him to master it in a remarkably short time, and he had become quite expert at his trade before coming to the United States in 1883. In the same year he came direct to California, where, in the Napa valley, Napa county, he engaged in wine-making for the following two years. His identification with Healdsburg dates from the year 1887, at which time he accepted a position as superintendent

of a winery, a position which he filled creditably and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors for two years. A desire to become proprietor of a plant of his own led him to resign from his position as superintendent, and with John Gardini he established a winery under the name of Lorenzini & Gardini. For some time a very satisfactory business was carried on under this name, but the partnership was finally dissolved, and since then, 1895, business has been conducted under its present name, Franceschini & Lorenzini Company. The brand of goods turned out by the Oliveto Wine Company, as their plant is known, has no superior in the county, and as a consequence are in great demand and bring the highest prices. In connection with the winery a vineyard of fifty acres is maintained, this, as well as grapes from neighboring vineyards, supplying the two thousand tons of grapes which are crushed in the winery annually. Both men display unusual adaptation and liking for the business, which is bound to assume even greater proportions as the reputation of California wines is enhanced.

In 1882 Mr. Lorenzini was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jilradi, who accompanied her husband to this country in 1883, the year following their marriage. Three children have been born of this marriage, Ida, Alvesta and Edwin. Politically Mr. Lorenzini has allied his sympathies with the Republican party. He was made a Mason in Sotoyome Lodge No. 123, F. & A. M., of Healdsburg, and he is also a member of the Druids.

ORTON HUBBELL.

It so happens that the historian of Sonoma county is privileged to portray the life-history of this well-known citizen of Petaluma, but so widespread have been his influence and accomplishments elsewhere, both in other portions of this state and in other states of the Union, that each locality that has benefited by his citizenship might give to the world a history of his life in that particular place which to the unsuspecting reader might seem sufficient for an average man to accomplish in a life time. From a number of the sources mentioned the following account of the life of Mr. Hubbell has been compiled. He was born in Delaware county, N. Y., November 27, 1832, into the family of Richard Andrew and Susanah (Babcock) Hubbell. When he was two years old his father died, and immediately after the loss of her husband Mrs. Hubbell removed to Washtenaw county, Mich., Orton Hubbell there receiving his education and a careful and wholesome training by his mother, who faithfully did her part to make up for the loss of the father to the child. When he was sixteen years old he started out to take up life's responsibilities, going at that time to Detroit, where in two years he mastered the brass-founder's trade and was made foreman of the shops in which he was employed. It was while filling this position that he made up his mind to come to California, where he believed he could make more rapid progress than was possible in Michigan. In the spring of 1855 he set sail at New York on a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, from there came on the steamer Sonora, and the following June found him among the immigrants who landed in San Francisco.

Mr. Hubbell had brought with him all that he had been enabled to lay by

through work at his trade, and this he invested and lost in the mines, so he was compelled to return to San Francisco and find employment. The trip to the metropolis was made in company with a party of eleven other men. All went well until they were met by another party, consisting of Mexicans and one Indian, in charge of a pack train. Without any apparent reason, a shot was heard and the Indian fell, mortally wounded. Pandemonium ensued, but when quiet had in a measure been restored, it was found out that a young man belonging to Mr. Hubbell's party had committed the murder without just cause. Trial immediately followed, in which according to border custom, the accused pleaded in self-defense that while crossing the plains his father, mother and infant sister had all been killed by the Indians, and that he had taken this way of avenging their deaths. Mr. Hubbell took the young man's part, "court" being held under a near-by tree, and the accused was released upon his promise never to repeat the offense.

Soon after Mr. Hubbell's return to San Francisco, in 1856, a committee from the southern states came to California for the purpose of winning the southern part of the state to the cause of slavery. One of the representatives of this committee came to Petaluma for the purpose of conferring with representative citizens on the subject. Mr. Hubbell, who had always been a stanch anti-slavery man, was chosen as one of those selected to confer with the southern representative; his arguments were convincing, and it was largely through the influence of Mr. Hubbell that the tide was turned in favor of holding the state free and a part of the Union.

Going from San Francisco, Mr. Hubbell next went to San Leandro, Alameda county, there renting a ranch from Barton E. Edsall, property which is now owned by Andrew Gaver. Subsequently Mr. Hubbell purchased a part of the Clark ranch in Marin county, but this he sold in 1859 and the following year returned to Michigan. As agent for the McCormick reapers he traveled throughout the state of Michigan, and still later sold hot-air furnaces over this territory. Ever since leaving the far west, however, he had not been content, and the year 1863 found him again westward bound, this time taking with him the bride whom he had married the year previously, Eliza C. (Howard) Hubbell. She was born in Waltham, Addison county, Vt., June 19, 1832, and died August 31, 1877, leaving three children. Named in order of their birth they are as follows: Orton, of Sebastopol who is married and has one son, Howard; Susan L., the wife of M. T. Hunt, of Freeport, California, and the mother of four children, Ray Orton, Lester Clarence, Grace Mildred and Myrtle Evelyn; and George R., who is a practicing physician of San Francisco. Mr. Hubbell's second marriage occurred July 3, 1879, and united him with Cynthia Foster, who was born in 1841, in St. Lawrence county, New York, the daughter of Ambrose and Salina (Persons) Foster. One daughter was born of this marriage, Eliza May, whose birth occurred on the home ranch.

It is well-nigh half a century since Mr. Hubbell settled on the fine ranch of five hundred and fifty acres which he still owns, two and a half miles from Tomales, Marin county. During the early years of his residence there he engaged in raising sheep, cattle and horses, besides which he also conducted a dairy. Whatever he turned his hand to proved successful and as a consequence he became one of the well-to-do men of Tomales township. During the early

history of California disputes over land titles were of common occurrence, but probably none of the controversies in this section of the state gained more notoriety than did that regarding the Blucher ranch, toward the settlement of which Mr. Hubbell as a committee member gave of his time and means for ten years. This was a tract of land containing twenty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty acres of land partly in Marin and partly in Sonoma county, a Spanish grant made over to Juan Vioget December 14, 1844, by Manuel Micheltorena, then governor of California. On December 24, 1847, the land was deeded to Stephen Smith for \$1,500. The property had been in litigation ever since the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred November 15, 1855. By the terms of the will it was divided as follows: To his son S. Henry Smith was given one-half of one square league; to his son Giles Smith was given one-half of one square league; with the stipulation that he could not dispose of it; to one daughter, Mrs. Ellen Morrison, was given one-half of one square league; to another daughter, Mrs. Elvira Pond, was given one-half of one square league; to his ten grandchildren was given one square league; and three square leagues were mortgaged and transferred to James Bowman. On September 30, 1857, Mr. Bowman began to sell the land, but found that he was unable to give a clear title. The court recognized the transfer of but little more than one-half of one league, compelling Bowman to settle with the Smith heirs before any further sales would be considered legal. After the death of Mr. Bowman the settlers who had purchased interests in the large estate, numbering one hundred and twenty-eight, appointed Mr. Hubbell one of a committee of three to call upon Mrs. Bowman and if possible to purchase her interest in the estate. This they were able to do. In order to simplify the complicated matter for adjustment of titles and claims, as well as to protect those who had made payments upon their property, it was Mr. Hubbell's suggestion that the one hundred and twenty-eight settlers deed their property to a committee of five men, as follows: Henry Hall, Andrew Mills, Orton Hubbell, Edward C. Henshaw and Thomas McCune. The first step of the committee was to have surveys and appraisals made of the property, each paying his share pro rata and receiving a clear title to the land. In this adjustment of the long-standing trouble each one paid his right portion of the amount at which the land was valued, besides paying his share of the expenses for final settlement. The period of settlement extended over ten years, from the time of the death of Mr. Bowman until 1876, and the supreme court of California paid those engaged in the matter a worthy compliment when it declared that this was the most equitable and amicable settlement made in the history of the state where so large an estate was involved. One of Mr. Hubbell's duties was the making out of one hundred and twenty-eight deeds for the purchasers of the property. Of the committee engaged in the settlement of this estate only one is now living, Orton Hubbell.

Politically Mr. Hubbell is a Republican, and it is one of the most satisfactory recollections of his life that he was permitted to have such a conspicuous part in the election of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. Circumstances did not permit of his participation in the Civil war, but his heart was in full sympathy with the northern cause and he willingly joined the ranks of those who devoted months to campaigning in the effort to bring the question of slavery plainly before the people of the United States before the day of elec-



Mrs Jane Snider

tion. Mr. Hubbell made many eloquent speeches during that campaign, not only in Michigan, but in Missouri and Kansas, and after the election he visited Springfield in order to express his congratulations verbally to the president-elect. Mr. Hubbell has been a delegate to state and county conventions on numerous occasions, and in 1896 was active in campaigns in Marin and Sonoma county. Few citizens have been endowed with the wonderful ability which has formed so large a part of the make-up of Mr. Hubbell, in the use of which he has been enabled to make a marked impress upon events in the locality which has been his home for such a long period.

WILLIAM AYERS.

Though a considerable period has elapsed since the death of William Ayers, he is not forgotten by those with whom he formerly associated. He was born in Ireland in 1826, but was brought to the United States by his parents when he was a young boy, so to all intents and purposes he was a native-born American. Upon landing on these shores the parents went directly to Illinois, where, at Warsaw, Hancock county, William Ayers grew to a stalwart manhood on his father's farm. During this time he took part in the Mormon war. He was a young man of about twenty-four years when he became interested in California, and the year 1850 found him setting out from the middle west to cross the plains with ox teams.

Reaching his destination without mishap, Mr. Ayers went immediately to the mines of Placerville, continuing there altogether for one year, and with the proceeds of his efforts during that time he then came to Sonoma county and settled at Stony Point. Purchasing a ranch in that vicinity he settled upon it and continued its cultivation until 1880, when he came to Petaluma to make his home. For a time after coming here he was engaged in the livery business, but at the time of his death, October 14, 1900, he had been living retired from business cares for a number of years. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his home city, and as a member of the board of trustees he rendered valuable assistance in the town's governmental affairs.

The marriage of William Ayers occurred in Plymouth, Ill., uniting him with Miss Martha Wade, a native of Virginia, but at that time a resident of Illinois. Seven children were born of this marriage, as follows: Amelia, the wife of L. H. Vestal, of Stony Point; Edith, the wife of H. E. Chapman, of Napa; Mrs. Rosa Blakely, of Napa; Augusta, the wife of L. E. Hart, of Pinole, Contra Costa county; Marie and Eugenia, both deceased; and William D., of Petaluma, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere. The mother of these children is also deceased, her death occurring in 1890.

MRS. JANE SNIDER.

If Mrs. Snider could be prevailed upon to write a detailed account of her life it would be found interesting reading, for old and young alike, beginning with her voyage across the Atlantic when she was a child, followed by pioneer experiences in the new and undeveloped west, where Indians were the only human beings that she saw for months at a time. The daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Dougherty) Allman, she was born in county Cork, Ireland, June 25,

1836, and up to the age of twelve years she was reared in her native country. It was in 1848 that the parents set sail from the Emerald Isle with their seven sons and one daughter, the vessel on which they made the voyage landing its freight of passengers in the port of Boston, Mass. There the family remained together for a number of years, or until 1856, when the daughter and one son came west to California, locating in San Francisco.

In San Francisco, in 1858, occurred the marriage of Miss Jane Allman and John Miles, the latter having come to the west in 1854, and the young people began housekeeping on a ranch in Sonoma county, six miles northwest of what is now Healdsburg. Four children were born of this marriage, but only three of the number are now living, and Mr. Miles also passed away a few years after his marriage, his death occurring in 1866. Three years later, in 1869, Mrs. Miles was united in marriage with John Snider, a native of Kentucky, and the three children born of this marriage are all living. Mrs. Snider was left a widow the second time by the death of her husband in 1900, since which time she has continued to make her home on the ranch near Healdsburg, to which she came in young womanhood. In productiveness as well as in point of beauty this is one of the finest ranches in the county, and Mrs. Snider takes a commendable pride in it. Altogether it comprises fifty-eight acres, of which ten acres are in grapes, while the remainder is in fruit and hay, all of which produce excellent crops in return for the care and cultivation bestowed by the owner. In the work of caring for her property Mrs. Snider has the efficient help and co-operation of her son George, who resides on an adjoining ranch, and all of the other children are married and settled in homes of their own.

Mrs. Snider can relate many thrilling stories of pioneer experiences, dating from the time she came as a young woman to the wilds of Sonoma county and settled on her present ranch. Indians were a common sight, in fact were her only neighbors, and it was not until many years after she located here that white people made their home in the settlement.

JUDGE JACKSON TEMPLE.

The name of Temple needs no introduction to the people of Sonoma county, for the strong and admirable characteristics of Judge Temple are rooted in the pioneer upbuilding of the state, and in the legal profession, of which he was a brilliant member, his accomplishments are a part of the history of the commonwealth. The surroundings of his boyhood had much to do with formulating those high principles of honor and uprightness which actuated his every undertaking, no less than did the fine traits of character bequeathed to him by a long line of New England ancestors. He was born in Franklin county, Mass., August 11, 1827, and passed away in San Francisco December 24, 1901. While he was quite a small boy the home of the family was removed from Franklin county to Berkshire county, Mass., and it was in the latter locality that he first attended school, there laying the splendid foundation upon which was later built the fine superstructure of his legal and all-around general knowledge. After graduating from the grammar school he completed his general training in Williams College, which institution he entered at the age of

seventeen years. In the meantime he had decided upon the legal profession as his future course in life and immediately after his graduation from college he went to Newark, N. J., and began the study of law in the office of Judge Whitehead. Subsequently, in order to provide the means with which to further prosecute his legal studies, he taught a Latin and grammar class in a young man's boarding school in Monmouth, after which he took up his studies in the law school of Yale College.

A turning point in the life of the young law student came in the spring of 1853, when he determined to seek his fortune in California. He arrived in San Francisco on April 15, 1853, having made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after remaining in the metropolis for a few months, in October came to Vallejo township, Sonoma county, where a brother owned and managed a ranch. After remaining on the ranch for about a year he removed to Petaluma and opened his first office for the practice of his profession. This was a memorable time in the history of Sonoma county, the year 1855 being especially memorable for the heated contest that was waged as to the location of the county-seat. Up to this time Sonoma had the honor of administering the affairs of the county, but by a majority of the voters it was decided to remove the seat of government to Santa Rosa. The change was made that year and Santa Rosa has since continued to be the county-seat. It was about this time that Mr. Temple removed to this town and formed a partnership with Judge William Ross, an association that lasted two years, when, in 1857, he became associated with ex-County Judge Charles P. Wilkins. This partnership continued until 1860, after which, until 1867, Mr. Temple was associated in practice with Judge A. Thomas. In the year last mentioned Mr. Temple removed to San Francisco and became associated with H. H. Haight, but the co-partnership was shortly afterward dissolved owing to Mr. Haight's election to the governorship of the state. After the latter assumed the duties of the gubernatorial chair he was able to be of assistance to his recent friend and partner, through a vacancy in the supreme court being able to appoint him judge of this august body. Judge Temple fulfilled the duties of the high position to which he had been assigned with marked ability, gaining a reputation as a jurist which had not been equalled by any of his predecessors, nor has it been surpassed by any of his worthy successors.

Upon the expiration of his term of office Judge Temple resumed the practice of law with his former partner, Governor Haight, an association which continued until 1875, when the ill-health of Mrs. Temple made a change of climate necessary. It was this circumstance that brought Judge Temple to Santa Rosa, and here he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life.

By act of the legislature, in March, 1876, the Twenty-second judicial district was created, made up from the wealthy and populous counties of Sonoma, Mendocino and Marin. The then governor, William Irvin, honored Judge Temple with the position of judge in the new district, a recognition of his ability again placing him in a position which he was eminently qualified to fill. No better proof of his ability could be given than in saying that at the expiration of his first term he was unanimously elected his own successor at the regular judicial election, this election being for a term of six years. He had served two years

when the new constitution was adopted. Under its provision the courts were reorganized, the county and district courts were abolished and superior courts created. This change meant even greater honors for Judge Temple, being nominated for superior judge by the Democratic party and receiving the largest number of votes of any candidate on the county ticket.

Thus far reference has been made to Judge Temple's legal ability and legal associations only. However, his reading and study extended into all branches of learning, being thoroughly informed on matters in standard and current literature. If he had a hobby outside of his profession it might be said to be the study of political economy, a science in which he was exceedingly well versed. Judge Temple was a man of varied talents, finely equipped for the practice of his profession. Well-grounded in the fundamental principles of the law, his extended experience enabled him to gain a mastery over the intricacies of its practice which gave him a position among the most successful contemporaries in the state. Logical in argument, keen in debate, eloquent in his addresses before the jury, and, withal, a man of unimpeachable integrity, he gained a distinction which few attain. Broad-minded, liberal and possessing great utility, he made an indelible impress upon the progress of events in California.

Judge Temple was married June 3, 1868, to Christie H. Hood, who was born in New Zealand and was a niece of William Hood, a pioneer owner of the Rancho Los Guilicos, which occupied the whole of Los Guilicos valley. Mrs. Temple died July 1, 1903, leaving the following children: Thurlow; Dr. Jackson Temple, city health officer of Santa Rosa; Mrs. P. D. Clary and Miss Rosamond Temple, of Santa Rosa; Mrs. Fred Keeling, of Vancouver, B. C.; and Mrs. A. W. McLeod, of New Westminster, B. C.

BYRON M. SPENCER.

For over thirty-five years the life of Mr. Spencer has been associated with the commercial and business interests of Santa Rosa, and he naturally feels a personal interest in it that might be described as similar to the affection of a father for a child he had reared. Like many of those who have made successes in the west Mr. Spencer is a native of the far east, his birth having occurred in Albany county, N. Y., in 1842. The circumstances surrounding his childhood and youth were such that he was enabled to acquire a good education and with this as his chief asset he left home at the age of twenty years, bent on making his own way in the world. Going to New York City, he was fortunate in finding employment in a large wholesale importing house, and for the following ten years he remained with the same house, being promoted from time to time and receiving increased remuneration with the added duties and responsibilities. From this eastern metropolis he went to Omaha, Neb., where he established himself in the grocery business and continued in the same as long as he remained in that city.

Upon selling out his interests in Omaha, Neb., Mr. Spencer came to California, and the same year, in 1874, settled in Santa Rosa and opened a grocery store on Fourth street. The town was little more than a hamlet when he first



O. Zolla

came here, claiming a population of only fifteen hundred people, and he has watched its growth to its present size and importance with the keenest interest. The grocery store which he then established was one of the largest opened in the town, and his patronage increased steadily as long as he maintained the business. In connection with this he also dealt in real estate and wrote insurance, combining these varied interests with success for many years. He claims the honor of being the oldest representative of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco in the employ of the company, his record covering a period of thirty-six years. The sale and transfer of real-estate has formed an equally important part of the business in which he is engaged, and he conservatively estimates that he has sold over seven hundred lots in and about town during the long period of his residence here. Ever since he came to Santa Rosa in 1874 he had combined the writing of insurance and dealing in real-estate with the maintenance of his grocery business, but disposed of the latter a few years ago in order to concentrate his attention more closely on the real-estate and insurance business, which in the meantime had developed to such proportions that the change was imperative. In addition to two fine family residences on McDonald avenue, Mr. Spencer is the owner of a number of valuable city lots.

Mr. Spencer's marriage was celebrated in Concord, N. H., in 1869, uniting him with Miss Nellie M. Adams, a native of Maine. Three children, all sons, were born of this marriage. Harvey W. died in 1877; Louis R. is employed with the Marathon Paper Mill Company of Wausau, Wis.; and Ralph J. is in the navy as quartermaster on the United States cruiser Albany. In 1900 Mr. Spencer was bereaved by the death of his wife. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to all branches of the order. Since the organization of the Santa Rosa Humane Society, in December, 1906, Mr. Spencer has been closely associated with the work and is now secretary of the local organization. Upon the organization of the State Humane Society, in 1909, he became a charter member and is serving on some of the important committees.

BATTISTA BOLLA.

Into every part of the world the republic of Switzerland has sent her sons and daughters, and wherever they have gone they have taken with them the traits of thrift, economy and perseverance characteristic of their race. The colonies they have settled have benefited by their presence, and the ranches they lease or purchase soon show the influence of their industry and wise judgment. As citizens they neglect no duty, yet they show no aggressive self-assertiveness. It is only seldom that they drift into politics, for their tastes do not lie in that direction, they being pre-eminently a quiet, domestic, home-loving class, enjoying best the uneventful round of daily duties in the dairy or field.

The qualities noticeable in his countrymen are also found in the character of Battista Bolla, a native of Switzerland, who was born in the canton of Ticino in 1868, the second in order of birth of three children born to his parents, Anton and Mary (Maorelli) Bolla, both natives of Switzerland, born respectively in 1804 and 1834. The father was a man of prominence and ability in the

town of Cevio, where he served faithfully as mayor for the long period of twenty years. By trade he was a contractor and builder, and throughout the town in which he lived many evidences of his skill were to be seen in the picturesque houses for which his land is noted the world over. All of the children comprising the family are still single, and the only daughter, Tranquilla, is still a resident of her native land. Both of the sons are residents of the United States, the eldest, Anton, making his home in Santa Rosa, Cal.

When he was a youth of fifteen years Battista Bolla assumed responsibilities by setting out alone for the United States, but he looks back upon the venture as a wise one, for here he has accomplished more than would have been possible in his native land. Within a few miles of Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 4, he is located on seven hundred acres of land which he leases from W. D. Ayers. Here the dairy business and the poultry industry vie with each other for supremacy, and as both are in a flourishing condition and constantly being enlarged by the owner, it would be difficult to say in which business his chief interest lies. The milk of one hundred cows supplies his dairy, in connection with which he maintains a cheese factory, in the maintenance of which he is putting to practice an industry which he learned in his native land, where dairying and cheese-making have reached the highest excellence. Every year witnesses the enlargement of his dairy plant, as it does also of his poultry yard, where at the present writing he has twelve hundred chickens of excellent breed. Seven head of horses of high grade are also being raised on the ranch, as well as young stock which will in time contribute to the enlargement of the dairy.

Continuing in the faith in which he was reared, Mr. Bolla is a Roman Catholic, being a communicant of the church of that faith at Petaluma. Politically he is a Republican. As has been stated, Mr. Bolla has never married, and in the care-free life which he leads upon his ranch he finds plenty to occupy his time in its maintenance. When opportunity permits he takes genuine pleasure in trying his skill as a marksman, for he considers there is no sport that can equal hunting.

CHARLES McAFEE.

Fine and deserving traits of character have contributed to the success of Charles McAfee, who came to California in 1867 and has been a resident of Sonoma county since 1885. He came here with limited means, but by well directed energy has accumulated a competence of which anyone might well be proud. Not only has a productive property been brought to its highest state of development, a refined and hospitable home established, but a family of nine children has been reared primarily to industry and moral worth and to that superior intellectual growth which insures its members an honored place in whatever community they elect to reside.

Mr. McAfee has no personal knowledge of his birthplace, Logan county, Ill., where he was born in 1845, for when he was only one year old his parents removed to Iowa, and it is with the latter state that his earliest experiences are associated. During the thirteen years that the family remained there he attended school and became initiated into the work incident to farm life, the father owning and maintaining a farm in the various localities in which he

lived. In 1859 another removal brought them to Livingston county, Mo., and it was while working in the fields there that Charles McAfee determined to offer his services on the altar of his country. He was mustered in at Laclede, Mo., September 27, 1861, and served respectively under Col. John Morgan and Col. Madison Miller, in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, the latter being superseded by Colonel Sheldon after the battle of Shiloh. Mr. McAfee was fortunate in escaping injury of any kind during the first year of his service, but during the battle of Pittsburg Landing he suffered what was perhaps even harder to bear, being taken a prisoner and incarcerated in a loathsome prison for three months and twenty days. He was then discharged from the service, in St. Louis, his term of enlistment having expired, but in March, 1863, he again offered his services and was accepted in the cavalry service. He served throughout the remainder of the war, and was mustered out July 27, 1865, at New Orleans.

For a couple of years following his return from the war Mr. McAfee resumed farming in Missouri, and then, in 1867, came to California. From San Francisco, where he first located, he went to Woodland, Yolo county, and was identified with that section of the state for the following nine years. Coming to Sonoma county at the end of that time, he continued ranching in this county, and finally, in 1885, purchased the beautiful ranch of fourteen acres which has since been his home. The price paid for the property is only a fraction of its present worth, \$4,000, and even at this price Mr. McAfee could not be induced to part with it. His specialty is the raising of chickens, besides which he has a thriving orchard of apples and other fruits, and also raises hay and grain.

Mr. McAfee was married in 1876 to Miss Rosa Emma Ogden, a native daughter of the state, her birth occurring in Sacramento county in 1858. The eldest of the nine children born of this marriage is James A., who is a practicing dentist in Sacramento; Albert Lincoln is in business in Portland, Ore.; Sadie M. is the wife of Ernest Waymeyer, and resides in Sacramento, Cal.; Georgia is the wife of Archibald Gale and the mother of two children; Loren is in Sacramento, as is also the next son, Vern; Ruth is at home with her parents; Leslie is employed in Sacramento; and Earl is a pupil in the local schools. Politically Mr. McAfee is a Republican, and by virtue of his service in the Civil war, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. On the paternal side he is a descendant of southern ancestors, his father being a native of Kentucky, while his mother was a native of Indiana.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER HOWARD.

Alike as the scene of childhood pleasures and the strenuous activities of manhood, Sonoma county is endeared to this native son, who has witnessed the gradual transformation of the region from its primeval wild and undeveloped condition to a state of prosperous fertility in harmony with the progressive tendencies of the people. When he was a young lad much of his time was devoted to hunting and he became an expert marksman, supplying the family larder with every kind of wild game that the locality afforded. With the incoming of settlers in large numbers the game became less plentiful, but he is still able to secure numerous trophies of his skill with the rifle, and has a local

reputation for hunting the deer in their season. He still makes his home in Occidental, where he was born in 1868 and where practically all of his busy life has been passed, the only exception being a period of fourteen months spent in San Francisco as an employe of the California Street Car Company.

The residents of Sonoma county and particularly those associated with the local early history recall with interest the personality of that early settler and honored citizen, William Howard, who came to this part of the state in a very early day and contributed his quota to local development, being especially active in village affairs at Occidental, his home town. A native of Copenhagen, Denmark, he came to Occidental in the '50s and engaged in the stock business. While he did not accumulate large means he gained that which is more to be desired, viz.: the esteem of associates and the warm regard of acquaintances. To his children he gave such opportunities as his limited means permitted, and his son, William C., was sent to the local schools until he had completed the regular course of study, after which he took up the task of earning a livelihood. Going to San Francisco he remained for fourteen months, but at the expiration of that time he returned to Occidental and embarked in the transfer business, which he conducted for three years. Next he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a bridge carpenter, and for seven years he remained in the same position, since which time he has been continuously engaged as section foreman on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Occidental, his native village.

The marriage of William C. Howard was solemnized in 1893 and united him with an attractive Italian girl, Tresa Franceska, who had come to this country in childhood from her native Italy. Only one child blessed the union. This daughter, Mabel Caroline, was born at Occidental in 1894 and has been given splendid advantages, being a graduate of the Meeker grammar school and also a talented musician. The family has a large circle of friends and enjoys the regard of all with whom business or social relations bring them in contact. While interested in all movements for the general welfare, Mr. Howard has never sought political prominence nor is he identified with any of the fraternities. In casting his ballot he supports the men whom he considers best qualified for public service, studying their ability and character rather than their partisan views. The responsibilities of his position are such that he cannot identify himself actively with public enterprises, yet he has proved himself to be patriotic and progressive. Such men, industrious, loyal and well-informed, form the bulwark of the community and our nation's chief source of strength.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR.

The modern and well-kept ranch which belongs to Benjamin F. Taylor bespeaks the ability and energy which have characterized the effort put into the cultivation of the property. Santa Rosa is his postoffice and market town, where he finds a ready market for all of the produce and stock which his ranch produces.

A native of the state and county of which he is now a resident, Mr. Taylor was born in Geyserville in 1865, the son of Henry M. and Rebecca (Rhodes)



Mrs Helen L. Waldrop

Taylor, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. The father died in 1902, the mother having preceded him many years, her death occurring in 1869. Besides an own sister, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Taylor has five half-sisters. When he was a child of four years Mr. Taylor was taken by his parents to Healdsburg, remaining there six years, after which removal was made to Middletown, Lake county, and three years later they returned to Sonoma county. All of his life thus far had been passed in an agricultural community, and thus when he attained mature years Mr. Taylor naturally adapted himself to his environment and took up the life of the agriculturist. Two miles from Santa Rosa may be seen as fine a ranch as can be found in Sonoma county, the property of Mr. Taylor and the scene of his activities since 1893. Here he has one hundred and ten acres of fine land, eighteen acres in grapes, thirty-five acres in grain, and fifty-five acres in pasture, on which he raises and fattens his stock, horses, cows, besides six hundred chickens. All of these varied interests yield good incomes, and from his grapes alone during the year 1909 he received \$540 for forty-five tons of fruit.

In 1888 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Manion, one of the four children born of the marriage of William and Elizabeth (Barnett) Manion, her birth occurring in Sonoma county in 1865. A sketch of her father, William Manion, and her brother, William H. Manion, will be found elsewhere in this volume. Her sisters are, Sarah F., the wife of W. C. Wooley; and Lilly Belle, now Mrs. P. D. Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have one child, Ethel, who was born July 7, 1902, and is now attending the district school near the home of her parents. Politically Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, and with his wife is a member of the church of Latter Day Saints.

MRS. HELEN L. WALDROP.

By no means can it be said that all of the prosperity now visible in Sonoma county is traceable to the energy of the masculine citizens alone, and undoubtedly far too little credit reaches the deserving women who have done their part in bringing about the splendid conditions which have made Sonoma county an agricultural center without a peer in the state. Among this noble class of women mention belongs to Mrs. Waldrop, who for over a quarter of a century has lived upon and managed the ranch which is her home today, five miles northeast of Healdsburg. All of the vines in the vineyard and the trees in the orchard were set out under her immediate supervision, and their growth and development have been watched with a keen and practiced eye. Here may be seen the largest and most thrifty prune orchard in the county, seventy-five acres being in bearing condition, and when the thirty acres recently set out to prunes come into bearing, Mrs. Waldrop may unquestionably be called the prune queen of Sonoma county.

A native of Missouri, Helen L. Schell, as she was known in maidenhood, was born in Elk Mills, McDonald county, in 1858. During her early childhood her parents removed to Texas, and in that southern state she was reared and educated. After the death of her parents in Texas she went to White Sulphur Springs, Ark., with an uncle, making her home with this relative until her marriage in 1876, in Maysville, Ark., with B. M. Jones, who was a merchant

in Indian territory. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jones returned to Indian territory with the intention of making it their permanent home. However, after several years Mr. Jones sold out his business and in 1881 he and his wife came to California. Coming to Sonoma county at that time, they settled on property near Healdsburg, but after remaining here one year they decided to return east and accordingly gave up their holdings. Although their experience in California had not met their expectations, neither did their experience of three years in the east, and it was at the end of this period that they determined to return to the west and resume their labors in Sonoma county. Hither they returned in the year 1884, and four miles from Healdsburg they purchased two hundred acres of farming land and at once began its development. All of the trees in the prune orchard were set out by Mr. Jones, but he did not live to see results from his work, for his death occurred soon after the orchard was set out. The responsibility and care of the ranch fell suddenly upon the shoulders of Mrs. Jones, who up to this time had had no practical experience in this line. However, she had been her husband's constant companion and co-laborer in years past and as a consequence she was better prepared for the task than would otherwise have been the case, and the success with which she has since met has proved beyond a question her unusual adaptability for and interest in the work in which she is engaged. In addition to the one hundred and five acres in prunes, she has one hundred acres in pasture. The raising of prunes, however, is the chief industry of the ranch, in connection with which there is also an up-to-date drier. From seventy-five to eighty tons of dried fruit is an average output for the season, the income from which amounts to \$10,000.

Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Edith, Helen and Beulah. The eldest, Edith, is the wife of R. R. Cunningham, of McAlester, Okla., and they have three children, Robert Elton, Helen and Averill. The other daughters, Helen and Beulah Jones, are still with their mother, in a beautiful residence which she has recently erected on Center street, Healdsburg. In Healdsburg, in 1897, Mrs. Jones became the wife of Joe Waldrop. No one is more actively interested in the development of Healdsburg than is Mrs. Waldrop, as her work and enthusiasm as a member of the Ladies Improvement Club will show, and she is also interested in the furtherance of beneficial measures as president of the Ladies aid society of the Christian Church, of which she is a member.

EDWIN A. PETRAY.

No citizens are more deeply devoted to the upbuilding of Sonoma county, more interested in movements for its material development or more engrossed in its permanent prosperity than those who claim it is the land of their birth and the home of their childhood. To such it possesses a charm wholly aloof from its fertility of soil or geniality of climate; the attributes that attract strangers do not represent the limits of the fascination exerted over those "to the manor born." Well-known among the native-born sons of the county is the name of Edwin A. Petray, who was born at Windsor in 1867 and throughout the forty-three years of his useful life has made the county his home, at this writing

owning and superintending a fruit farm three miles south of Healdsburg on the road to Santa Rosa. Many improvements have been made since he acquired the property. Forty acres have been planted to prune trees which, although only two years old (having been set out in 1908), are said to be as promising as any in the county. Between the trees he has raised tomatoes, which crop in 1908 yielded one hundred and eighty-seven tons from twelve acres, while the following year twenty acres produced an average of twenty tons to the acre, selling at \$7 per ton at the station.

The Petray family is of southern lineage. Ransom Alexander and Nancy Jane (Faught) Petray were natives of the south, the former born at Little Rock, Ark., in 1830. In the year 1856 the family settled in California and became pioneers of Sonoma county. The second son of his parents, Edwin A. has been a lifelong resident of his present locality and received his education in the local schools. For his wife he chose Miss May Williams, who was born in Monroe county, Mo., in 1878, and by whom he has one son, Donald. Mrs. Petray is a daughter of John S. Williams, who was born in Sonoma county, Cal., about 1848, a descendant of the family whose most distinguished representative on the frontier was Kit Carson. The marriage of John S. Williams united him with Ella M. Boone, a descendant of Daniel Boone of Kentucky fame.

To the people of the township Mr. Petray is known as a reliable farmer and progressive citizen, a firm believer in the principles for which the Democratic party stands, yet not a partisan in his sentiments and never solicitous for political preferment for himself. To his friends he is known as a kind-hearted, obliging man, generous in his relations with neighbors, helpful to those in need, sympathetic with all in bereavement and distress, and loyal under all circumstances to those associates who have become endeared to him through ties extending back to childhood days. Such advancement as has been made by the county in the past and such progress as may be achieved in the future, these form a part of the work of the native-born sons, aided by those resourceful and energetic men who have adopted the region for their permanent home.

JAMES E. KENT.

It is a far cry from the rock-bound coast of Nova Scotia to the vine-clad hills of California, but such is the distance that intervenes between the land of Mr. Kent's birth and the home of his maturity. Bleak were the skies and stern the landscape that greeted the vision of his early years. The struggles to earn a livelihood in the midst of an environment so adverse robbed his boyhood of the pleasures rightfully belonging to the age, but enabled him to form habits of self-reliance and patience of inestimable value to him in subsequent activities. While he is not one of the pioneers of Sonoma county nor an early resident of California, he has resided here for a period of sufficient duration to enable him to gain an adequate conception of local resources and climatic advantages. It was during 1903 that he came to Sonoma county and since 1905 he has engaged in general mercantile pursuits at Camp Meeker, where he conducts the only store of its kind in the village.

Born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1850, James E. Kent was the son of parents who spent their entire lives in and near Halifax, but the ancestry is of New England extraction. The maternal grandfather was a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the paternal grandfather commanded a regiment in that historic struggle. Upon completing his studies in the schools of his native city James E. Kent served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade and later followed the occupation as a journeyman. Too constant devotion to his work, coupled with exposure to the severe climate of the country, led to the failure of his health and forced him to discontinue the trade. Meanwhile, as early as 1872, when he was twenty-two years of age, he had married Catherine Rafuse, a native of Nova Scotia. While still living there this estimable lady was removed from the home by death in 1878. Two children survived her and later accompanied their father to California. The son, Edgar, is a resident of Los Angeles. The daughter, Alberta Annie Louise, married Frederick Keesling and makes San Jose her home.

At the age of thirty-two years Mr. Kent removed from Nova Scotia to Boston, Mass., but the climate proved too severe for his strength and two years later, in 1884, he sought the more genial climate of the western coast, where he has since been benefited by the improvement of his health as well as the establishment of prosperous business relations. During 1887 he married Miss Carrie E. Kenfield, who was born, reared and educated in California, and whose mother was a native of Pennsylvania. It has been the good fortune of Mr. and Mrs. Kent to win and retain the esteem of their acquaintances in and near Camp Meeker and they have identified themselves intimately with the best interests of the village, contributing their quota to its material upbuilding and promoting all enterprises that appeal to progressive citizens. While they do not affiliate with any secret orders and while there are no children to bless their home, they are busy, contented and capable, finding their days closely occupied with business enterprises, social amenities and domestic affairs. The political opinions of Mr. Kent bring him into active co-operation with the Democratic party and he supports its ticket in the national elections, but in local affairs he gives his ballot to the men whom he considers most capable and efficient, without consideration of their party views.

GEORGE A. LASHER.

Petaluma is known the world over as the largest chicken raising center, conditions in all lines contributing to make this possible here as nowhere else, but notwithstanding this happy condition of natural advantages, they would never have been recognized and taken advantage of had not men who understood and appreciated the possibilities have stepped in and done the part that remained for them to do. Among those who have contributed to making the industry what it is today no one is deserving of more credit than George A. Lasher, one of the pioneer chicken hatchers of Petaluma.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Lasher was born in Meigs county in 1860, and up to the age of sixteen years his life was associated with the locality of his birthplace. Though only a child in years he showed the possession of considerable



Bramwell Jones

courage in starting out at that age to make his own way in the world, and though occasionally he met with rebuffs and discouragements, he persevered and is enjoying the results of his efforts, in the maintenance of one of the most successful industries in this section of Sonoma county. In setting out from Ohio he first went to Illinois, where he found employment on a farm, but after he had been there a few years he again became dissatisfied with his surroundings and from there he went to Arizona and engaged in the cattle business. All was not smooth sailing there, for the Indians destroyed his cattle and made it impossible for him to continue there longer. Selling the cattle that remained, he continued still further west, reaching California in the summer of 1883, and during the same year he made his first attempt as a chicken raiser in Modoc county. The incubator which he there constructed and put in operation was the product of his own brain entirely, for up to that time he had not seen a device for hatching chickens. Though crude as compared with present-day incubators, he nevertheless realized that his idea was in the line of progress and he determined to locate where conditions were more conducive to carrying on the business on a larger and more successful scale. It was for this purpose that he came to Sonoma county in 1892 and set up the incubator which he brought with him from Modoc county. With renewed zest and interest he worked industriously in building up the poultry industry and was doing a thriving business in hatching chickens, when he became a victim to the gold fever that broke out in Alaska in 1897. Two years spent in that cold, northern country found him returning to California, in 1899, a poorer but a wiser man, and the same year he resumed the work which he had laid by, manufacturing incubators and raising chickens. Each year that has since elapsed has marked a steady growth in volume of business, and today he has one of the largest hatcheries in the county. A large brick building has recently been erected to properly house his incubators, of which he has seventy-five, each of which has a capacity of thirteen hundred and twenty eggs. A departure in the chicken business that is probably practiced nowhere except in California, is the shipping of day-old chicks to purchasers within reasonable distance. Mr. Lasher has been especially successful in this branch of his business, and not only makes shipments to all parts of California, but also as far east as Salt Lake City. Notwithstanding the fact that the latter trip occupies three days, the chicks arrive alive and in good condition.

While a resident of Modoc county, in 1888, Mr. Lasher was united in marriage with Miss Nora Drew, a native of Iowa. Six children have been born of this marriage, Cora, Lela, Clara, Amil, Nora and Charles. The second daughter, Lela, is now Mrs. D. K. Hutchinson, of Madera, Cal.

BRAINERD JONES.

That congenial work means success is exemplified in the life accomplishments of Brainerd Jones, a well-known and highly respected certificated architect of Petaluma, with well equipped offices at No. 110 Washington street. He was born in Chicago, Ill., March 25, 1869, his father being Cyrus R. Jones, a prominent Chicago attorney, and his mother, before marriage, Helen L. Brainerd, of De Ruyter, N. Y. At an early age, shortly after the death of his father,

he accompanied his mother to California, locating at Petaluma, where his school days were spent, and his education obtained.

Deciding to follow architecture as a life work his technical studies were pursued in San Francisco, Cal., where as draftsman in the offices of some of the most prominent architects of that city he obtained the further experience and knowledge of the details of the profession necessary for the practice of architecture. Attracted by the business, progress, and evident future development of the North of Bay counties, he returned in 1898 to Petaluma, where his home town and the neighboring cities offered excellent opportunity for a practical young architect, and his selection of a locality for the exercise of his ability has proven a wise one.

During the twelve years of his practice here Mr. Jones has designed and supervised the erection of many of the finest structures in this and other cities, among which are, Carnegie library buildings, school buildings, banks, churches, fraternal halls, business blocks, summer resorts, residences, and the various other works that occur in the field of architecture. The character of his work demonstrates his ability in design and in practical building construction.

In 1900 Mr. Jones married Jeannette S. Gibson, a native of California, and a daughter of C. S. Gibson, one of the pioneer settlers of Petaluma. Fraternally Brainerd Jones is a member of the Order of Elks, being identified with Petaluma Lodge No. 901, B. P. O. E.

D. B. HART.

The records of the Hart family show that it has been represented in the United States since Revolutionary days, and that at least one of its members was an influential and leading factor in that history-making period is evidenced by the fact that John Hart was one of the signers of that famous document, the Declaration of Independence. Virginia was the home of the family for many generations, where its members were esteemed and respected and participated in all measures that tended toward the development of the locality in which they lived. It was while the parents were living in Randolph county, Va. (now West Virginia) that the birth of D. B. Hart occurred on the parental homestead near Beverly, in 1833. The times and the locality were not famous for the educational advantages which the youth of to-day enjoys, and perhaps for that very reason the youth of that day developed qualities sadly lacking in the present generation, to whom advantages and opportunities for an education seem unlimited. Mr. Hart made the most of the advantages offered by the country school near Beverly, which served as a foundation for the later knowledge which he gained by reading and observation.

Farming was the first occupation to which Mr. Hart turned his hand upon attaining mature years, an occupation which was congenial and remunerative, as was also the carpenter's trade which he later learned and carried on in addition to his farming enterprise. Many years' experience in this dual occupation had preceded his removal to California, in 1886, at which time he came to Sonoma county and settled in Santa Rosa. Nearly a quarter of a century has since passed, and Mr. Hart has nothing but praise for the garden spot to which Fate

brought him at that time, or at least, what it has since become. California in general, and Santa Rosa in particular, has no more enthusiastic admirer than he is, toward whose development he has labored industriously and may therefore be counted among the upbuilders of this flourishing commonwealth. Since coming to Santa Rosa Mr. Hart has confined his attention to contracting and building.

In 1854, when he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Anzina Wilmoth, a native of Virginia, in which state their marriage occurred. Five children were born of this marriage, but of the number only two are living, a daughter in West Virginia and a son now residing in Los Angeles. The mother of these children passed away in 1883, and five years later Mr. Hart married his present wife, who in maidenhood was Miss Sarah P. Forsyth, but at the time of her marriage with Mr. Hart was the widow of H. C. Mizer. She was the daughter of Barnett Forsyth, a native of North Carolina, from which state he migrated with his family to Tennessee, and it was there that the birth of the daughter, Mrs. Hart, occurred. When she was seven years of age the family immigrated to Benton county, Ark., and there she was reared and educated, and there too occurred her marriage to Mr. Mizer in 1850. Two years later Mr. and Mrs. Mizer set out for California, making the journey overland by ox-team. A pause in the wearisome journey was made on Bear river, but they soon took up the march again and finally reached their destination, Sonoma county, Cal. After the death of Barnett Forsyth, which occurred in Arkansas in 1862, Mrs. Forsyth came to California to pass the later years of her life with her children, and here her death occurred in 1878. Besides her daughter she left two sons, both residents of Santa Rosa. At the time Mr. and Mrs. Mizer came to Sonoma county there was little in the appearance of the locality in which they settled to tempt them to become permanent settlers, cattle and horses being the chief occupants of the plains and farming as yet being an untried art. The earliest venture in this line undertaken by Mr. Mizer was in raising potatoes, for which he paid \$10 per sack, and other necessities were correspondingly high, butter demanding \$1 a pound. Before his death Mr. Mizer witnessed a vast change in the appearance of the country that twenty-five years before had seemed such a vast stretch of waste land. His death occurred in 1877. Politically Mr. Hart is a Democrat, and with his wife he is a member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Santa Rosa. Mr. Hart is the only representative of his family in the west, his only sister being a resident of Elkins, W. Va.

PHILIP E. VARNER.

Though taking pride in the fact that he is a Native Son of California, Mr. Varner is equally proud of the fact that he is the son of one of the state's pioneer settlers, not one of the earliest perhaps, but at least one who has accomplished much for the good of his fellowmen since taking up his residence in this western commonwealth. His grandparents on the paternal side were of German and Scotch birth respectively and their son, Samuel Varner, has exemplified in his life all the sturdy qualities that these two stanch races are noted for. He was born in Ohio June 2, 1844, and was therefore little more than a lad when the

opening of the Civil war aroused him to action and witnessed his enlistment in the service of his country. His life on the battlefield of nearly four years tells a story of hardship and danger that few of his comrades were able to withstand, and the courage and bravery with which he performed all of the duties required of him on the field of battle have been no less conspicuous in the duties of private life as they have come to him. From Ohio, Samuel and Margaret (Stoffal) Varner removed westward to Kansas in 1867, and from there in 1875 again took up the westward march that was to bring them to their present home in California.

In the same year in which his parents came to California Philip E. Varner was born in Green valley, Sonoma county, December 12, 1875. The first thirteen years of his life were associated with that immediate vicinity uninterruptedly, but at the end of that time he started out to make his own way in the world and has succeeded in accomplishing the purpose which he then determined upon. Going to Occidental, this county, he secured employment more congenial to his tastes than he had found farming, and after remaining there eight years, changed his location as well as his line of employment, working as a teamster in the navy yard at Vallejo for three years. It was after this varied experience that he came to Santa Rosa, with which locality his interests have since been identified. The restaurant business engaged his attention for the first eight years, after which he sold out his business and for one and a-half years thereafter was engaged in the management of the St. Rose hotel, giving it up at the end of that time to establish the fuel and grain business of which he is now the proprietor. This is one of the live, enterprising business establishments of Santa Rosa, and the proprietor is enjoying a business commensurate with the labor and efforts which he exerts.

In 1900 Mr. Varner was married to Miss Jennie Smith, a daughter of Frank Smith, a native of Maine, who with his wife is now making his home in Santa Rosa, Cal. Politically Mr. Varner is a Republican, active in the ranks of his chosen party, as he is indeed to whatever he lends his name and influence. In 1908 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Sonoma county, a position which he has filled for the past two years, and he has also acted in the capacity of deputy county clerk. By right of his birth in California Mr. Varner is eligible to membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West, a privilege of which he has availed himself, and Santa Rosa Parlor No. 28, has no more enthusiastic member.

MISS FLORENCE M. BARNES.

No greater field of usefulness exists than that of educational activity and those who give their lives to the training of the young are, of all others, the most helpful factors in the development of the human race. California has gained a reputation for its thoroughness in educational work, and this high standing is due to its talented and energetic educators. In this list belongs the name of Miss Florence M. Barnes, formerly one of the efficient teachers of Healdsburg, and now superintendent of the schools of Sonoma county.

A native of the town in which she accomplished so much, Miss Barnes was born in Healdsburg March 1, 1880, the daughter of William H. and Sarah



Acacangelo Sartori

Mrs. A. Sartori.

Frances (Grinsted) Barnes, both natives of Missouri, but residents of California since 1870. With the other children of the parental family she received her early education in the public schools of Healdsburg, supplementing this training by a course in the University of California, from which institution she graduated in 1903. Immediately following her graduation she became a teacher on the staff of the Healdsburg grammar school, a position which she filled efficiently until she assumed the duties of principal of the same institution in 1905. That she keeps abreast of the times in her profession will be easily recognized in the statement that she is a staunch believer in the education of the hand as well as the brain, and in order to prepare herself to introduce and maintain manual training as a part of the curriculum of the grammar school, she has taken a special course in this line, a training which has deepened her conviction that manual training is a vital necessity to the proper training of the young.

As an indication of the regard in which Miss Barnes is held it may be said that in 1910 she was a candidate for and was elected on the Democratic ticket county superintendent of schools. Not only is she active in educational circles, but she is also an active worker in the order of Eastern Star, being matron of Sotoyome Chapter No. 82, of Healdsburg. Much credit is due Miss Barnes for what she has thus far accomplished in her professional career, and undoubtedly a brilliant future awaits her efforts, a success which her unusual talents deserve.

ARCANGELO SARTORI.

The experiences of maturity have identified Mr. Sartori with Sonoma county, where he is engaged in ranching pursuits in the vicinity of Petaluma and where he has worked his way forward from a very humble position to one of considerable prominence. As an agriculturist he is making specialties of dairying and the poultry business, in both of which he has made a commendable record. The Sartori ranch, owned and occupied by him, comprises five hundred acres, five miles east of Petaluma, the larger portion of which is utilized for pasturage purposes and the remainder furnishes the usual farm crops. Seventy-five milch cows and fourteen head of young cattle, together with twenty-one head of hogs, furnish stock from which a neat income is received, while two thousand hens add a goodly income to the annual revenue. The ranch is well improved with a large substantial residence and three barns. In addition to other stock he has seventy-six cows and twenty-two calves in another dairy, in Yuba City, Sutter county. The care of his ranch and of the stock leave him little leisure for participation in public activities and with the exception of attending the Roman Catholic Church and voting the Republican ticket, he takes no part in religious or political affairs.

From the age of sixteen years a resident of Sonoma county, Arcangelo Sartori was born in the village of Guimaglio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, April 12, 1865, and was one of four children, the others being Victor, Maris and Maria. The second-named is married and has three children, Romeo, Gladys and Maria. The parents, Jowak and Maria (Pezzi) Sartori, were natives of Switzerland and possessed the frugal, thrifty and forceful qualities that have given the land of William Tell an enviable standing throughout the world. Mr.

Sartori was reared to habits of industry and self-denial and was thoroughly prepared for the task of earning a livelihood. From boyhood he has been familiar with dairying and throughout all of his active life he has devoted himself to ranching, chickens and cows furnishing him with his principal source of revenue.

The capable woman who for years has been the companion of Mr. Sartori bore the maiden name of Adalini Lafranchi and was born in the village of Someo, Switzerland, December 4, 1871. They are the parents of eleven children, namely: Simon, Ernest, Victor, Flora, Isabel, Elsie, Evaline, Edna, Josephine and Dorothy (twins) and Ellen. As the children reach the necessary age they are sent to the country school near the ranch and are given every opportunity for acquiring a good common-school education, it being the ambition of the father to prepare them for whatever responsibilities the world may hold in wait for their mature years. The parents of Mrs. Sartori were Joseph and Jane (Righetti) Lafranchi, natives of Switzerland and members of a substantial farming community in their native canton. Early in life, when fourteen years of age, Mr. Lafranchi left Europe and sailed to Australia, where he entered the mines. Not meeting with the desired luck there he returned to his native land and was later married. Subsequently he came to the United States, and in Arizona, near Prescott, he located on government land. There he carried on agriculture successfully for a few years, when he sold out his holdings for \$7,000 and came to California, in 1882. Near Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, he located on a ranch and became a permanent resident and respected farmer of this part of the state. In his family there are five children, Edward, Marino, Adalini, Olympiah and Clara. Edward married Lucy Puezzi and has three children, Victor, Edward and Edna. Marino married Emily Peterson and has three children, Everett, Loretta and Violet. Olympiah is the wife of Peter Guglielmetti and the mother of four sons and four daughters, namely: Lillian, Columbus, Julius, Marino, Jennie, Emma, Esther and baby. Clara Lafranchi is the wife of Frederick Pedrotti and the mother of one son and three daughters, Mervin, Maria, Hazel, and Esther. For years the Sartori and Lafranchi families have been among the most highly respected residents of Sonoma county and they enjoy the esteem, not only of their countrymen living here, but also of all who hold in high regard the solid traits that form the foundation of their citizenship.

JOHN LESLIE.

Devotion to duty, the creed of ancestors in past generations, has been the keynote of the agricultural prosperity achieved by John Leslie, the prosperous farmer and influential resident of Russian River township, and the owner of an improved farm lying in the vicinity of Windsor, Sonoma county. The most noticeable attributes in the character of Mr. Leslie are his inheritance from Scotch progenitors and these he has supplemented with the American quality of ceaseless energy. When he came to this county in 1877 he was without means nor had he influential friends to aid him in securing land and making a start in the new location, but he possessed thrift, frugality and determination. In addition he has received the assistance of a capable wife who is both a wise counselor and an economical housekeeper. It has thus been

possible for him to accumulate a valuable farm and to rise to a place among the township's prominent citizens.

The family record includes the names of John W. and Margaret (Sine) Leslie, the former born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1784, and by his marriage the father of four children, namely: John, whose name heads this article and who was born in Perthshire in 1849; William, a gunner in the English army; Margaret, Mrs. Duncan McCall, who has one child, a daughter; and Agnes, who is married and has six children, her home being in Windsor, Ontario, Canada. The son first-named came to the United States in 1873 and settled in Sacramento, Cal., whence he removed to Sonoma county in 1877. In establishing a home of his own he married Agnes Clark, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and a daughter of John and May (Young) Clark, being one of four children. Her only brother, William Clark, married Jessie Robertson and has two sons, John and James. A sister, Gussie, married Alexander Stewart and has four sons and two daughters. The remaining member of the family was a daughter, May Clark. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie was blessed with five children, viz.: William, Thomas, Charles W., Margaret M. and Jeanette. The older daughter, Margaret M., Mrs. Robert Gibbons, has one child, Rosella E., who is the pet and pride of her grandparents.

The Leslie homestead comprises one-half section of land, a portion of which is in timber and a considerable amount in pasture, furnishing grass for the live-stock kept on the farm, including a drove of two hundred sheep. The annual income from the sheep is large, as is also the income from the forty acres of fruit and the vineyard of twenty acres. It is the aim of the owner to cultivate a variety of crops, so that a failure in one might not seriously impair the annual revenue. During the season of 1909 he sold \$500 worth of fruit and had an income of \$600 from his sheep, besides which he had various other sources of income from the land, so that it brought him excellent interest on its value. Besides taking charge of his home place he has acted as sheep inspector under appointment by the county board of supervisors and this responsible position he has filled with credit to himself. Reared in the Presbyterian faith in his old Scotch home, he has never swerved in his allegiance to the doctrines of the denomination, but ever has stood ready to contribute to its maintenance and promote its welfare to the extent of his ability. Since becoming a citizen of our country he has identified himself with the Republican party and has given staunch support to its principles.

FRED WHITAKER.

The name of Whitaker is one well known in various sections of California, and covers a period which dates from the memorable year of 1849. The earliest member of the family of whom we have any definite knowledge was the Hon. John McCormick Whitaker, who was born February 11, 1801, in Clermont county, Ohio, and resided in his native state until 1827. In that year he went to Michigan and for nine years engaged in trading with the Indians. At the end of that time, in 1836, he became a pioneer settler in Iowa, where he cleared a home for himself and family from the wilderness, and for twenty-five years

was one of the most active and influential citizens of that commonwealth. For twenty years he served in the territorial legislature, and for seven years was locating agent, being appointed by the legislature to select and locate five hundred thousand acres of land donated to the state for internal improvements, but, by the constitution, devoted to the support of schools, the establishment of which he personally supervised. From Iowa he came to California in 1861, settling in San Luis Obispo county, where he made his home until his death in 1891, at which time he was ninety years of age. He was a man of exceptional executive and business ability, very successful from any standpoint from which his life might be viewed, and he was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

Among the children in the family of Hon. John McCormick Whitaker was James P. Whitaker, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, October 13, 1824. He was therefore about three years old at the time his father removed with his family to Michigan, and there and in Laporte county, Ind., his early boyhood was passed. He was about twelve years old when, in 1836, removal was made to Van Buren county, Iowa, where they were among the very first settlers. The nearest neighbor was ten miles away, and game, which was abundant in the forest, formed the chief article of diet. Wild animals and Indians were a constant source of terror to the settlers, making it necessary to be on guard much of the time until conditions changed. It was on his wilderness farm in Iowa that the news of the finding of gold reached Mr. Whitaker in 1849, and during the same year he started on the overland journey with ox-teams for the eldorado. Mining absorbed his attention for two years, after which, in the spring of 1853, he located in Marin county and invested the proceeds of his mining venture in land. There on six hundred acres of land he successfully carried on farming, dairying and stock-raising until 1881, when he leased his ranch and purchased two hundred acres in Russian River valley, Cloverdale township, and at once began the improvement of his estate, erecting a commodious residence and all the necessary barns and outbuildings usually seen upon an up-to-date, thriving ranch. This was known as the old Turner ranch, and here Mr. Whitaker engaged in grape-raising on an extensive scale. He himself superintended and managed the ranch until 1883, when he suffered an accident that prevented him from continuing his former active labors. Finally he sold his fine property to the Italian-Swiss Company for \$23,000, and with his family took up his abode in Cloverdale. It was there that he passed away March 26, 1891, his death closing a career that had been ennobling and uplifting. Observation had led him to the conviction that intemperance was the greatest evil with which we as a nation had to contend, and as long as his health permitted he worked indefatigably to stem the corrupting tide, both by lectures and personal work.

The marriage of James P. Whitaker, September 28, 1858, united him with Miss Jane Carroll, who was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to the United States with her parents when an infant. She received exceptional educational advantages in the public schools of New York City, and after coming to Sonoma county, Cal., in 1855, was engaged in teaching here until her marriage. Four children were born of this union, as follows: Gilbert, a resi-



J. Andersen

dent of San Francisco; Lottie, the wife of Augustus Martin, of San Francisco; Fred and Wallace J., the latter also a resident of San Francisco.

While the parents were living in Marin county Fred Whitaker was born near Tomales, October 11, 1863. Although he was reared to a full knowledge of ranch life, his inclination tended in other directions, and in following the line of work for which nature intended him he is not only successful, but is happy and contented. While still a youth he showed a decided taste for things mechanical, and fitted himself for an engineer's position, and for the past fifteen years he had been the efficient engineer of the Cloverdale water works, and for a considerable time he has also been a member of the volunteer fire department. His thorough knowledge of the value of land has been put to good account of late years through the purchase and sale of numerous pieces of real-estate, among which was a tract which he purchased for \$500 and sold for \$5,000 twenty years later. Another was a tract of one hundred and thirty-two acres, for which he paid \$200, and which he sold for \$25 an acre. He has recently purchased a six-hundred acre tract of mountain and timber land, besides which he owns a like amount of land in Mendocino county. Fraternally he is a member and past grand of Cloverdale Lodge No. 193, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Sotoyome Lodge, Foresters of America, of Healdsburg.

JOHN ANDERSON.

The entire period of his boyhood and early maturity was passed by Mr. Anderson in his native country, Denmark, where he was trained in the habits of industry, frugality and intelligent labor characteristic of his countrymen. Born in 1845, he was only a little less than thirty years of age when he bade farewell to the scenes and friends of youth and crossed the ocean to the new world, proceeding westward to California and taking up land in Sonoma county. Throughout the remainder of his busy and honorable career he remained a resident of this section of the state and identified himself closely with interests leading to the local upbuilding. Lying along the coast of the Pacific ocean stretch seven hundred acres of pasture and timber land, forming an estate known as Horse-shoe Bay farm, three miles below Stewart Point. Since his death, which occurred September 16, 1908, the family have remained on the old homestead and have engaged in the summer-resort business, their picturesque estate offering exceptional advantages for camping grounds and the successful entertainment of summer visitors.

In addition to engaging in agricultural pursuits Mr. Anderson for sixteen years served as a justice of the peace and thus gained the title of Judge by which he was known throughout Sonoma county. As a justice he proved himself to be impartial, wise, tactful and the possessor of a broad knowledge of the law, such as is not often found in one untrained in the profession. When he came to the west he was a single man and it was not until a few years afterward that he established domestic ties. In his marriage he was unusually fortunate, for his wife proved to be a capable helpmate, devoted counselor and sagacious mother, ministering to his comfort until he passed away and ably superintending his estate subsequent to his demise. A native of Bodega, Sonoma county, she

bore the maiden name of Ella Samsel and was born in 1863, receiving a fair education in the schools of her home town and a thorough domestic training in a home where thrift and economy ruled.

Eight children comprised the family of Judge John and Ella Anderson, namely: Carl L.; Eugene T.; John F. C.; Estelle, who married J. S. Wills, a native of Iowa; Freda C., who married Charles F. Branigan, a native of Texas; Hilda H., whose husband, M. J. Pellascio, was born in Switzerland, their union being blessed with two children, John C. and Letha L.; Florence, deceased; and Margaret E., who resides with her mother at the old homestead. Mrs. Anderson descends from old southern ancestry. Her father, Hiram Samsel, was born in Maryland in the year 1805 and during youth learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in the east as well as after his removal to the Pacific coast in the '50s, crossing the plains with ox-teams. Fraternally he was an active local lodge worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. When somewhat advanced in middle life he married Susan Goforth, who was born in Tennessee in 1838. Of that union there were three children, as follows: Charles E., who resides at Visalia; Isaac L., a resident of Oakland; and Ella, who became the wife of Judge Anderson. Mrs. Anderson's second marriage united her with Karl M. Nilsen, who was born in Laurvick, Norway, the son of Christian Nilsen, a merchant in that town, where Karl was reared and educated in the public schools. Like most of the young men of that vicinity he went to sea, and for many years he sailed on the large merchant marine vessels, which entered nearly every port of the world. On coming to the United States he enlisted in the navy, serving one term, and after his honorable discharge he located in Sonoma county, Cal., where he is engaged in farming on Horse-shoe Bay ranch. Beautifully located on the Pacific ocean, it affords a delightful view of the ocean and surrounding country, besides which it is heavily timbered with redwood, pine and oak. Mr. Nilsen is raising cattle and getting out railroad ties and tan bark. In his religious belief he is a Lutheran, while his wife is an Episcopalian.

NATHANIEL A. GRIFFITH.

With Nathaniel Griffith agriculture is a science to be carefully studied, continually improved and indefatigably pursued. No carelessness or laxity on his part is indulged in, thus preventing risks in the successful and complete utilization of the great forces of nature at his command. When he first located on his present ranch in Sonoma county he undertook the raising of grapes, with a few acres of mixed apples. The Gravenstein variety proving the best adapted to this soil, he gradually replaced the vines and other varieties of apples with Gravensteins, of which he is today the largest and most successful grower in this section of Sonoma county. All that is his today is the result of his individual effort after a careful and comprehensive study of the best method to pursue in the cultivation of the apple, and results are abundant evidence that he has made no mistake in singling out the Gravenstein variety as his specialty, in the cultivation of which he is an authority throughout this section.

The earliest recollections of Mr. Griffith are of a home in Iowa, where he was born in 1850, the son of Thomas and Lucy (Bell) Griffith, the former a

native of Kentucky, and the latter of Indiana. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living, having attained the good old age of eighty years. The early married life of the parents was passed on a farm in Wapello county, Iowa, and it was in this community that Nathaniel A. was reared and educated, and it was there too that he gained his first knowledge of practical agriculture. By the time he was twenty-four years of age Iowa seemed limited in its opportunities and in removing further west he found larger scope for his ambition. After an experience of nine years in Nevada he came to California, in 1883. At that time he purchased seventy-eight acres of land near Santa Rosa, but in the meantime has disposed of a portion of his land, now owning fifty acres. At the time of purchase the land was uncultivated and altogether unpromising in appearance, but he undertook the task of cultivation with a will, and while not altogether successful at first, has persevered until he is now one of the most successful ranchers in the county. In addition to twenty-four acres in grapes, he planted several acres to mixed apples, but study and experience proved beyond question the superiority of the Gravenstein, and the greater part of his ranch, thirty-five acres, is now in this variety of apple, one of the largest bearing orchards of this variety in the county. For several years he picked and marketed the fruit himself, but since then he has sold his crops on the trees to the packers, Frank Simpson & Co., of Los Angeles. The average returns from his apple orchard for the past few years have been \$5,000, an excellent showing and one which is well deserved by this intelligent and thrifty rancher.

Mr. Griffith's marriage in 1882 united him with Miss Ida J. Fleming, a native of New Jersey. The eldest of the four children born of this marriage is Guy F., born in November, 1883, who is at home and assisting in the care of the home ranch; Grace M., born in May, 1885, is the wife of Charles B. Allison, of Santa Rosa; Alice F., born in July, 1886, is still at home, as is also Nellie B., born in 1890. Mrs. Griffith's parents were both natives of the east, the father born in New Jersey and the mother in New York state. Politically Mr. Griffith may be said to be independent, adhering to neither of the great political bodies, but voting for the man possessing the highest principles combined with his ability for the office in question.

CHARLES H. LEWIS.

As one of the successful ranchers in the vicinity of Petaluma, Sonoma county, C. H. Lewis is sustaining his part in the upbuilding of the community in which he has made his home for over thirteen years. As are many of the men who have come to this section of the country and made a name and place for themselves, at the same time assisted in building up the locality along substantial lines, Mr. Lewis is a native of the east, his birth having occurred in Van Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1841. The westward trend of immigration in the early '50s witnessed the removal of the Lewis family to Wisconsin, and the town of Racine was the scene of a happy home life for many years thereafter. There it was that the son, C. H., grew to a stalwart young manhood, strengthening his muscles in working as a farm hand in the vicinity of his home when not attending school.

Striking out in the world on his own behalf, Mr. Lewis went to Dane county, Wis., where he put his knowledge of farming to a practical test for two years, at the end of which time he removed to Mount Vernon, same county, and there started in the hotel business, a line of occupation for which he was so well fitted by a happy combination of personal qualities. Subsequently he removed to Brodhead, Green county, and there, too, he opened a hotel, in the maintenance of which he was no less successful than in his former location. Each removal tended to bring him a little nearer to his final goal, and his stay in Chillicothe, Mo., whither he went from Brodhead, Wis., proved his starting point for the far west, coming here in 1897, from which year also dates his residence in Petaluma, Sonoma county. Here in the years that have since intervened he has won a place in the hearts of the citizens among whom he settled, for in him they have recognized a man of genuine worth and unimpeachable character. Since coming to California Mr. Lewis has followed the business with which he first became familiar as a boy, tilling the soil. Here he is superintending the ranch of his son-in-law, Dr. Bennett, comprising one hundred and sixty acres near Petaluma, devoted to the raising of hay and grain.

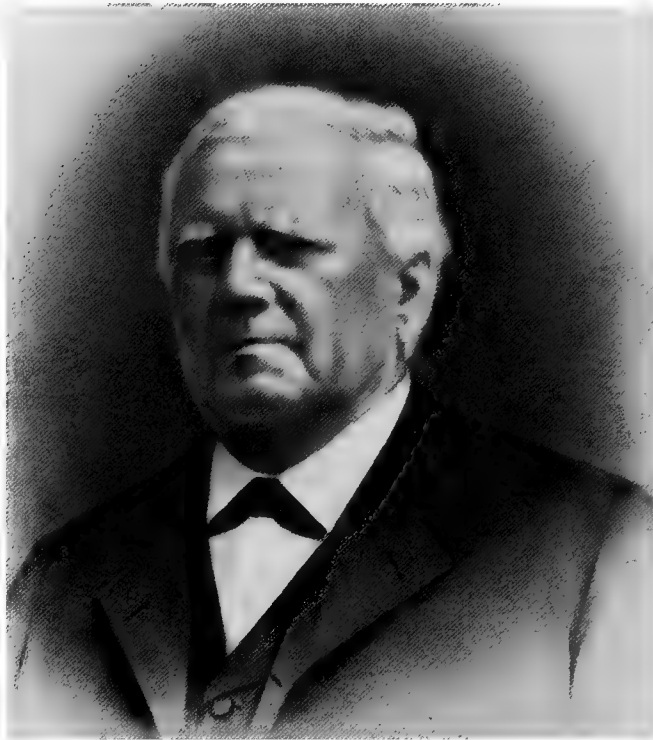
While a resident of Dane county, Wis., in 1874, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Wright, who was a native of that state, born in Waukesha county in 1855. One daughter, Grace, was born of this marriage, and she is now the wife of Dr. E. G. Bennett, of Petaluma. If Mr. Lewis may be said to possess a hobby, it is for the accumulation of Indian curios, and the visitor to his home is highly entertained in viewing the collection and listening to the owner's comments thereon. In the list may be counted sixty-five mortars and several hundred pestles of the old style, six matates, five flat and one on three legs; twenty-four stone axes, of which two are double grooved, and as an evidence of the rarity of the latter, it may be said that when Mr. Morehead, the well-known writer, viewed the collection, he made the statement that in all his life he had seen but four others besides those in Mr. Lewis' possession. The collection also includes an obsidian knife ten inches long; a bow and arrow which is a relic of the Modoc war and is supposed to be one hundred and fifty years old; two thousand arrow heads made of flint, some of which are barbed some with serrated edges like a saw, and still others are beveled; one hematite axe made by the Missouri Indians; one hundred and eighty stone plumb-bobs or sinkers made in the shape of the Caucasian plumb-bob; many fine sea shells and rare specimens of coral; twenty-four old hand-made candle-holders of brass and iron; and fifteen Indian baskets, water-tight, which were made by the Indians in Modoc, Siskiyou and Del Norte counties. It was while living in Wisconsin that Mr. Lewis joined the Odd Fellows order, and he has been affiliated with the order ever since.

WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

The identification of the Comstock family with this country ante-dates the Revolutionary period, for the records show that the grandfather of William Comstock enlisted in the Continental army under Washington and was a gallant defender of the colonies rights. Fairfield county, Conn., has witnessed the

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births and deaths of many generations of this family, and it was on a farm in that county that the grandfather was tilling the soil when called to the defense of his country. On this same farm his son, Watts Comstock, and his grand-son, William Comstock, were born, the birth of the latter occurring August 9, 1825.

William Comstock was reared on a farm and attended the district schools near his home. Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather before him, he had settled down to farm life in the community in which he was reared, when the quiet routine of his daily life was disturbed by the news of the finding of gold in California. He was about twenty-three years old at the time, full of enthusiasm and hope that knows no such words as failure and disappointment. He was not long in making up his mind to embark on the venturesome voyage that was to bring him to this eldorado of the west, and the year 1849 found him leaving the home of his forefathers for the port of New York, where he set sail for the Isthmus. The entire voyage lasted six months, but as soon as he reached California he lost no time in making his way to the north fork of the American river, where he had heard the prospects were exceptionally good. Subsequently he also followed mining on the Yuba river. Altogether he continued mining for about two years, finally giving it up, in 1851, to take up ranching in Contra Costa county. From there he came to Sonoma county in 1856, and in 1871 came to Santa Rosa and purchased a ranch of two hundred and forty acres near town. Here he rounded out his long and useful life, and besides the wife and son who still mourn his loss, he left many friends who loved him for his many fine traits of character.

The marriage of Mr. Comstock united him with Miss Clara Stone in 1860; she was a native of Michigan, but has been a resident of California since 1856, coming to the state at that time with her father and locating in Contra Costa county. Two children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, Hubert and Florence, the latter of whom died at the age of sixteen years. During his early voting days Mr. Comstock was a Whig, but after the formation of the Republican party he was an advocate of its principles. Mr. Comstock was a patriotic and loyal citizen, intent upon the general good of the community, the city and state which he had made his by adoption.

JOHN JACKSON COX.

Sixty years represents the period of Mr. Cox's residence in Sonoma county, few if any in his vicinity preceding him, and both by old and young he is affectionately known and addressed as "Uncle John." Generations of the Cox family had been born and reared in the south, among them the parents of our subject, William and Lucy (Blakely) Cox, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky but removed to Davis county, Mo., where they were farmers, and resided there until their deaths. In Knox county, Ky., John Jackson Cox was born February 17, 1835. Besides himself the parental family included six sons and two daughters, as follows: William; Levi, who died in Missouri; James, who also died in Missouri; Edward T., who died in the army at Little Rock, Ark., Benjamin, a resident of Hannibal, Mo.; Martin O., who died near Nettleton, Mo.; and Armina and Talitha J., both of whom died in Missouri. Edward chose for his wife Miss Miranda Osborn and they had five children.

Benjamin married Miss Langford and they have five children, four daughters and one son. Martin, who chose as his wife Charity Hail, became father of three children, two daughters and a son. Armina became the mother of fifteen children by her marriage with David Thomas, the family making their home in Davis county, Mo. Talitha J. became the wife of David Graves, and the mother of five children.

John Jackson Cox was a youth of fifteen years when the news of the discovery of gold in California was heralded across the plains and it was natural that he should have responded to its call as did many another ambitious youth on the verge of assuming life's responsibilities. He left St. Joseph and crossed the plains in a wagon train of ox-teams in a company of nine men. August 14, 1850, marks the date of his arrival in Ringgold, Eldorado county, where he followed mining for twelve years. Following his mining experience, in 1864, he located in Sonoma county. He and Mr. Trosper owned the Maguire ranch, from Cazadero to Gualala, upon which they ran stock. Later they sold this off to improve their places. Mr. Cox's ranch comprises one hundred and sixty-two and a-half acres, of which eight acres are in vineyard, the yield from which is quite exceptional, averaging twenty-four tons per season. Besides the land devoted to vineyard he has two acres in the various fruits grown in this locality, the remainder of the land being pasture and timber land. Mr. Cox has every reason to be contented with his lot and satisfied that fate led him to take up his residence here, for he has been successful in his undertakings and has enjoyed life in the progressive west as he never could have done in the south where he was born. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and though he is not identified by membership with any church organization, he is nevertheless a believer in the keynote of all religions, the Golden Rule, the practice of which he exemplifies in his dealings with his fellowmen, who respect and revere him as one whose life and deeds are unimpeachable.

H. H. ATWATER.

Though passed from the scenes of earth, the memory of H. H. Atwater is enshrined in the hearts of a host of friends, who were endeared to him as a result of many years of intimate and congenial association. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Providence, in 1837, the son of parents who passed the greater part of their lives in that eastern commonwealth. The father was well known in commercial circles in that part of the state, especially in Providence, where he was established in the dry-goods business under the name of Winton & Atwater.

H. H. Atwater was reared and educated in his native town of Providence, and when the time came for him to prepare for his future from a business standpoint he entered the dry-goods store of which his father was the junior partner and learned the business in all of its details. It was with a thorough understanding of this business that he came to California in 1875, the same year coming to Petaluma and accepting a position with the dry-goods firm of Hinman & Elder. He remained in the employ of this well-known firm for a number of years, or until a better business opportunity presented itself. This was with the

Wickersham Banking Company, of which he was the efficient cashier for many years. It was while the incumbent of this responsible position that failing health made it necessary for him to take a respite from business cares, and for this purpose he went to Skaggs Springs, Sonoma county. He passed away at this health resort August 10, 1897. During the twenty-two years of his residence in Petaluma he took an interested part in her activities, and was recognized as one of the substantial and dependable citizens and upbuilders of the community. In his political affiliation he was a Republican, and fraternally he was associated with the Odd Fellows order.

Five years before coming to the west Mr. Atwater had formed domestic ties by his marriage, in New York state, with Miss Addie A. Dailey, the marriage occurring May 3, 1870. The only child of this marriage is Frank Atwater, who is a prominent merchant in Petaluma. Mrs. Atwater is proud to claim descent from good old Revolutionary stock. Her grandfather, Jared Knapp, passed through the entire conflict in the capacity of body guard to Gen. George Washington, and subsequently, in the war of 1812, fought with equal zeal against the tyranny of the Mother Country. Other historical interest centers around this patriot of Revolutionary fame in the fact that he was one of the men who led Major Andre to his execution.

The spirit of protest against injustice so marked in the make-up of this patriotic ancestor is noticeable in modified form in Mrs. Atwater, and has been put to use in high and noble causes ever since she came to Petaluma. For many years she was president of the Humane Society, and is now president of the Ladies' Improvement Club of Petaluma, which was organized in 1898 through her indefatigable labors for the betterment of civic conditions in her home city. From the day of its organization she has been at its head as president, and during this time an active campaign has been carried on in the improvement of conditions. Among other things that have been accomplished has been the laying out of the city's two parks, Hill Plaza and Walnut Park, planting trees on many of the streets, placing a well in Walnut Park, besides building sidewalks and making other improvements that but for the united action and insistence of the club might never have been possible. Not the least of the activities for which the citizens have cause to thank the club is the fine condition of the grounds around the Carnegie Library, which they laid out in artistic style and which have since been a source of pride to all citizens. The lot on which the library stands was Mrs. Atwater's personal gift to the city, an act which gave substantial evidence of her deep interest in the cause for which she has labored for so many years, the betterment of humanity in general and particularly that portion in and around her home city, Petaluma. Under the new charter the responsibility of the park finance has been placed upon the park commission, and they are at present in charge, but the Ladies' Improvement Club have been requested to take the same interest in it as formerly.

HENRY ANDREW HARDIN.

Intimately associated with the stock-raising interests of Sonoma county is Henry A. Hardin, who is the owner of a fine stock ranch near Sonoma which he rents to a tenant, being himself retired from active business cares and with his wife is enjoying the comforts which their combined efforts for many years have

made possible. Since leaving the ranch they have made their home in Petaluma, at No. 220 Seventh street.

A native of the south, Mr. Hardin was born in Oldham county, Ky., February 13, 1833, but his recollections of his birthplace are dim at best, as when he was a small boy his parents removed with their family to Johnson county, Mo. There he gained a modest education in the country schools of the locality of his home, and when not in attendance during the short term, was employed on the home farm and also worked on a carding machine in preparing wool for market. He found this work rather uninteresting and monotonous after hearing of the larger prospects which the west had to offer, and when he was only nineteen years old he decided to take his future in his hands and come to the Pacific coast country. There were fifteen wagons in the ox-team train with which he set out from Missouri in 1852, and it was six months and twelve days before they arrived in California. The records do not state that they were molested by the Indians, but a foe of even greater danger attacked them in the form of cholera, from which a number of the party died. The journey finally completed, Mr. Hardin came direct to Sonoma county and near Sebastopol succeeded in securing work on a ranch. Later, in the same locality, he bought out a squatter and fenced in about four hundred acres, which he stocked with cattle and sheep, carrying on stock-raising and dairying there for about ten years, or until the land title was settled. He then went into another section and bought five hundred and forty acres, which he utilized as he had his former tract, cattle and sheep raising and dairying, remaining on the ranch altogether for fifteen years, during which time he added to the size of the ranch by the purchase of two hundred acres of adjoining land. Subsequently he disposed of a portion of this acreage. In 1872 he bought eight hundred head of cattle that his brother had brought from Texas, meeting them at the forks of the Platte river, and from there he drove them to Nevada and sold them the following year. Returning to California, he stopped on his home place and in 1876 disposed of it and bought two hundred acres of land near Lakeville, upon which he located and made his home for the following nineteen years, selling it at the end of this time and purchasing in its place the fine stock ranch of which he is now the owner near Sonoma. This is one of the largest tracts of land in the county owned by one person, comprising twelve hundred and forty acres. At one time, for about six years, he ran about six thousand sheep in Monterey county, on the Salinas river, making his home in Sonoma county during that time. For many years after purchasing his present property Mr. Hardin superintended it personally, but for sixteen years the active management of the property has been in the hands of a tenant, and since retiring from business he has made his home in Petaluma. He has a personal and kindly interest in his home town, the growth of which he has watched from a straggling village, and he has always favored the maintenance of churches and good schools, and has served on the boards of both as a trustee for many years. He has always supported the movements put forth that have been for the upbuilding of the county and advancement of the social and moral interests of the citizens.

The first marriage of Mr. Hardin, in 1856, united him with Miss Mary E. Leard, a native of Illinois. Five children were born to them, but three of the number are deceased, Josephine, Robert H. and Andrew. Those living are



Charles Kamatici.

Paschal H., a resident of Petaluma, and Rosetta, the wife of Judge N. J. Barry, of Reno, Nev.. Mr. Hardin's second marriage occurred in 1869 and united him with Miss Martha M. Veale, also a native of Illinois. Five children were born of this marriage also, as follows: Dr. A. E. Hardin, who is practicing his profession in Washington; Ella Irene, the wife of Thomas Worth, of Sebastopol; Julia, the wife of Edwin Gregory, a rancher of Petaluma; Sarah, the wife of J. Benson, the owner and manager of a ranch near Petaluma; and Mrs. Ida Jane Corbin.

CHARLES RAMATICI.

There is much in the California environment to will and hold the affection of the people of Switzerland. Both charm the eye with scenic beauty; both boast of fruitful valleys nestling among the snow-capped mountains; both attract thousands of tourists each year to enjoy the climate and behold the scenery. Somewhat alike too are the two regions in their occupations, for in both countries agriculture is a leading industry and dairying has enlisted the efforts of many of the people. These resemblances were noted by Mr. Ramatici, when in 1877 he came to California from Switzerland, where he was born in 1857, and where up to the time of his arrival in the west he had lived and labored among his kindred. At the same time he noted many differences between the two countries, difference of language, in modes of thought, in habits and customs of the peoples, in methods of conducting agricultural operations and in the adoption in the newer country of modern machinery and devices as yet unknown or little used in the older country.

On both sides of the family Mr. Ramatici is descended from ancestors who were among the first families in Switzerland, which for many generations had benefited by their labors. His immediate ancestors were Peter and Mary (Liberada) Ramatici, who were content to pass their entire lives in the land which gave them birth. Their son Charles remained an inmate of the old Swiss home until he was twenty years of age, when he made up his mind to come to the United States and the year 1877 witnessed his landing upon these shores. Coming direct to California, he located in Marin county and immediately sought employment along the line with which he was most familiar, farming. While adjusting himself to his new surroundings and acquiring a knowledge of the language of his adopted homeland he found it exceedingly advantageous to remain in the employ of others before undertaking responsibilities on his own account. This however would not long satisfy his ambitious nature, and as soon as circumstances made it possible he leased a ranch and engaged in the dairy business. The ranch comprised five hundred and sixty-five acres of excellent land in Marin county, within easy access of Petaluma. This is a dairying country without a superior in the state, and like the majority of ranchers in the community Mr. Ramatici is especially interested in this branch of agriculture. On the ranch mentioned he kept a herd of over one hundred milch cows, besides considerable young stock. In addition to his dairy stock he has five head of horses, eighty head of hogs and one thousand chickens of the White Leghorn breed. Taken in its entirety the ranch which Mr. Ramatici is operating is one of the representative ones in this part of the county, and indicates what

a man with a definite purpose may accomplish. In May, 1911, he purchased sixty-nine acres of land one-half mile south of Petaluma, where he engages in the poultry business. It is a well improved ranch and convenient to markets, and it is the owner's intention to make this his permanent home.

In the choice of a wife Mr. Ramatici chose one of his countrywomen in Miss Martha Spaletta, who was born in Switzerland in 1860, and has been a resident of California since 1886, their marriage occurring in San Francisco. Six children have come to bless their marriage, four sons and two daughters, namely: Peter, Adolf, Romeo, Charles, Jr., Linda and Lilly. Mrs. Ramatici is the daughter of Peter and Jennie Spaletta, and comes from an ancestry that ranks high in the annals of that country. Politically Mr. Ramatici is a Republican, fraternally is identified with the Beneficanza Svizzera, and religiously is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, being a communicant of the organization at Petaluma.

WILLIAM HOCKIN.

Few men have come to Sonoma county in young manhood and, with little to aid them save their own indomitable energy and fixity of purpose, succeeded so well in accomplishing their praiseworthy ambitions as William Hockin. No face is more familiar to the residents of Santa Rosa, nor does any name carry with it greater weight, whether from a business, agricultural or general standpoint. Prosperity, good judgment, optimism and good will are suggested by the personality of Mr. Hockin, and one is interested in the study of his rise from its incipency to his present position as land owner, proprietor of the Fashion livery and feed stables in Santa Rosa, and as one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Sonoma county.

Mr. Hockin's earliest recollections are of a quiet home in Cornwall county, England, where he was born in 1850, and where he continued to make his home with his parents until reaching his majority. Leaving parents, friends and all with which he was familiar behind him, he set out for America at the age of twenty-two years, and at the end of an uneventful voyage landed at Quebec, Canada. He then went to Bowmanville, where he worked at his trade of miller for two years. From there he went to Humboldt, Tenn., there as in Canada working at the miller's trade and continuing there about one year. It was at the end of this time that he came to California and located in Sonoma county, and for over thirty-five years he has done a noble part in the upbuilding of this section of the state. For a time after settling in Santa Rosa he worked at his trade of miller, subsequently engaging in the blacksmith business in Sebastopol for about two years, when he went to Stewart's Point and filled the position of clerk in the John Fisk hotel for the same period. A change of location at the end of this time took him to Duncan's Mill, where he leased what is known as the Sewell stock ranch, managing it successfully for four years, after which he leased the Sea View summer resort and maintained it with profit for six years. It was with this varied experience to his credit that he finally returned to Santa Rosa, and since November 4, 1888, he has been proprietor of the finest

and best appointed livery and feed stable in the city, known as the Fashion stables.

Mr. Hockin's marriage occurred in 1878 and united him with Miss Amanda Elizabeth Totton, who was born in Canada in 1857 and in whose veins flowed the blood of Scotch ancestors. Seven children were born of this union, and all of the number are still living. The eldest of the children, Gertrude A., was born October 30, 1880; Grace M., who was born in February, 1882, is married and lives in Marin county; Maud A. was born in November, 1884; Anna Belle, born in December, 1886, is the wife of M. J. Forsythe, of Williams, Cal. William H., who was born in May, 1888, chose as his wife Miss Margaret Louise Lee, and they make their home in Santa Rosa; the two youngest children, Albert, born in 1893, and Margaret, born in 1894, are still at home with their parents. In the maintenance of the livery business Mr. Hockin has the assistance of his two sons, William H. and Albert, an association which is not only amicable, but one which is profitable to all concerned. In his stable Mr. Hockin has a number of fine horses which he raised himself, and throughout this section of Sonoma county there is probably no one more thoroughly versed in the training and care of horses than is he.

Politically Mr. Hockin is a Democrat; by appointment he filled the office of postmaster at Sea View during his residence in that place. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., and he is also a member of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs. As a citizen he takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and has never shirked his duty toward the public when opportunity has presented itself to assist in the advancement of its highest interests.

JOSEPH C. JONES.

Early in the colonial settlement of New England a branch of the Jones family became established along the shores of the Atlantic ocean, and from that pioneer ancestry descended the prosperous farmer whose name introduces this article and whose activities for many years have been associated with the material development of Sonoma county. New Hampshire is his native commonwealth, as it was likewise the birthplace of his parents, Eliphalet and Eliza (Woodward) Jones, the former of whom, a man of sterling character and irreproachable honor, died in 1856 at the age of forty-nine years, a useful life finding its earthly end all too soon. There were five sons and four daughters in the parental family, namely: Samuel, Joseph C., Henry, Samuel, George, Elizabeth, Elmira, Emeline and Abigail. Of the daughters Elizabeth, Mrs. G. W. Dunlap, had two children, Herman and Mrs. Alameda Willard, the latter being the mother of three daughters and two sons. Elmira, Mrs. Saltmarsh, had one daughter. Emeline, wife of George W. Moody, had four sons and one daughter, namely: Charles, Frank, Henry, Gill and Abbie, who is married and has three children. The sons in the parental family for the most part remained in New England; Henry married Belle Benepay, but had no children.

The others established homes of their own and became citizens of influence in their several localities.

Little of especial importance occurred to mark the boyhood of Joseph C. Jones. His early recollections are associated with the village of Unity, N. H., where he was born in 1843 and where he attended the public schools, laying the foundation for a liberal education afterward extended by travel and close observation. Desiring to settle in the great undeveloped west he came to California in 1865, landing at San Francisco, where he secured employment and remained for a time. During the year 1876 he removed to Sonoma county, and now resides near Guerneville, where he owns a farm of two hundred acres. His attention is given to the care of the land, a part of which is in timber and pasture and the balance under cultivation. A vineyard of one acre has proved a source of considerable revenue. Perhaps the most valuable improvement is an orchard of twenty acres, containing four thousand fruit trees in thrifty condition. Much time is required for the care of the trees and the harvesting of the crops of fruit, but Mr. Jones feels abundantly repaid for the labor, as the prices received for the fruit are always such as to bring him a gratifying profit. His ranch, which is known as Mountain View ranch, is located on top of a mountain, overlooking the Russian river, and in clear weather it is possible to get a view of St. Helena and Santa Rosa, and also of Mount Tamalpais on the coast.

At the time of coming to California Mr. Jones was unmarried, and it was not until 1876 that he established domestic ties, his marriage in that year uniting him with Miss Mary Powers, a native of Springfield, Vt., and a woman of education and refinement. An only child came to bless their union, a daughter, Nellie M., who was given fair educational advantages and is now the wife of James George. Mrs. Mary Jones passed away in 1885, and on November 17, 1901, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Mrs. Frances (Campbell) Lynch, a native of Wisconsin and a resident of California since 1876. She was the daughter of A. H. and Emiline B. Campbell, who at their deaths were living in Benicia. By her former marriage Mrs. Jones has two children, as follows: Mary, who is the wife of P. M. Autzen, of San Anselmo, and Frank H. Mr. Jones and his family stand high in the social circles of the community and are active members of the Episcopal Church, contributing generously to its maintenance, as well as to other worthy religious and philanthropic movements. Well posted concerning national issues, Mr. Jones has always favored Republican principles and has given the party his support in both local and general elections, but has not sought office for himself nor been solicitous for political preferment.

GRANVILLE THOMPSON AUSTIN.

To trace the lineage of the Austin family is to review a portion of the early history of Tennessee, when people of that name became identified with the struggling settlement in the midst of the forest primeval. The paternal grandfather of our subject, David Shelton Austin, was one of the first settlers of Tennessee, going there from Virginia, where he was born. He served all through



Mrs Nancy Puck

the seven years of the Revolutionary war. His son, David Austin, served in the war of 1812, the greater part of his life, however, being passed on a farm in Tennessee, where he died. Granville T. Austin is also a native of Tennessee, and was born in Sumner county in 1841, the son of David and Polly A. (Lowry) Austin. Seven sons and three daughters constituted the parental family, as follows: John, William, David B., Albert, Thomas, Joner, Granville T., Louisa, Emily and Anna L. Albert chose as his wife Martha Wilson, and they are the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Thomas and his wife, formerly Fannie Hern, have five children, two sons and three daughters. Joner is the father of four children. William married Lucy Davis, by whom he has six children, three sons and three daughters. John chose as his wife Missouri Jones, and they have three sons and one daughter. Anna L. is deceased. David B. married Mandona Jones and they have three children. Louisa is deceased. Emily, Mrs. Jones, is a resident of Los Angeles.

It was the year in which the Civil war opened that Granville T. Austin came to California, in 1861, crossing the plains with ox-teams from Bonham, Tex. Establishing himself as a rancher in Sonoma county, from a modest beginning in the vicinity of Guerneville he has constantly added to his acreage by the purchase of adjoining land until he now owns a fine ranch of three hundred and seventy acres, of which twenty-five acres are in vineyard. Fruit-raising is also a source of income to the owner, the returns from the vineyard and the two hundred fruit trees for the year 1909 amounting to \$950. Stock-raising is also carried on to some extent, and ample pasturage is provided from the land not otherwise used. Mr. Austin has always tried to do right in all of his business transactions, and commands the highest esteem of those with whom he is associated. By training as well as from principle he is a Democrat.

Mr. Austin has been one of the upbuilders of Sonoma county and has proven what can be done by energy and close application in developing the land from the wild, tilling the soil, and setting out trees and vines. He was the first in this section to accomplish this, and now many are following in his footsteps.

In Fanning county, Tex., Mr. Austin was married to Miss Elizabeth Basham, a native of Louisiana. She died in 1884, having become the mother of four sons and two daughters. John O. married Clara Overfell and they have three sons. William G. married Lydia Wilsey and two sons and two daughters have been born to them. David Lee resides in Honolulu. Charles Harry is married and has a son and a daughter. Anna Lulu is the wife of George Nowlin and with her husband resides in Rionidi, Sonoma county. Jessie is the wife of John Archer, of Santa Rosa.

LAFAYETTE W. BACON.

Although Mr. Bacon came to California in the early '50s, his residence in the state has been of comparatively short duration, and between the date of his return to the east and his second appearance in this state, much of his most active life was passed, and now, at the age of seventy-six years, he is maintaining a ranch of twenty-two acres, near Healdsburg, which is a part of the ranch formerly owned by his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Peck,

whom he assisted in locating upon this property at the time he first came west.

A native of Pennsylvania, Lafayette W. Bacon was born in Northeast, Erie county, in 1834, and when a child of two years was taken by his parents to Cleveland, Ohio. This proved but a temporary location, for the following year removal was made to Whiteside county, Ill., and there the family remained until 1846, a change of location in that year taking them to Wisconsin. Among the immigrants who crossed the plains in 1850 was Mr. Bacon's sister, Mrs. Nancy Peck, who with her husband was following the tide of immigration that gave such a different aspect to this whole western country. It was with a desire to visit his sister that Lafayette W. Bacon crossed the plains in 1853, at which time the Pecks were settling on a ranch of two hundred and forty acres near Healdsburg, Mr. Bacon assisting them and afterward making a visit of several months. Returning to Wisconsin during the following year, he resumed farming, and the same year, 1854, formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Jenette A. Swena, who like himself was a native of Pennsylvania. Nine children were born of this marriage, but of the number, only five are now living. Mrs. Jenette Bacon died in 1888, and two years later, in 1890, Mr. Bacon was united to his present wife, who prior to her marriage was Mrs. Martha E. (Bowers) Davis, and who was born in Indiana in 1855. No children were born of this marriage. Throughout the years of his residence in Wisconsin Mr. Bacon followed farming continuously and was a prominent and influential citizen in the community in which he lived, serving as justice of the peace in that state in 1855, and during 1860 and 1861 represented his district in the legislature of Colorado.

It was in the year 1902 that Mr. Bacon and his wife came to Sonoma county, Cal., and settled on a part of the large ranch which his brother-in-law and sister had purchased and settled upon nearly fifty years before. Here he has twenty-two acres of fine land, all under cultivation to grain and hay, in the care of which he takes a keen interest in spite of his advancing years.

In his earlier years Mr. Bacon was a believer in Republican principles, but of late he has become convinced that the Prohibition party more nearly represents his belief and has transferred his allegiance to the latter party. He has also been an active advocate of temperance through his membership in and work in behalf of the Good Templars. Since coming to California he has taken an active part in the work of the grange, and also in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which both himself and wife are members.

Reference has already been made to Mr. Bacon's sister, Mrs. Nancy Peck. She was born in Erie county, Pa., February 6, 1819, and followed the various migrations of the family until her marriage to Mr. Peck. The year 1850 witnessed their removal to California across the plains with ox-teams, and in 1853 they located upon the ranch of which Mr. Bacon's property forms a part. This was their home uninterruptedly until 1898, when they removed into Healdsburg, and here the death of Mrs. Peck occurred December 5, 1909, at the age of ninety years and nine months, after a residence in Sonoma county of fifty-six years, and of fifty-nine years in the state. At her death she left valuable property on Lincoln street, Healdsburg, to her favorite niece, Mrs. Addie Stevens, the wife of Charles D. Stevens, and the daughter of Lafayette W. Bacon. Mrs. Peck

had made her home on this property for fourteen years, during which time she had endeared herself to all who were privileged to know her, all loving and respecting her for her genuine worth and fine traits of character. She was known by everyone in Healdsburg as Grandma Peck.

JAMES SINCLAIR.

A little over a quarter of a century marks the span of Mr. Sinclair's life in California, the greater part of which was spent in the mining regions, and although only four years mark the period of his accomplishments in Sonoma county, he is still remembered as one of her most helpful and progressive citizens. The work which he here began has been taken up and carried forward by his widow, and today no finer or more productive ranch may be seen in the vicinity of Sebastopol than the one of which she is the owner.

James Sinclair was born in Canada in 1836, the son of David Sinclair, a native of Scotland, who came to Canada in an early day and located on a farm which he took up from the government, this being a part of the land given to the Canadian government by the Queen of England. Young James grew up on this farm and remained in his Canadian home for a number of years after reaching his majority, apparently contented with his surroundings. However, in the spring of 1862 his removal to California proved that his contentment was only apparent and not real, for in coming to the west he had clear-cut plans as to his future and carried them out very successfully. Going to the mines in the vicinity of Marysville he found employment in the mining mills of that locality as an amalgamator, and while working in this capacity, was also interested in copper mining. Altogether he continued in the mining regions for about seven years, when, in 1869, he removed to Humboldt county and carried on a ranch near Arcata for the following fifteen years. It was at the end of this time, in 1884, that he came to Sonoma county and bought the property now the home of his widow. This consists of twenty acres of fine land near Sebastopol, although at the time of purchase it was rough and wild, and as unlike what it is today as it is possible for the mind to picture. Clearing the land of timber and underbrush, he set out apple trees of all the best known varieties, and although he did not live long thereafter to enjoy returns from his labor, he still had the satisfaction of knowing that his land had few if any equals, a conclusion which was strengthened during the four years he was permitted to remain upon it. Here his earth life came to a close in 1888, and the work of maintaining the ranch which he then laid down was taken up by his widow, and with what success she has discharged her duty, needs but a glance at the thrifty ranch to determine. The annual output of the ranch is seven hundred boxes of Gravenstein apples, three hundred boxes of Baldwins, and two hundred boxes of Newtown pippins, while one Belleflower tree bears a ton of fruit each year. In addition to the orchard Mrs. Sinclair has one acre in blackberries and three acres in vineyard, both berries and grapes adding considerably to the annual income from the ranch.

Before her marriage, which occurred in Marysville, Cal., June 12, 1866, Mrs. Sinclair was Miss Mary Drake, a native of Michigan and a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, the famous English navigator. As did her husband, Mrs. Sinclair came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. One son, David, was born of their marriage, and he is now proprietor of a ranch of his own, not far from his mother's ranch, all of his fifteen acres being in orchard. Mr. Sinclair was a staunch Republican in his political views, and fraternally he was a Mason. The son is also a member of the Masonic order, being past master of Sebastopol Lodge, and a member of the Royal Arch Lodge of Santa Rosa.

RICHARD REDMOND PATTEN.

Were it possible to compile a complete record of the early experiences of Mr. Patten, an authentic account of pioneer times in Sonoma county would likewise be presented, for the man and the county have a history with much in common. It is said that Mr. Patten, in 1848, was the only white child in Sonoma city, and certain it is that he was one of the very first white children to live in this region. As memory recalls to his mind the scenes of early days he is impressed with the fact that no attempt had been made at the most vital improvements; the country was rough and covered with brush through which no paths had been made. Few roads had been opened and fewer schools had been started. Out of the chaos of primeval conditions there has gradually developed an environment of prosperity and progress, fully equal to the demands of the civilization of the twentieth century.

The first representative of the Patten family in California was John Patten, our subject's grandfather, and a pioneer of 1846 on the Pacific coast. Two years later, in 1848, the father, Joseph Patten, who was born in Missouri in 1822 and was a widower at the time mentioned, started across the plains with wagons and ox-teams, being accompanied by Richard R., born in Missouri in 1844 and scarcely four years of age at the time of the westward migration. Although so young at the time the journey made an indelible impression upon the mind of the child and the incident he most forcibly recalls is that of losing some oxen as a result of Indian depredations. He recalls the settlement in Sonoma county in 1848 and here he has since resided with the exception of two years. After coming to this state the father married Louise Chambers, who was born in Ohio and came to the west at the age of ten years. At this writing she resides near Cozzens, and here her husband died November 25, 1910, at the age of eighty-nine years.

It was not possible for Mr. Patten to secure the education that children of the present day enjoy, for Sonoma county had few schools and these were held at irregular intervals. His entire schooling consisted of an attendance of seven months during a period of three years and the last time he ever attended school the term was abruptly concluded by reason of the teacher, Mr. Graham, killing a Mr. Cooper at a horse race. That thrilling episode marked the year 1857 and terminated his educational advantages. However, through self-culture he has acquired a broad knowledge of men and things and is particularly well informed regarding the soil and agricultural possibilities of the region.



C. C. Fuller

On settling in California the family secured all of their supplies from General Vallejo, who also presented them with thirty-two acres of raw land. This tract the father traded for cattle and removed to Dry creek, where he has since planted a vineyard and engaged in raising grapes. In sight of this same ranch Richard R. has made his home for fifty-two years and at this writing makes a special feature of raising grapes. He owns the old Davenport Cozzens place of thirty acres. As a citizen he favors movements for the general welfare and particularly fosters all enterprises for the horticultural development of the region.

Among the pioneers whom Mr. Patten remembers with especial pleasure is Davenport Cozzens, who came to California about 1856-57 and engaged at first in selling poultry. To that man belongs the distinction of being the first resident of the county to engage in the manufacture of wine and likewise the first pioneer to erect a store in Geyserville, before this he also operated a store in San Francisco. At this time his son, Davenport, Jr., is proprietor of a store at Cozzens, where he erected a building utilized as a postoffice. From early pioneer days that family has been prominent in the county and Mr. Patten recalls with interest many characteristics of the first of the name here. The bonds that united pioneers were closely knit and time has not lessened their feeling of affection for one another, but in the heart of every early settler there lingers a feeling of deepest regard for those who with him shared hardships, trials and countless vicissitudes in the effort to bring out the civilization and refinements of the present era.

CHARLES EDWARD FULLER.

The encouraging degree of success that has crowned the arduous and long-continued efforts of Mr. Fuller did not come to him at a single bound nor indeed with any rapidity, but is the result of years of strenuous exertion and intensity of industrious application. Had he been less persevering he would have succumbed to adverse fate. More than once he lost his all and was forced to start anew. This, however, was not an uncommon experience among Californian pioneers and whenever he "went broke" there were not wanting sympathetic friends whose encouragement and words of cheer helped him to begin once more with renewed energy and dauntless determination. As he looks back over the busy past and reflects upon his present prosperous condition he has every reason to rejoice that pluck and perseverance never deserted him in days of adversity, but enabled him to achieve a final and gratifying success as one of the farmers of his county.

Descended from old eastern ancestry and the son of New England parents (Chase and Philena (Kneeland) Fuller), Charles E. Fuller was born at South Boston, Mass., in 1837, and received a fair education in local schools. From 1851 to 1853 he followed the sea and made two trips to the West Indies. When still a mere lad news came to him concerning the discovery of gold in California and for the first time he began to be interested in the undeveloped west. Nor did that interest wane in the ensuing epoch of early youth. It was not the desire of his parents for him to go so far from them, but they reluctantly gave their consent to his departure and at the age of sixteen years he bade farewell to relatives and friends, embarking on a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama. After crossing the isthmus he came up the Pacific ocean

to San Francisco. Soon after his arrival he secured work by the month in Alameda county. After two years he invested his savings in a threshing machine and during the next two years he engaged in the threshing of grain. At the expiration of that time he bought a settlers' claim to one hundred and sixty acres in what is Fruitvale, but a year later he was obliged to relinquish the property because it proved to be a part of an old grant.

Removing to Marin county early in the '60s and taking up land, Mr. Fuller engaged in ranching there for two years, after which he sold the property and came to Sonoma county. About 1870 he embarked in the saw-mill business near Occidental, but two years later he bought land near Freestone, the one hundred and thirty acres then secured forming the nucleus of his present estate. At a subsequent period he worked in Mendocino county, but returned without means, to make a new start in Sonoma county. Here he erected a saw-mill for M. C. Meeker, and later in the year he built another mill for the same party. Then he started in the milling business for himself and from that time he has met with encouraging success. After he purchased his quarter-section of land in young manhood he married Elizabeth McKinly, who died in 1893, leaving no children. On March 5, 1895, he was united in marriage with Mrs. India M. (Overholser) Smith, who was born in Indiana. Her parents, Abraham Whitmore and Hester Ann (Cullum) Overholser, natives of Ohio, remained in Indiana for a considerable period, but when she was five years old they crossed the plains with oxen and mules, in 1862, and settled in Sonoma county. Mrs. Fuller is descended on the paternal and maternal sides respectively from German and English ancestors. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller is Kneeland Lewis, who was born February 24, 1897, and is now a pupil in the Freestone schools.

In addition to the Walnut Hill ranch of one hundred and thirty acres, Mr. Fuller owns a fine ranch of three hundred and eighty-eight acres in the Colman valley, two and one-half miles from Occidental. Twenty acres of the home place have been planted to apple trees (Gravenstein, Spitzenberg, Wagner, Baldwin, Arkansas black, and Virginia greenings) and of this tract ten acres in full bearing bring an annual income of more than \$2,000. He also owns thirty acres of the old Fair grant, making his total holdings five hundred and forty-eight acres. Three years ago he started a walnut orchard that is now in fine condition. In order that he may give his entire attention to the fruit business he has sold his saw-mill property and is now in a position to profitably develop his orchards. Horticulture always has been a congenial occupation to him and he is at his best when planning for his fruit, caring for the trees and endeavoring to improve the quality of fruit produced. The soil and climate seem well adapted to apple-culture and in the opinion of experts this industry will claim an ever-increasing attention from the progressive land-owners of the locality.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Failing health was the direct cause of bringing Mr. Johnson to California, and it is a matter of no speculation to say that in finally taking up his residence here his life was prolonged many years. Not only was his life extended, but his health was so completely restored that he was enabled to take his place in the activities of life alongside of those of the most robust and sturdy

constitutions. His death at Pleasant Hill, Sonoma county, November 12, 1909, was the cause of general mourning throughout the community where for over a quarter of a century he had lived and labored, endearing himself to all by his generous and wholesome traits of character.

William Johnson was born in Sweden in 1842, and at the age of twelve years came to the United States with an uncle, who settled on a farm in Illinois, and for whom William worked until he was sixteen years of age. Subsequently he engaged in railroading and other work until he was twenty-four years old, an experience which proved to him the advisability of returning to farming as the most independent and satisfactory life. With the idea that a better chance for carrying out his agricultural plans was possible in Nebraska, he located there in 1866, then a wild and unsettled country, inhabited solely by Indians who gained sustenance by hunting buffalo and plundering and pillaging upon such white settlers as ventured on their territory. This condition of affairs made it necessary to build a fort at Grand Island, to which the settlers fled for safety whenever a raid was threatened by the redskins. Mr. Johnson helped to build the fort, and also hauled the logs for the erection of the first home built on the present site of Grand Island. While in Nebraska he was also employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the construction of its road through that state, and after its completion he took up farming near Wood River on government land. The original purchase consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, which he increased by purchase until he laid claim to four hundred acres of fine land, his farm easily taking rank with the best in that locality.

Long years of unremitting labor under the most difficult of pioneer conditions finally made inroads upon Mr. Johnson's health, and in 1875 he came to California, in the hope that a period spent in the health-giving sunshine which Nature here dispenses with such lavish hand would restore his old-time strength and vigor. As he had anticipated, the change proved beneficial, and he returned to Nebraska and resumed his duties on the farm with a new interest. He continued on the farm near Wood River for three years thereafter, when his health again failing, he sold his farm and took up his residence in town, where he engaged in buying and selling produce, stock and grain, which he shipped to Chicago markets, building up a large business. Although the duties imposed by this latter business were less onerous than farming, the long, cold winters in Nebraska prevented any marked betterment in his physical condition, and for this reason he again tried a change of climate, going this time to Manitou, Colo., and also to Colorado Springs, but after a short stay in that state he came to California and from that time until his death this was his home. With his family he arrived in Sonoma county May 28, 1883, and on June 6 of the same year he bought the ranch at Pleasant Hill where his earth life came to a close November 12, 1909, and where his widow still makes her home. In 1902 Mr. Johnson had retired from active business, at the same time placing the management of the ranch in the hands of his son-in-law, Ernest Sharp, who has continued its management ever since. Seventy-three acres are comprised in this ranch, the greater part of which is in apples, all the best varieties being grown, and some of the trees although fifty years old are still in bearing. In addition to the home ranch there are twenty-six

acres of hay land owned by the family, besides a fine ranch nearby in vineyard and apples. For the season of 1909 the vineyard produced forty tons of grapes, and the orchard about sixty tons of dried apples. In addition to the property enumerated Mrs. Johnson owns eighty-two acres of timber land in Green Valley.

Mr. Johnson's marriage was celebrated in Nebraska, September 29, 1870, and united him with Miss Melinda Hohman. Three children were born of this marriage: Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Ritchie, of Santa Rosa; David Edward, also of Santa Rosa; and Alice Melinda, the wife of Ernest Sharp, of Pleasant Hill. None of Sonoma county's residents took a more active part in her upbuilding than did Mr. Johnson, and his death was the cause of deep regret on the part of those who had been associated with him.

WILLIAM B. HASKELL.

The legal fraternity of California is well represented by William B. Haskell, one of the most prominent and prosperous attorneys in Sonoma county. Not only does he possess pronounced talent and ability in the line of his profession, but he is also a man of keen business intelligence, and is deeply interested in whatever tends toward the upbuilding and betterment of conditions in Petaluma and Sonoma county. A native of the east, he was born in New York City October 10, 1842, the only child born to his parents, Barnabas and Abigail (Goodwin) Haskell, both of whom were natives of Hartford, Conn. For more details of the parental history the reader is referred to the sketch of Barnabas Haskell, elsewhere in this volume.

William B. Haskell was fortunate in having parents who appreciated the value and importance of an education, and in this respect he was given every opportunity in their power to bestow. At the time his father came west in the early '50s, the family home was in Boston, Mass., and when his mother came west and joined the father two years later, he did not accompany her, but was allowed to remain in Boston until his graduation from the grammar school. He then joined his parents in Petaluma, and here continued his studies by entering the Collegiate Institute, from which institution he graduated two years later. At the age of eighteen years his school and college days were over and he was ready to take up the more serious side of life. His first work was as a hired hand on a dairy ranch, working for one employer by the month for two years. Being economical and judicious in the use of his earnings during this time he accumulated sufficient means to defray his expenses through a course in the Benicia Law school, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar of California by the supreme court. Instead of establishing himself immediately in his profession, however, he entered his father's mercantile establishment in Petaluma and continued with him in the capacity of clerk for about six years, or until 1872. In that year he went to Winnemucca, Nev., and opened an office for the practice of his profession, and during two years of the time he was there served as deputy district attorney, and for the same length of time was internal revenue collector at that place. Returning to Petaluma in 1875, he became cashier in the Peta-



Clarence L. Hall

luma Savings Bank, a position which he retained until September, 1877, resigning it in order to establish himself in his profession. Immediately after giving up his position in the bank he opened a law office in Petaluma, and from that time to the present he has been favored with a goodly share of the legal business transacted in this part of the county. Aside from his profession he is connected with some of the important financial institutions of this section, being a director of the Petaluma Savings Bank and holding the same office in the Sonoma County Bank. Although he is not a member of the Episcopal Church, he has been connected with that religious society as secretary for twenty-five years.

Mr. Haskell's marriage in 1866 united him with Miss Kate D. Kelley, who, though a native of Vermont, passed the greater part of her life in California, whither she was brought by her parents in childhood. At her death in 1880 she left one child, Euna G. Haskell. In 1883 Mr. Haskell was married to Mrs. Emma A. Denney, who was also a native of Vermont, and one child was born of this marriage, Ruby E. Haskell. In his political belief Mr. Haskell is a Republican, being one of the leaders of that party in the county and state. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and in 1879 he stumped the state for George C. Perkins. Fraternal matters also claim a share of Mr. Haskell's thought and interest, his membership in Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., dating from 1867; besides which he is a member of Petaluma Chapter No. 22, R. A. M.; Mount Olivet Commandery, K. T., which he joined in 1880; and Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member also since 1867. Mr. Haskell is a man of keen business intelligence, deeply interested in the welfare of town and county, and holds a place of importance in the community.

CLARENCE C. HALL.

Throughout the Alexander valley district it would be difficult to find a ranch more thrifty in appearance or remunerative in income than the one which Clarence C. Hall owns and occupies, not far from Healdsburg. Here fruits of the various kinds as well as hops vie with each other on the eighty acres under cultivation, of the six hundred and fifty-six acres which comprise the home ranch, besides which Mr. Hall owns thirty-eight hundred acres of mountain land upon which he grazes large flocks of sheep. Mr. Hall's wonderful success as a rancher and sheep raiser is not the result of chance, but is rather the outcome of a careful training under his pioneer father, L. J. Hall, who has been a resident of Sonoma county since 1854 and the occupant of his present ranch in Russian River township since that year also.

The son of a pioneer and also a native son of the state, Clarence C. Hall was born near Healdsburg, August 29, 1855, the son of L. J. and Elizabeth (McCool) Hall, both natives of Missouri. Born in Lafayette county, that state, October 30, 1825, the father early in life assumed the responsibilities of his own maintenance, his first work, at the age of fifteen, being as a farm hand in the vicinity of his home in Missouri. He followed this for a number of years, and when only twenty-two years old took upon himself the responsi-

bilities of married life by his union with Elizabeth McCool. Six years after their marriage, in 1854, the young people came to the west and located in Sonoma county, Cal., on the ranch in Russian River township which is still the home of Mr. Hall. Here the death of Mrs. Hall occurred April 29, 1903, when in her seventy-fifth year. Six children were born to this esteemed pioneer couple, four of whom are deceased, while those living are our subject and Rosella. Since the death of the mother the daughter has tenderly cared for her father in his declining years.

As he was the only son in the parental family Clarence C. Hall and his father became associated in the maintenance of the home ranch as soon as the school days were over for the younger man, and the association formed so many years ago has only recently been severed, the year 1908 marking the independent venture of the son on property which he purchased from his father. This purchase consisted of six hundred and fifty-six acres of choice land in the Alexander Valley district, in close proximity to Healdsburg, and the diversity of its soil, much of which is rich river bottom land, makes it unexcelled for productiveness. Here he has thirty acres in prunes, from which he receives an average crop of one hundred and eighty tons of green fruit per season; for his crop of 1910 he received \$65 a ton for his Imperials, while the French prunes brought \$35 a ton. Besides his orchard he has twenty-five acres in hops, the crop from which during the last season amounted to one hundred and sixty bales; twenty acres in tomatoes, and five acres in peaches and apples. As has been stated elsewhere, besides the home ranch he also has thirty-eight hundred acres of mountain land, which furnishes unsurpassed grazing for his sheep, which number twenty-five hundred head.

In 1888 Mr. Hall was united in marriage with Miss Lela Allen, a native of Nevada, and three children have been born to them. The eldest child and only son, Conway Allen, born in 1890, is assisting his father on the ranch. Gladys, born in 1892, is attending the high school at Healdsburg. Gretchen, born in 1894, is a student in the state normal school at San Francisco. Politically Mr. Hall is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and the Santa Rosa Lodge of Elks. Mr. Hall is one of the reliable and substantial men of Healdsburg, and one who wears modestly the dignity conferred by an upright, courageous and altogether worthy life.

BARNABAS HASKELL.

As far as the records of the Haskell family are obtainable, it is known that its members were residents of New England for many generations, and that the father of Barnabas Haskell was a seaman engaged in the merchant trade along the coast from Hartford, Conn., to New Orleans, La., throughout the active years of his life. It was in the first-mentioned city, Hartford, Conn., that Barnabas Haskell was born, and while a youth there prepared for his future by learning the hatter's trade, and in connection with this, also acquired a thorough knowledge of the furrier's trade. With this equipment he went to New York City to begin life in earnest on his own account, and for a number of years was in the employ of the leading hatter in the metropolis at that time. In 1847 he re-

moved to Boston, Mass., and was employed at his trade in that city for the following five years.

During his residence in Boston Mr. Haskell became interested in the far west and he determined to come here and see for himself whether or not the opportunities were as real as he was led to believe. He made the journey by way of Galveston, Tex., and from there came to California and settled in Sonoma county. Many of the immigrants of that period were drawn hither on account of the prospects of a sudden fortune in the mines, but while Mr. Haskell had no ambition in this direction, he saw an opportunity to benefit indirectly by the impetus which the mining enterprise had created, and it was with this idea in mind that he came to Petaluma in 1856 and opened a dry-goods and clothing establishment. This was the pioneer establishment of the kind in the country for miles around, and it is needless to say that the undertaking proved a success. He continued actively engaged in business for about twenty-two years, when, in 1878, he disposed of his business interests and lived retired thereafter until his death, which occurred in 1887. His long residence in this community had endeared him to a host of friends and acquaintances, for he possessed a kindly, lovable disposition, and his death was mourned as a public loss. In his political opinions he was independent, and at the polls supported those men and measures which, in his judgment, were best able to advance the prosperity of the community.

For all that he was able to accomplish in life Mr. Haskell gave much credit to the faithful and helpful co-operation of his wife. Before her marriage she was Miss Abigail Goodwin, a native of Hartford, Conn., the daughter of Joseph Goodwin and the descendant of a substantial colonial ancestry. Two years after her husband had come to the west she joined him in Petaluma, and at once threw the weight of her influence in channels that were uplifting and ennobling. She soon became identified with the educational progress of the town, and for ten years was principal of the schools of Petaluma. For two years she was a teacher also in Miss Atkins' Seminary, in Benicia, Cal., the pioneer seminary in the state for girls, this later becoming Mills' Seminary at Oakland, Cal. Not only was she interested in school and church matters, but she was as well a leader in the reform movements of the day and was one of the leading supporters of woman's suffrage in the state. In the best sense of the word she was a Christian, having devoted her life to the uplifting of humanity, and her death in 1884, when she was about sixty years of age, was the cause of universal sorrow among the many who had fallen under her influence. For many years she had been a member of and worker in the Swedenborgian Church. The only child born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Haskell is William B. Haskell, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

WILLIAM HENRY GROVE.

Very few of the men now identified with the citizenship of Sonoma county have been connected with its material development for a period as long as may be claimed by Mr. Grove, whose proud boast it is that he has lived within the limits of the county since the year 1853. From his native commonwealth of

Ohio he came to California at the time named, when he was a boy of only ten years. Hence the associations of his busy life center in the west. Whatever of success he has achieved (and this has been considerable) may be attributed to his energy of temperament, vigor of mind and force of will, coupled with the opportunities afforded by the region where so much of his life has been passed. As a pioneer of Russian river township he has aided every movement for the local welfare, has contributed to the building of schools and churches, has promoted the civic prosperity, has helped to open roads and improve lands, and in every respect has discharged the duties falling upon public-spirited citizens. For a long time he has owned and occupied a ranch of one hundred and eighty acres near Windsor and to the development of the property he has given earnest, intelligent attention. A fine vineyard of thirty-five acres is an eloquent testimonial to his skill as a horticulturist. The successful raising of grain indicates his industry as a husbandman. By care and wise management he is in receipt of a gratifying annual income and has been enabled to surround his family with the comforts of existence.

Upon establishing domestic ties Mr. Grove married Jeanetta Spence, who was born in Canada in June of 1848, being a daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Letson) Spence. The children born of the union were named William, Elmer, Jesse, Edith M. and Elodia. The second-named son married Vivian Huych, and the third, Jesse, married Dora Isaac, by whom he has a daughter, Ruth. Edith is the wife of William Wilson and has an adopted daughter, Emma. Elodia, Mrs. Joseph Smith, has a daughter, Dorothy. In the Spence family there were the following sons and daughters: William, Thomas, Archie, Andrew, Charles, Sarah, Jeanetta, Mary, Belle, Nellie and Martha. William married Mary Thompson and has two sons, George and Fred. Thomas has two sons, Henry and Arthur. Archie married Sophia Smear and has three children, William, Myrtle and Viola.

The Grove family is of eastern extraction and colonial stock. In the household of David and C. (Richter) Grove there were the following-named sons and daughters: William Henry, whose name introduces this article; Orville, Benjamin F., Louis, Christopher, George W., John, Grant, Mary F., Phoebe, Emma and Louisa. The eldest daughter, Mary Frances, married John Hopper and had thirteen children, namely: John, Louis, George, Roy, Otey, Elwood, Sadie, Nancy, Mary, Louise, Emma, Ada and Henrietta. Benjamin F. married Clara Morehouse and had seven children, Herbert, Walter, Chester, Charles, Louis, Oren and Edna (Mrs. George Nicholson). Orville was united with Ida Withworth and they became the parents of the following children, Elliott, Everett, Leonard, Melburn, Sidney and Blanche. Christopher married Nancy Hopper, to which union four sons were born, Charles, Fred, Edward and Bert. George and his wife, who was Emma Clark, had a family comprising three sons, Chester, Ray and Clarence. Grant married Mary Callahan, and their union was childless. Phoebe, Mrs. J. L. Rickman, had two sons, Lloyd and Walter. Emma, Mrs. Edward Hopper, had one son, Percy, and Louisa, Mrs. Richard Porter, became the mother of four children.

It is characteristic of Mr. Grove that he takes a warm interest in all movements for the uplifting of mankind. Particularly is he interested in enter-



H C Hodges

prises for the local welfare. While averse to holding office he has on occasion consented to serve the people in an official capacity, and has rendered efficient service as constable and as school trustee. The people of his township entertain the highest opinion of his ability as a man, his devotion as a citizen, his friendly spirit as a neighbor and his patriotic support of all enterprises for the material upbuilding and educational advancement of the county where for nearly sixty years he has made his home.

HARRY CHURCHILL HODGES.

Being surrounded with the comforts of life which had come as a result of his own effort, a beautiful home and happy surroundings, Harry C. Hodges passed the evening of his days in perfect contentment, his active career having been passed in commercial and legal circles in states to the east prior to coming to California, after which he took up ranching, following this until retiring to private life in 1901. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Franklin county April 6, 1836, the son of parents and the descendant of ancestors that had made the south their life-time home. The circumstances of the family were such that Mr. Hodges was privileged to enjoy the best educational advantages, and unlike many who are thus fortunately situated, he made the best possible use of his privileges. At an early age he recognized a liking for the legal profession and thereafter all of his studies were carried on with this idea in his mind, to the end that he attained the success that he set out to win and at the same time secured a financial success that more than exceeded his expectations and was the nucleus of the fortune which became his. The grammar schools in the vicinity of his home in Franklin county furnished him his primary training, after which he continued his studies in Georgetown College, completing his legal studies in Louisville University, and there receiving his diploma that admitted him to the bar.

Returning to Frankfort, Ky., after his admission to the bar of Kentucky, Mr. Hodges opened an office there for the practice of his profession, and was apparently content with his outlook in the south until about the year 1875, when he was seized with the western fever, his first move in this direction taking him to Missouri. He remained in the last-mentioned state about a year, practicing his profession there also, but not being altogether satisfied with his prospects there he went further west to Kansas, and there, in Topeka, became interested in the banking business with John D. Knox. This association was amicably and profitably continued for ten years, after which he opened an office for the practice of law in that city and continued this for about two years, or until he gave it up to come to California in 1887. Coming directly to Sonoma county, he purchased a ranch of forty acres in the vicinity of Healdsburg, which he set out to grapes and fruit, in the cultivation of which he was as successful as he had been in previous ventures in the legal and commercial world. After conducting the ranch for a number of years he finally gave its management into younger hands and retired to private life, making his home in Healdsburg, at No. 447 Piper street, where he lived comfortably and happy, and where his many friends and acquaintances delighted to gather. He passed away November 23, 1910,

and was buried from the First Presbyterian Church which he and Mrs. Hodges had attended and been members of for so many years. Mr. Hodges became a member of the church during young manhood and throughout his long life supported it liberally.

Mr. Hodges had been twice married, his first union, in 1863, uniting him with Miss Sarah Milam. She passed away October 6, 1894, leaving one daughter, Hollie, Mrs. William Knox, of Alameda. Two years after the death of his first wife Mr. Hodges married Miss Annie Foreman, a native of California, born near Healdsburg. She is the daughter of John and Mary Ann (Fry) Foreman, natives of Cumberland county, Pa., who came to Healdsburg, Cal., in 1862. Mr. Foreman took up farming and is still a resident of this vicinity, but his wife is deceased. Politically Mr. Hodges was a Democrat and on all occasions voted for and supported the candidates of that party. Unlike the majority of men who had been for so many years intimately associated with the business world as had Mr. Hodges, he had had no ambitions whatever for office-holding, and although his versatile ability would have enabled him to acquit himself creditably in whatever position he might have been placed, he always declined all honors in that direction that might have been his. Personally he was well liked and highly respected by the best citizens of Healdsburg, and though comparatively speaking he might have been considered a newcomer to the west, he still represented the progressive and substantial spirit so marked a characteristic on the western slope.

RICHARD FULKERSON.

The earliest member of the Fulkerson family of whom we have any knowledge is John Fulkerson, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. This ancestor was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his son, Fulkird, who was taken by his father to Kentucky when he was a child of eleven years. Indians were numerous in that section of country at the time, and the family often took refuge from their attacks in the stockade at Lexington. The next in line of descent was Richard Fulkerson, born in Hardin county, Ky., February 11, 1806. Early in the '40s the latter removed to the wilds of Montgomery county, Ind., and from there, in 1844, pushed still further west to Davis county, Iowa. This now flourishing and thickly settled region was then in its most primitive condition, and if the full history of the state should ever be written it would tell of the noble and untiring efforts of Richard Fulkerson and his courageous wife in the development of that wild region. For over sixty years he had been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died November 24, 1887, when nearly eighty-two years of age, and his wife died March 17, 1883, aged seventy-three years.

One of the children in the family of Richard and Sarah (Clawson) Fulkerson was Stephen T. Fulkerson, who was born in Grayson county, Ky., July 7, 1840. It was soon after his birth that the parents removed first to Indiana and from there in 1844 went to Davis county, Iowa, and settled as pioneers. After remaining in that section for about ten years, in the spring of 1854 the family

came overland to California, reaching Sonoma county October 4 of that year. Stephen T. was a child of fourteen years at the time, the youngest of five children, all of whom had received a meager education in the country schools of Davis county, Iowa. Even since he came to the state in 1854 he followed ranching in Santa Rosa township, until giving up active labor, when he moved to Santa Rosa, where he now lives retired. When he was only eighteen years old he took upon himself the responsibilities of married life, his marriage, August 29, 1858, uniting him with Amanda Ellen Cockrill, a native of Missouri. Her parents, Harrison and Ruhama (Doyle) Cockrill, also natives of Missouri, located in Sonoma county in 1853. The ranch which was formerly the home of Stephen T. Fulkerson is located in Rincon valley, six miles from Santa Rosa, admirably located, and so diversified as to hill and valley land as to be adaptable for every variety of crops the owner might choose to raise. This is one of the large ranches of this part of the county, comprising three hundred and twelve acres. Nine children blessed the marriage of Stephen T. Fulkerson and his wife, named in the order of their birth as follows: Henry H.; Alice Clara, who became the wife of Theodore Grider; Laura E., the wife of Douglas Badger; William E., deceased; Richard; Molly S., deceased, formerly the wife of William Wendt; Nora C., who became the wife of Henry Leggett; Bruce A.; and Ida Helen, the wife of George Cummings.

The fifth child in the parental family, Richard Fulkerson was born on the family homestead in Rincon valley, Sonoma county, February 19, 1871. After an attendance at the common schools of a few years in this locality he turned his attention to the calling which his forefathers had followed without exception, working first as a farm hand, and later undertaking a ranch of his own. He is now located on a fine tract of seventy-five acres near Santa Rosa, all under cultivation to vineyard, orchard, hay and grain.

The marriage of Richard Fulkerson in 1890 united him with Miss Pauline Wendt, a native of Sonoma county, Cal., the daughter of German parents, now residents of Alpine valley, Sonoma county. The only child born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson is Alma, born in Sonoma county in 1895, and now a student in the public school in Rincon valley. Politically Mr. Fulkerson is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 24, Foresters of America.

JOHN MERRITT.

Among those whose names stand out prominently in the pioneer history of Sonoma county is John Merritt, a prosperous and prominent citizen of Petaluma. His identification with this immediate locality dates from the year 1851, and in truth he may be called one of the pioneer settlers and upbuilders of the town and surrounding country. At that time the thriving center of activity which Petaluma has since become was not dreamed of, and he relates the fact that he himself stacked hay on the corner of Main and Washington streets under a white oak tree. All of this he has seen change, cultivated fields giving place to city lots, which have become the homes of a thrifty and contented people.

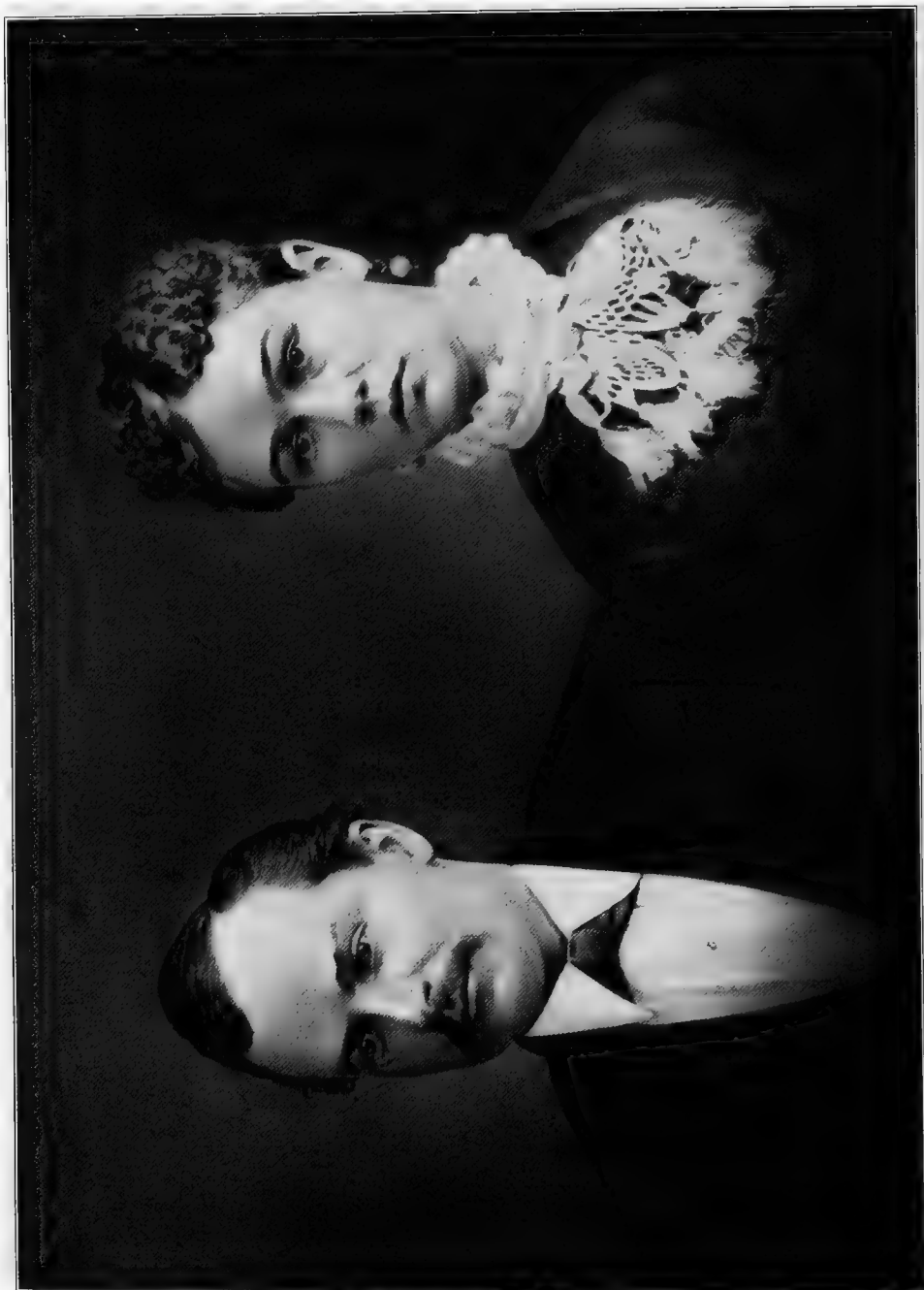
A native of Indiana, John Merritt was born in Marion county, June 30, 1827, and until he was fourteen years of age he lived in the locality of his birth.

Removing to Missouri at that age, he located at Savannah, Andrew county, and was still there at the time of the breaking out of the Mexican war. He enlisted his services in the cause in the spring of 1847, under Captain Rogers, becoming a part of Powell's Battalion of Cavalry, Company D. He remained in service until November, 1848, the date of his honorable discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and following this he made preparations to come to California. The spring of 1849 found him en route with ox-teams and after a four-month journey with its round of danger and excitement he finally arrived at Hangtown (now Placerville) September 4, 1849. A short experience as a miner at that place, followed by a brief period in which he was interested in a grocery business on Georgia slide, Canyon creek, near Georgetown, preceded his advent in Sonoma county in 1850, and here he has made his home for over sixty years. During this time, however, in 1860, he went to San Luis Obispo county and was interested in the stock business until 1864, when he was forced out of business on account of drought. Returning to Sonoma county, he began to buy and sell stock and hogs, and is still interested in the cattle business, several head of fine stock now being fattened for the market. His ranch near Petaluma comprises one hundred and fifteen acres of fine land, of which twenty-five acres are in apples, plums, pears and cherries, while the remainder of the land is used as pasturage and grain land. In addition to the home ranch he also owns a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres at Green Valley station, leased to an Italian tenant, who carries on general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Merritt's marriage in 1854 united him with Miss Sarah E. Wilfley, who was born in Scotland county, Mo., November 10, 1837. She was one of nine children born to her parents, Samuel and Nancy (Ellis) Wilfley, the former of whom was born in Tennessee April 3, 1812, and the latter a native of Illinois. They were married in Missouri, and that state continued to be the home of the family uninterruptedly until the year 1853, when Mr. Wilfley came to California, only to return soon afterward, but he again crossed the plains in 1856 and from that time until the close of his life he made his home in the Golden state. Five children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, four sons and one daughter, as follows: John T., Edward B., William, Warren and Ida Jane. The eldest son, John T., makes his home in Petaluma with his wife, formerly Jennie Anthony, and their four children, Lyel, George, Effa and Ruby, the eldest daughter, Effa, being the wife of George Hawkins. Edward B. married Mollie Davis and has two children, Bert and Jessie, by this marriage; his present wife was formerly Miss Emma Hueberger. Ida Jane became the wife of Nathaniel Benson, by whom she has three children, Roy (who married Bertha Casta), Harold and Forest. Politically Mr. Merritt is a believer in Democratic principles, and always casts his vote in favor of that party's candidates. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Petaluma Lodge No. 180, and to Chapter No. 22, R. A. M.

JOHN D. BAILIFF.

Among the men who gave the strength of their best years toward the development of the resources of Sonoma county few are more kindly remembered than the late John Bailiff, and the work which he so nobly began and which he laid down at his death, December 27, 1900, is being carried forward by his



Charles W. Welling. Mrs. Charles Welling

son and namesake, John D. Bailiff. A native son of the state, the latter was born in Sonoma county August 31, 1875, and when he was only one year old the family settled on the ranch of which he is now the proprietor, near Santa Rosa, and he has therefore known no other home. When he attained school age he became a pupil in the public schools of Santa Rosa, attending both the grammar and high schools of the city, after which he became associated with his father in the maintenance of the ranch.

John D. Bailiff was a young man of twenty-five years of age when the death of his father left the care of the ranch upon his shoulders. That he had an aptitude for the calling of the agriculturist has been unmistakable, amply demonstrated during the past ten years of his management of the property. Here he has three hundred and ninety-six acres of fine land, one hundred and fifty of which are in barley, while seventy-five acres are in vineyard, in connection with which he maintains a winery. Some idea of the size of the latter industry may be gathered from the statement that between twenty-five and forty thousand gallons of wine are manufactured every year, and as the product is of excellent quality it is in demand at the highest market price. Stock-raising is also an important feature of the ranch, an average of from seventy-five to one hundred cattle being fattened for market annually. The raising of fine horses is an industry in which he engages with deep interest, being a lover of the horse, and a number of fine specimens of the Belgian breed may be seen upon the ranch. These he raises for his own use, and not for profit. Taken as a whole the Bailiff ranch is one of the finest and most profitable ranch properties in this section of Sonoma county, and the successive owners of the property have in their turn been ranked among the most substantial and energetic citizens and upbuilders that the county has ever known.

The first marriage of Mr. Bailiff occurred in 1900 and united him with Miss Margaret Hoover, of Napa, who did not long survive her marriage, passing away in January, 1901. His second marriage was celebrated January 18, 1905, uniting him with Miss Edith M. Tuttle, a native of California, and one child has been born of this union, Vernon D., born January 9, 1906. Following in the footsteps of his father in the matter of politics, Mr. Bailiff is a Republican, and like him, too, has never sought or desired public office.

CHARLES WASHINGTON WELLING.

The nucleus of the present large landed possessions owned by Mr. Welling was acquired by him during the year 1879, when he bought thirty acres of unimproved, untilled land in Sonoma county. With that amount as a beginning he later added to his holdings from time to time until at this writing he has the title to three hundred and seventy-two acres, forming one of the valuable and profitable estates of the county. The dairy industry has been his specialty and in connection therewith he raises stock in sufficient quantities for his own needs, besides selling from time to time such as cannot be utilized in the dairy business. Ever since boyhood he has been interested in ranching and by experience and habits of close observation he has acquired a broad fund of information con-

cerning the occupation and is thoroughly conversant with all of its details. While promoting his own interests he has not neglected the welfare of his community, but always has stood ready to aid local projects for the common good. His participation in public affairs has been that of the quiet, unobtrusive but intelligent and resourceful citizen, whose devotion to the county's up-building is unquestioned as his loyalty to the country is unwavering.

Born in Quincy, Ill., in 1847, Charles Welling is the son of a New Yorker descended from early settlers of the eastern colonies. At an early period the father sought the opportunities afforded by Illinois and for many years made his home in Quincy. He married a young lady born and reared in Illinois, but was bereaved by her death while the children were still small. During the year 1861 the family came across the plains to California and settled in Sonoma county, where the father embarked in the dairy business. At the time of coming to the west Charles was a lad of fourteen years, energetic, capable and well-grounded in the elementary studies taught in the schools of Quincy. Later he attended the schools at Bodega and on leaving school took up ranch activities, which he has followed ever since with growing success. In addition for a time he assisted his father in the management of a hotel which was one of the pioneer inns of the county.

Domestic ties formed by Mr. Welling during the year 1879 when he was thirty-two years of age united him with Miss Cassie Smith, a native of Indiana and after 1859 a resident of California, where she received a common-school education in Sonoma county. Her parents came to the United States during early years and settled in Indiana, whence they migrated westward during 1859 and settled near Sebastopol. They continued to make their home in Sonoma county until they passed from earth. Mr. and Mrs. Welling became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living. The eldest, Mamie, is the wife of George Wallin and lives on a ranch near Valley Ford. The second daughter, Zella, married Eugene Robertson and lives in Marin county. George assists his father in the operation of the home ranch. Rose, Susie, John Adam and Edward are pupils in the local school. The children are bright and energetic and in their future are centred the chief hopes of the parents, who have toiled with unwearying zeal in order that desired advantages might be given them. Politically Mr. Welling votes with the Democratic party. At one time he was actively identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but of recent years he has maintained no fraternal associations. Such leisure as comes to him in the midst of his busy life is devoted to the enjoyment of his home, the society of his family and intercourse with the large circle of friends gained during the long period of his residence in the community.

WILLIAM H. ZARTMAN.

The honor of being the first mayor of Petaluma under the Freeholders charter belongs to William H. Zartman, the eldest son of that well-known pioneer, William Zartman, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. William H. Zartman was born October 7, 1854, in Petaluma, where his entire life thus far has been passed. He received his primary education in his home city, supplementing this later by a course in the San Francisco Business

College. Returning home at the end of his college course he entered his father's carriage-making shop and learned the business in all of its details, and in 1884 became a member of the firm of Zartman & Co. The introduction of new blood into the business was not without its effect, a marked increase in all its departments at once becoming noticeable, and upon the retirement of the father from business in 1898, his half share was assumed by the son Frank, and since that time the two sons have continued the business which their father had founded in the early '50s. The business was established on Main street and was continued there until about 1861, when it was located on Western avenue and Keller street, the present site of the Methodist Church. The elder Mr. Zartman sold his interest there about 1868, after which he started the business at its present location, at the corner of Western avenue and Hawood street. About 1872 William H. Zartman began his apprenticeship to the carriage-making business, and since 1884 has been actively interested in its management. The firm have about one hundred and thirty-seven and a half feet on Western avenue built up with shops, and one hundred and fifty feet of buildings in Hawood street, comprising the most complete machine shop and carriage-making plant in the city, electric power being used. Besides their own make of vehicles they have the agency of the McCormick harvester machinery, Fish Brothers wagons, Perry Manufacturing Co.'s carriages, and a general stock of other well-known manufacturers' goods.

The marriage of William H. Zartman occurred in 1889 and united him with Miss Lula W. Hopkins, a native of California and the daughter of Samuel J. Hopkins, a pioneer settler in the state. Like his father before him Mr. Zartman is interested in the upbuilding of his home city, for some time serving as city trustee and also as a member of the school board, and is now a director of the Petaluma Savings Bank, one of the most substantial monetary institutions in the county.

Outside of his family and business and official duties there is probably nothing in which Mr. Zartman is more interested than the fire department of Petaluma, of which he was a member from the time he was in his teens, and of which he finally became chief. He served as chief of the department for about five years, when he resigned to undertake the new duties devolving upon him as mayor of the city. As Petaluma Engine Company No. 1 it was organized June 10, 1857, William Van Houten being the first foreman, he being succeeded in 1876 by William H. Zartman. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized November 27, 1857, with J. N. McCune as foreman. Sonoma Engine Company was organized January 1, 1864, Fred Frazier being made foreman of this company. On April 3, 1867, Young America Engine Company was organized with William M. Brown the first foreman in charge. The present equipment of the department consists of two hose companies, one engine company, one hook and ladder company, and one hose company of paid men, who are on call at all times. The department is further equipped with a splendid fire alarm box system of seventeen boxes, well distributed throughout the city. From the time of the organization of the fire department in 1857 it has been one of the most efficient of the city's public institutions, and by prompt aid thousands of dollars have been saved to the citizens on many occasions. The citizens of Petaluma have always recognized the obligations they owe their firemen and have endeavored

in every way to help and encourage the brave men who risk their lives to avert destruction and possible death.

In the session of the legislature in 1911 the new Freeholders charter of Petaluma was ratified, Mr. Zartman having been a member and chairman of the committee that drew up the charter. His popularity among the citizens and his fitness for the position of mayor led to his nomination for the office on the Republican ticket, and in April, 1911, he was elected by over five hundred majority, oath of office being taken April 18. Fraternally Mr. Zartman is a member of Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., Relief Encampment No. 29, and Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., in all of which he has passed all of the chairs.

AUBREY BARHAM.

The name of Barham needs no introduction to the people of Mendocino and Sonoma counties, for through father and son respectively the strong and admirable characteristics of the family are rooted in the upbuilding of these portions of the state. The father, H. W. Barham, was born in Illinois in 1835, and was little more than a boy when, in 1849, he came across the plains to California, mining holding forth a greater inducement than the plodding farm work in which he was engaged in his home locality. The long ox-team journey ended, he immediately made his way to the mines in the vicinity of Marysville, Yuba county, but with what success he met during the two years that he remained there the records do not state. However, it is known that at the end of this time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and followed this congenial employment throughout the remainder of his life. Going to Ukiah, Mendocino county, he purchased a ranch and began its cultivation, being one of the pioneers in this industry, for as yet those who had come to the state for the purpose of making their fortunes in the mines were still struggling along in the belief that the next attempt would surely bring them the long-sought eldorado. As with all booms, the reaction had to come, a fate which Mr. Barham was wise in seeing, and forestalled disaster by turning his attention to a line of work with which he was familiar. The ranch which he then purchased is now the site of the State insane asylum and on this ranch he made his residence until 1864, when he sold out and came to Sonoma county and located on a ranch in the vicinity of Bodega upon which he remained two years. From there he removed to a ranch six miles from Santa Rosa, on the Petaluma road, which from the long period of his residence upon it has ever since been known as the Barham ranch. This consisted of one hundred and seventy-five acres of fine land, upon which he settled in 1868 as a pioneer of that locality and during his long term of residence upon it, brought it to a high state of cultivation that was a credit to the owner as well as to the county. His wife, who was a native of Missouri, was born in 1841 and passed away at the age of forty-seven years, having become the mother of four children, only two of whom are now living, Aubrey Barham of this review, and Byrd Barham, a resident of Santa Rosa.

It was on the family homestead near Ukiah, Mendocino county, that the birth of Aubrey Barham occurred September 24, 1862. The schools of the locality as well as those of Santa Rosa and Christian College of the same place



Ole Hansen

supplied him with the necessary mental training, and his father's ranch furnished the equally necessary physical training, both contributing to make him the self-reliant, robust young man that he was when, at the age of eighteen, he set out independently to wrestle with the duties of life. He taught school for two years in the Hearne district and then decided to take up the study of law, entering the offices of Rutledge & McConnell at Santa Rosa, subsequently was also in the office of T. J. Geary for one year. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme court of the state in 1887. Instead of taking up the law he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business with his father that same year, having offices on Fourth street, in the National Bank building. His interest in the welfare of his home city was the means of his election to the city council, a position which he filled efficiently for nearly three years. Through Democratic influence, he was appointed a deputy in the office of the county assessor, a position which he filled for two terms. Since taking up his residence in Santa Rosa he has erected a beautiful home, in addition to which he also owns the Rosedale stock farm, located two miles from the city, upon which, with his family, he spends the summer months.

Mr. Barham's marriage, in 1887, united him with Miss Minnie Christenson, a native daughter of California, whose father, a native of New York, came to California during the early period of its history. His wife was a native of Hoboken, N. J. The eldest of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barham was Deloss, born in 1888, but who died while an infant. Blanche D., born in 1890, received a good education in the public schools of Santa Rosa and also the Ursuline convent. Maud L., born in 1895, is a student in the schools of Santa Rosa. An able and versatile man, giving his whole attention to whatever enterprise he may have in hand, it is yet evident that in his choice of a calling in life Mr. Barham made no mistake, for in the various departments of business he is equally successful.

OLE HANSEN.

After a life of twenty-five years as a sailor on the high seas Ole Hansen settled down to the life of the landsman in Sonoma county, Cal., and that he is a man of versatile ability needs no further verification than a glance at the ranch of which he is now the owner, everything about the place, crops, buildings, fences and implements, indicating that he is a man who understands the work in hand and is appreciative of details. A native of Denmark, he was born in 1840, near the town of Holbeck, where he imbibed a love of the sea, and when little more than a boy made his first ocean voyage. This was the beginning of a career which he was destined to follow for twenty-five years, during which time, in 1859, he came to the United States for the first time, landing at Port Townsend, Wash.

On a subsequent voyage Mr. Hansen came to Bodega Bay, July 4, 1861, when he saw Sonoma county for the first time. He then went on a trip to Denmark to visit his old home, from there going to the East Indies and finally back to England, touching all the principal points on the way. After a second trip to India, upon which he entered all the prominent ports, including Bombay, he re-

turned to England and from there came to the United States, entering port at Boston, Mass. Re-embarking, he came to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, arriving in 1867. During his service on the high seas covering four years and eight months, he had served on only three different ships. On January 11, 1868, he was on the schooner Moonlight when it was wrecked in Bodega Bay. Although he had made up his mind to settle in this part of the country, for three years after locating in San Francisco he continued his association with nautical affairs, first running on the sailer Wellfleet under Captain Rich, then on the Belle Creole, under Captain Knowles for two years, following this by a coasting trade service of about sixteen years. He then entered the revenue service as a detective for the government in 1875-76, and afterwards acted as special policeman in the city until 1877.

In the meantime, in 1874, Mr. Hansen had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Mary Doland, and established his home in San Francisco, which continued to be their home until about 1880, when they came to Sonoma county and settled on the ranch which has ever since been their home. Here Mr. Hansen has two hundred and three acres of choice land, twenty acres of which is under cultivation to orchard, and the remainder is fine timber land. He also has eight head of live-stock. Mr. Hansen is one of the progressive and broad-minded men of his neighborhood, and aside from bearing an honored and respected name, has won recognition on his own merits as man, rancher and friend. Mrs. Hansen is the daughter of Edward Doland, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to the United States in 1856 and here rounded out his useful life. With her husband Mrs. Hansen enjoys the esteem and high regard of many friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES A. OFFUTT.

With Charles A. Offutt agriculture is a science that has been carefully studied, continually improved and indefatigably pursued. As a result he is recognized today throughout Sonoma county as an authority on the best methods of ranching in this particular part of the state, where his entire life has been passed. Years of unremitting labor in his chosen line of endeavor have brought him satisfactory returns from a financial point of view, and in addition to the fine family residence in Petaluma, at No. 509 Main street, he also owns considerable other city real estate, as well as two flourishing ranches in the county.

At the time of the birth of Charles A. Offutt, which occurred in October, 1852, the family home was in Jackson county, Mo., which had been very satisfactory as a home place until California became the magnet in the early '50s and drew settlers from all part of the Union to her borders. It was the year following the birth of his youngest son that Charles Offutt, with his wife and three children, crossed the plains by the only means then available, ox-teams. Seven months were consumed in covering the distance from Jackson county, Mo., to the Golden state, and it was a thankful party that finally settled in Vallejo township, Sonoma county, near what is now the thriving town of Petaluma. All the country round about was a wilderness and Petaluma boasted only a few houses and a single store. Upon a ranch which the father pur-

chased in this locality he passed the remainder of his life, actively and interestedly doing his part as citizen, friend and upbuilder, and when he was called hence, in 1888, his death was the cause of sincere grief on the part of those who had been associated with him during a long term of years.

Coming to the far west when he was a child in arms, Charles A. Offutt has no knowledge of any other home than California. At the time of his boyhood and youth, educational advantages in Sonoma county were as nothing compared with conditions today, but nevertheless he gained a good general knowledge, and as he has never ceased to be a student, reading good literature and keeping abreast of the times in current events, he has become well informed and is a pleasing and intelligent conversationalist. When not attending the short terms of the country school near his home he was helping his father in the clearing of the ranch and placing the land under cultivation, all of which was valuable experience and laid the foundation for the successful handling of land on his own account in later years. The home ranch was a valuable tract of one thousand acres located seven miles from Petaluma, in Marin county, and to a great extent was maintained as a dairy ranch, one hundred and fifty cows supplying milk for the dairy. Until he was of age Mr. Offutt was interested with his father in the maintenance of the home place, subsequently becoming the proprietor of a ranch of his own, and he now owns two valuable ranches in Sonoma county, one of three hundred acres which is maintained as a dairy ranch, and the other an eighty-acre ranch near town. Although to a certain extent he has retired from active ranching pursuits, having turned the work of the ranches over to competent superintendents, he makes regular visits to the ranches and is at all times in close touch with conditions. Recently he erected a fine modern residence in Petaluma, bungalow style of architecture, at No. 509 Main street, and here the family are enjoying all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Offutt married, in December, 1889, Miss Belle Walker, a native of California, and they have two children, Jennie B., the wife of A. W. Stephenson, of Petaluma, and Charles G. Fraternally Mr. Offutt is identified with but two organizations, the Woodmen of the World and the Good Templars, and his work in the latter organization in behalf of the cause of temperance has been incalculable. As a citizen of Petaluma and Sonoma county no one has been more enthusiastic than has he, his public spirit extending to all departments of activity. In banking circles his name has been known and his influence felt for many years, and he assisted in the organization of the Petaluma National Bank.

WILLIAM ZARTMAN.

The life which this narrative depicts began in Northumberland county, Pa., October 20, 1829, and came to a close in Petaluma, Cal., February 6, 1908. His parents, Michael and Polly (Harb) Zartman, were natives and life-time residents of Pennsylvania, and the father of the latter was also a substantial citizen of that state, who was born in 1745 and died in 1843, having lacked very little of reaching the century mark. This old Pennsylvanian became very well-to-do through unwearied exertions, and through five marriages became the father of

twenty-one children, who worthily bore his name and continued his interests. By trade Michael Zartman was a wheelwright, but as the work confined him indoors he preferred to carry on farming and teaming, and it was this dual occupation that proved the main support of the family. After reaching a good old age he passed away in 1846, his wife having died some years previously, in 1838. Twelve children were born to them, but of these only two sons and three daughters are now living, and William being the only one to locate in California.

When he was a lad of twelve years William Zartman was taken by his parents to Schuylkill county, Pa., and continued there until the death of the father. At an early age he entered upon a clerkship with Mr. Hilliering in Minersville, and still later he worked in the same capacity for Mr. DeHaven, but by the spring of 1848 he had become dissatisfied with his outlook and had determined to come to the west. He then came west as far as Illinois, where for a time he worked as a carpenter, and in the fall became a clerk in a wholesale establishment on Water street, Chicago. After continuing there several months he gave it up to begin an apprenticeship at the carriage-making business under William Wayman, subsequently working as a journeyman until November 26, 1851. On that day he left Chicago for New York City, where he boarded a vessel bound for California via the Isthmus, and on January 14, 1852, he first touched foot on her soil. From the metropolis he went immediately to the mines of Calaveras county, mining in the vicinity of Carson's Flat and Angels Camp until the last of June. His mining venture had netted him \$2,800 thus far, and with this he engaged in a business undertaking, having as partners John Fritsch and a Mr. Leeman. Mr. Fritsch was a wagon-maker and a blacksmith and Mr. Leeman was a painter, and it was decided that the knowledge of the three partners could be best employed in the carriage-making business, and Mr. Zartman was commissioned to find a suitable location for the establishment of the shop. Starting out on his quest, he walked the entire distance from the old town of Benicia to Napa, and from there to Sonoma and Petaluma, the latter of which he chose, instinctively, as there was no apparent reason for the choice, the little settlement showing small prospect of becoming the thriving town that it has since become. In 1852 he purchased a lot on Main street, where the Racket store now stands, and near the site of the American hotel, and from that time until his death, with the exception of a few years, Mr. Zartman had entire management of the business, which developed into the largest general wagon and blacksmith shop in the county.

With his two partners Mr. Zartman became interested in a quartz mill in Gold Hill, Nev., in 1861, but two years later the business was disposed of and the year following Mr. Zartman superintended the mill for their successor in ownership. In 1868 Mr. Zartman became the sole owner of the carriage-making business, which he carried on alone until his sons became interested with him. A change in the firm name was made in 1884, when his son William Henry was taken into the partnership, business being conducted thereafter under the title of Zartman & Co., and in 1898 the son Frank assumed his half interest in the business, leaving the father free from business cares. At one time Mr. Zartman was a stockholder in the Golden Eagle flouring mill and was also a direc-

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John W. Kelly.

tor in the Petaluma Savings Bank. From time to time he had invested his means in real estate, and at his death he left considerable valuable property to his heirs, including business blocks which he had built up and residences in Petaluma, as well as property in San Francisco.

On January 1, 1854, William Zartman was united in marriage with Miss Rhoda Carothers, a native of Indiana. Six children were born to them, and of these four are living, as follows: William Henry; George Washington; Kate A., the wife of L. E. Rankin, an attorney of Petaluma; and Benjamin Franklin. At the time of his marriage Mr. Zartman bought the lot where the family residence now stands, first erecting a part of the house, in which he and his wife lived until they were able to complete it according to their ideas. It is now considered one of the finest residences in the city, and here Mr. Zartman and his wife celebrated their golden wedding January 1, 1904, the presence of friends and their children and grandchildren contributing to make it one of the most memorable occasions of their lives. In this same home the death of Mr. Zartman occurred four years later, February 6, 1908, when friends again gathered, this time to mourn the loss of one they had held as a dear personal friend for many years.

Fraternally Mr. Zartman was an Odd Fellow, having joined the order in 1855, and at the time of his death was the oldest of those who joined the order in that year. He was also a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M. Since 1858 he had been a member of the Methodist Church, in the work of which he had always taken an active part, and for many years served as a trustee. Of a cheerful, optimistic disposition, he is remembered by his fellow-citizens as well as by his family as one of Petaluma's most sterling men.

JOHN W. KELLY.

The shipping and introduction of Boyes Hot Springs mineral water, not only all over California, but to different points in the United States, has undoubtedly contributed to making Sonoma county one of the best known and leading counties of the state. The originator of bottling and introducing this celebrated water is John W. Kelly, who was born in San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1868, and whose father, J. W. Kelly, a pioneer of the state, engaged in contracting and building in San Francisco until his death in 1874.

The subject of this article was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, after which for many years he was engaged in business in San Francisco until he saw the opportunity of placing the famous Boyes Hot Springs mineral water on the market. On February 4, 1906, he closed a satisfactory deal to handle the water and at once began erecting his bottling plant, and the result has not only been eminently satisfactory, but the success and popularity of the water has exceeded his expectations. This famous water is carbonated and bottled only on the premises and is shipped in cases to all parts of the United States. The chemical analysis of the water shows on every bottle, and it has proven very efficacious in stomach, bladder and kidney diseases. It is the only hot springs mineral water that has been successfully bottled as it comes out

of the depths at a temperature of one hundred and eighteen degrees and is then cooled and afterwards bottled. The Majestic Bottling Company of San Francisco are the general distributing agents.

The Boyes Hot Springs Resort is conducted by Dr. Parramour and Rude Lichtenberg, but of the bottling plant Mr. Kelly is the sole proprietor, having brought it to its present large capacity. Personally Mr. Kelly is very affable and is well and favorably known and is very public spirited and enterprising, being liberal to a fault, and his charities are many, and those who know him best admire him for his noble qualities, integrity and worth.

SAMUEL VARNER.

An honorable service during a long period of the Civil war and equally honorable record as a private citizen, mark the life of Samuel Varner, a well known resident of Santa Rosa. Though for years a resident of the east, and also for a considerable period identified with the central west as a resident of Kansas, he has found no spot so nearly approaching the ideal as this part of the Sunset state, where kind nature smiles upon the intelligent efforts of man and a picturesque environment pleases his artistic tastes. Since coming to Santa Rosa in 1875 he has witnessed the rapid growth of the locality and has enjoyed the benefits accruing therefrom, while at the same time he has won the esteem of friends and acquaintances.

In Monroe county, Ohio, Mr. Varner was born June 2, 1844, the descendant of German and Scotch ancestors through his father and mother respectively. The events of his life were associated with his birthplace until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to New Martinsville, Wetzel county, W. Va., and he was living in the latter place at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Though only seventeen years of age he volunteered his services, becoming a member of the West Virginia Infantry, Company H, under Capt. James M. Bowers for about one year and then under Capt. Thomas Reed. In the engagement at Moorefield Mr. Varner was taken prisoner September 11, 1863, and sent to Libby Prison, where he remained until October 1, when he was transferred to Belle Island. He was kept a prisoner until March 15 of the following year, when he was paroled and during the time of his parole secured his transfer to Camp Chase, Ohio. After remaining in the latter prison for six months and four days he was exchanged and immediately ordered back to Shenandoah Valley, where he joined his regiment, going up the valley with General Hunter to Lynchburg, Va. Overpowered by the enemy, General Hunter retreated to Maryland, and thereafter he was superseded by Gen. Phil Sheridan, who returned to the valley with the troops. It was not until September 19, 1864, that they met the enemy in the battle of Winchester, and between that date and October 19, five hard-fought battles added another chapter to the history of the Civil war. During these engagements one hundred and four pieces of artillery were taken, besides eight thousand prisoners of war. Immediately after the battle of Cedar Creek the forces were ordered back to Cumberland, Md., and those who had not re-enlisted were ordered back to West Virginia to be mustered out. Mr. Varner

was mustered out November 26, 1864, after a service of three years, two months and nine days. Only those who have experienced incarceration in southern prisons during the war can have any conception of the mortality among the prisoners. At the time Mr. Varner was transferred from Libby Prison to Belle Island eighteen men in all were taken, but between that time and their later transfer to Camp Chase, only two were left, Mr. Varner being one of them.

After the close of his service Mr. Varner returned to Monroe county, Ohio, and settled down to the life of the agriculturist, following this business as long as he continued in that state, and also after his removal to Kansas, to which state he went in 1867. His removal from Kansas to California occurred in the year 1875, and marks the beginning of the happiest period of his life, for here he is surrounded by the beauties of nature and in a large measure is enabled to live retired from the arduous labors that marked his younger days.

Mr. Varner's marriage in 1865 united him with Margaret Stoffal, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of German ancestors. Nine children were born of this marriage, but only seven are now living. Thaddeus A. married Josie Cole; Clara J. is the wife of John T. Coon; Samuel Sheridan chose as his wife Alma Young; Philip E. married Jennie Smith; Rosie M. holds a position as bookkeeper in a commercial house in San Francisco; Fred Garfield, a well-known resident of St. Helena, Napa county, is now mayor of the town (before her marriage his wife was Stella Swienger); Elsie Margaret is the wife of E. M. Ford and resides in San Francisco. Wherever Mr. Varner has chosen to make his home he has entered into the activities of the locality, and while in Kansas was assessor of his home town of Quenemo. Since coming to California his interest in promoting beneficial measures has led to his election to a number of public offices, among them being the office of road-master, which he filled acceptably for two terms; he also served as census marshal for Redwood township for the same length of time and his services as school trustee have been marked by the good work accomplished in advancing the cause of education and educational facilities throughout his district. Politically he casts his vote in favor of Republican candidates.

No one is better known in this part of California in Grand Army circles than Mr. Varner, who is now serving as Commander of Ellsworth Post No. 20, Department of California and Nevada. He was honored by his comrades by appointment as delegate to the national encampment which was held in Atlantic City, N. J., in September, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Varner made an extended trip in order to get to this encampment. They were absent from home seventy-eight days and no fewer than twenty-three states were either visited or passed through by the Santa Rosans. On the itinerary was planned the return to the scene of their wedding in Monroe county, Ohio. This they did and celebrated their forty-fifth anniversary on the spot on which they were married, where they found only three persons who had attended the nuptials. Mr. Varner attended a re-union of war veterans in Monroe and Belmont counties while in Ohio, at which there were seven thousand veterans of the battlefield. At this gathering Mr. Varner made a speech as a delegate from California. Another re-union attended by Mr. Varner was that of the veterans of the three states, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. Between ten and twelve thousand attended this gath-

ering. Mr. Varner visited the celebrated spot in Columbia county where General John H. Morgan surrendered. A stone monument has been erected here and our subject had his picture taken standing alongside this historic pile. He prizes the photograph very much. After attendance at the celebrations of the Grand Encampment at Atlantic City, lasting over four days, the residents of Santa Rosa visited Shenandoah Valley and also the historic battle-grounds of Winchester and Cedar Creek, in which battles Mr. Varner had been a participant. From these places visited Mr. Varner cut canes and brought them back to California as souvenirs, as did also Mrs. Varner. One of the souvenirs which Mr. Varner brought back with him was a piece of shell which was ploughed up from the famous battlefield of Gettysburg. This was given him by a relative, but he prizes it as highly as anything he secured himself from the battlefields visited. A number of these souvenirs Mr. and Mrs. Varner intend to present to their comrades of Ellsworth Post of Santa Rosa, to be kept in the museum the post has established at its headquarters. Among Mrs. Varner's souvenirs is an ear of corn from the battlefield of Winchester. With spirits as buoyant as any boy and girl and minds free from care and troubles of this life, Mr. and Mrs. Varner have returned to their home in Santa Rosa. They will spend the remainder of their active lives here and one of the pleasantest memories they have is that of the trip recently completed.

On February 14, 1911, another honor was conferred upon Mr. Varner when he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, J. E. Gilman.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Sonoma county suffered the loss of one of her stanchest citizens in the death of William Ross, which occurred on the homestead near Sebastopol. His knowledge of farming had been gathered and put to practice for many years in Scotland before coming to the United States in 1882. In Ross-shire, Scotland, he was known as one of the largest raisers of wheat in that county, having five hundred acres under cultivation to this grain, besides which he raised sheep, his flock averaging five hundred head. It was with an experience of many years in these lines of agriculture that he came to the United States in 1882, making his way direct to Sonoma county, Cal. Long experience as a tiller of the soil made him a good judge of its particular qualities, and it needed but a glance at the soil around Sebastopol to convince him that the land could have no superior for fruit-raising. It was therefore with considerable satisfaction that he purchased forty acres of land near town and mapped out his course as a fruit-raiser. At the time the land was heavily covered with timber and brush, but this was rapidly cleared off and fruit trees planted in their place, a specialty being made of apples, peaches and prunes. In the raising of these fruits Mr. Ross' expectations were fully realized, and since his death his two daughters, Miss Christina Ross and Mrs. Scott, have continued the management of the ranch, and in the bountiful crops which they gather no diminution can be detected, thus proving them able horticulturists. Seven acres of the ranch is in peaches, five acres in prunes, and the remainder in apples. A steady gain in



J. Luttinger

crops is clearly noticeable from year to year, this being especially true of peaches. Much of the fruit is shipped dried, for which purpose the ranch is equipped with an up-to-date drier, making it one of the most complete and profitable ranches in the county.

In his native country Mr. Ross was married to Miss Janett McKay, a native of Scotland, and their marriage was one of exceptional happiness. Mr. Ross passed away on the ranch near Sebastopol, and his wife also died here in 1905. Eleven children were born to this worthy couple, but three of these are deceased. Those now living are Roderick, who is living in Honolulu; Alexander, in Vancouver, B. C.; William, a resident of Oregon; John, who formerly followed the sea and is now living in California City, Cal.; Robert; Anna; Christine and Janett, the latter the wife of R. B. Scott. The two daughters last mentioned are their father's successors in the care of the home ranch and are proving beyond a question their exceptional ability as horticulturists. Personally Mr. Ross was a man of fine, dependable traits of character, and all who were fortunate enough to know him appreciated his true worth as a man and citizen.

JOSEPH LUTTRINGER.

From an early period in the development of Sonoma county until his decease Mr. Luttringer gave himself actively to the material upbuilding of this section of the state and proved his worth as a progressive citizen, intelligently supporting movements for the local welfare and cherishing a profound faith in the ultimate prosperity of his adopted home. When in the year 1901 death removed him from the locality where for a long period he had been prominent and influential it was recognized among his old acquaintances that a distinct loss had been sustained by the business interests and the citizenship of the region. The fact that his circle of friends was unusually large may be attributed in part to his genial, companionable temperament and in part to his management of a hotel, which brought him into direct contact with the traveling public not only of Sonoma county, but of other parts of the west. Matters of business or the search for recreation brought strangers to the locality and of these he made friends by his courteous attention to their needs, his genial personality and his broad intelligence.

Born in New York City in the year 1836, Joseph Luttringer was a member of a family occupying an excellent social position and able to give him satisfactory educational advantages. While yet a small lad he was sent to school in France and remained abroad until his graduation, after which he returned to New York and from there, led by love of adventure, he came to the Pacific coast during the early colonization of the west. Many of the exciting events that gave history to the days subsequent to the discovery of gold he witnessed and in some of them he participated, so that he was thoroughly identified with pioneer activities in San Francisco, where he made his home until October of 1871, the date of his removal to Sonoma county. By trade a wood-turner and a skilled worker in his chosen occupation, he followed it for a time in early life, but later gave his attention wholly to the hotel business.

Joseph Luttringer was the first to introduce the fruit drying industry in this section, also the shipping of fresh ripe fruits, the shipping points being Ft. Ross and Stewarts Point. He had great faith in this section for fruit raising and as soon as he could he set out orchards of apples and cherries, which are now large bearers. The trees in the old apple orchard set out on the place by a former owner in the early sixties are very large and healthy and bear bountifully. Politics always interested him and as a local worker in the Democratic party he wielded considerable influence.

The marriage of Joseph Luttringer united him with Miss Anna Wackenhut, who was born in Wittenberg, Kolb, Germany, in 1836 and came to the United States in 1854, settling in California, where she continued to reside afterward. A daughter, Theresa, blessed the union. She is now the wife of James McKenna and manages her mother's estate at Plantation, Sonoma county, where Mrs. Luttringer owns a ranch of nine hundred acres and engages in the hotel and summer-resort business besides having sixty acres in fruits of various kinds, mainly apples. The hotel contains accommodations for about thirty guests and is provided with all modern comforts. In addition there is a livery barn with an equipment for the entertainment of passing travelers as well as transient visitors. Plantation House is a most celebrated resort reached by daily stage and is seventeen miles from Cazadero and only one and one-half miles from the Pacific, where there is a sand beach and ocean bathing. The Plantation Ranch is well wooded with redwood, pine and oak and watered by the south branch of the Guallala, affording trout fishing, as well as hunting. Mrs. McKenna succeeded in having Plantation postoffice established in 1903 and was the postmistress until she was succeeded by her son, James E. McKenna.

Mrs. McKenna has four children, namely: Anna, Alice, Walter and James E. McKenna, the latter being postmaster at Plantation. Anna, Mrs. Frederick W. Childs, of Sea View, has two sons, James and Donald. James McKenna is actively interested in whaling and is captain of the F. S. Redfield. For thirty years or more he has followed the sea and his absence on long whaling cruises prevents him from taking any part in the management of the hotel or ranch, but his wife with great capability and untiring energy superintends affairs so that the expiration of the year shows a neat surplus as a return from the investment and labor. Born in Liverpool, England, in 1846, James McKenna came to the United States in 1860 and since then has resided in the west. The representatives of the McKenna family are known as reliable citizens and trustworthy neighbors and their standing is the highest in the various communities where they reside.

JAMES SYLVESTER PERRY SWEET.

James S. Sweet, the subject of this biographical history, was born in a little log cabin located on the "school section" in the township of Waupun, in the county of Fond du Lac, state of Wisconsin, on April 30, 1853. When he was two years of age his parents moved to the "Old Homestead" located about five miles from the city of Waupun, in the Towne school district, where at the age of five years he began a career that today stands prominent in the history of American educators. At twelve years of age he moved with his parents to

the city of Ripon in order to secure the advantages of better educational facilities, and when twenty-two years old started for the Pacific coast to carve his fortune in a new field of labor which to him seemed to offer excellent rewards.

The records show that the first ancestor of the name in the United States was one John Sweet, who with Governor Winthrop came to Massachusetts and landed at Salem in 1630. In 1637 he went to Rhode Island and was one of the fifty who received a grant of land from Roger Williams, whose title was obtained from the Indians and from the crown of England. John and his good wife, Mary, were the parents of three children: John (2), James (2), and Meribah (2), (afterwards Renewed), whose descendants now are found in every state in the Union. The direct lineal ancestry of James Sylvester is as follows: John (1), James (2), Benoni (3), James (4), Job (5), Rufus (6), Samuel (7), Sylvester (8), James Sylvester (9).

Samuel C. (7), grandfather of James S. Sweet, was born in Kingston, R. I., and married Miss Hannah Perry, a daughter of the famous Perrys of English and American naval history, and to this union was born Sylvester D. (8), the father of the subject of this sketch.

Sylvester Damon Sweet was born in the county of Erie, in the state of New York, February 5, 1820, and died June 21, 1876, while on a visit to his relatives in Humphrey, Cattaraugus county, of the same state. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his own county, and he afterwards received the benefits of a higher course at an academy. His longing to come west brought him to settle in Walworth county, Wis., in 1843, and later to Fond du Lac county, where he took up considerable government land, owning at one time one of the finest farms in the county. In 1865 he moved to Ripon, where he was known as one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens, always taking an active part in social, moral, and religious affairs. He was known as a man of strict integrity, whose word was as good as his bond, and no worthy cause in charity was ever turned away from his door without a sympathetic hearing with his fullest measure of relief. His life was blessed by his union in marriage with Miss Julina Fairbank, daughter of Ellis Fairbank, a direct descendant of Jonathan Fairbank, the first emigrant of that name who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636, and whose original dwelling still stands, a monument to the memory of that early pioneer family. Mrs. Sweet passed to rest at San Diego, Cal., July 10, 1910, sweetly conscious of a life hereafter, and with an implicit faith that the Great Creator of all would still take care of her in the life beyond. She was a woman of excellent judgment in the affairs of life, kind and sympathetic to those needing assistance, and her deeds of charity were limited only by the resources at her command. Her friends were legion and her acts of kindness unnumbered. Such were the parents of James S. Sweet, and he fortunately inherited many of the sterling qualities of his ancestors.

His early life on the farm taught him the necessity of labor and the happiness that comes from a love of doing. In his early school life he was known as a prodigy in spelling and in figuring. His advancement was so rapid that he found himself in the classes with others so big that he had to stand on a chair in order to read from the same book. His one delight was to go to school and the age of seventeen found him with a teacher's certificate and qualified to teach in a district school. His first effort in that line called him to take charge of the old Towne school, where he first attended in his early boyhood days. This term

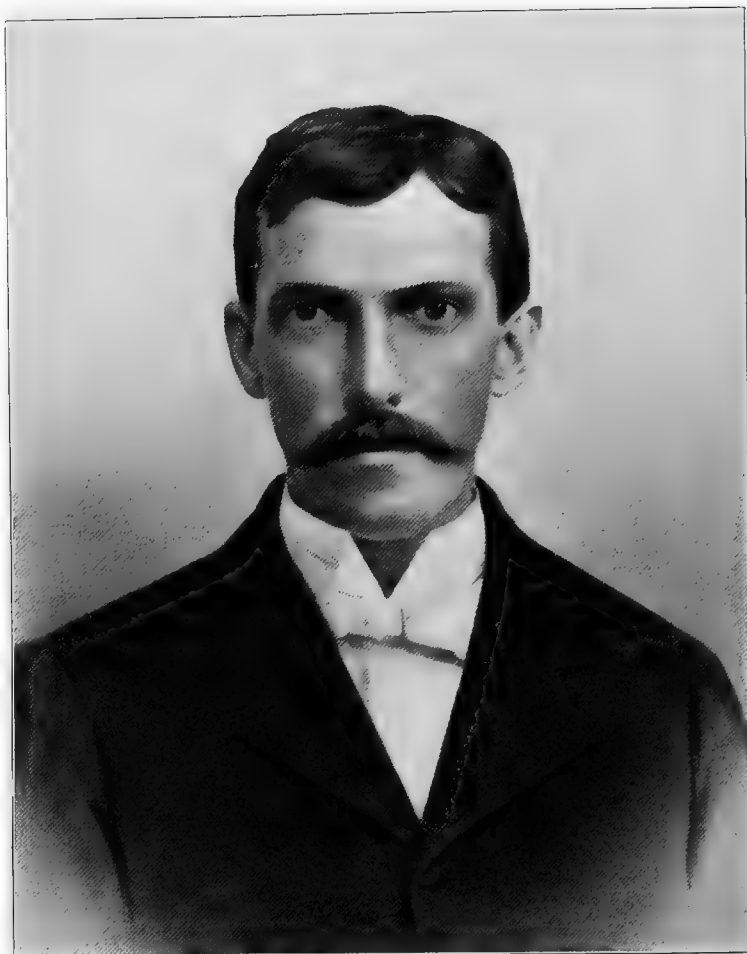
was so successful that his services were afterwards always in demand, and it has been his boast that he never saw a time when he could not find employment at his profession.

After completing his course at the first ward Ripon high school he entered Ripon College, and by teaching part of the time in district schools and by working on the farm in the summer, he was enabled to secure means with which he laid a foundation for future educational work that has proved so valuable in later years. Besides his courses in the Ripon high school and in Ripon College he attended the state normal school at Oshkosh and later received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from the National University of Illinois. His experience as an educator has been one of marked success and covering over forty years of actual work in the class room. His work on the Pacific coast began with the principalship of the Unionville public schools, Unionville, Nev., after which he accepted the principalship of the Winnemucca schools, later filling a similar position in the Independence schools of Independence, Ore., where he remained three years.

The only break in Mr. Sweet's educational career came at the close of his term at Independence. At this time he accepted a place as traveling agent for the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company, of Stillwater, Minn. Although quite successful in this line of work, his chosen profession seemed to have greater attractions for him, and he accepted a call to the principalship of the Ashland public schools, at Ashland, Ore. After holding this position for three years, his success was so marked that the board of regents of the state normal school called him to the presidency of that institution. Here did he again prove his resourcefulness and ability as an educator, and the school prospered as never before. In three years the old building was filled to its capacity, and President Sweet asked the state legislature to make an appropriation sufficient to put up a new and modern building, large enough to accommodate the teachers who wished to secure the valuable training they so much needed. This the legislature refused to do and he immediately sent in his resignation and accepted a position as instructor in literature and the sciences in the Santa Rosa high school of Santa Rosa, Cal.

After one year's work in the high school Mr. Sweet founded the Santa Rosa Business College, which institution has won a reputation for thorough and conscientious work second to no other in the United States. Thousands of his students almost without exception are ready to testify, not only to his ability as an educator, but to his life of industry, integrity and morality. His is a life of continual activity, and now he is publishing a line of commercial college text books of which he is the author, and which are used in hundreds of the business colleges of the United States and Canada. These books, consisting of texts on bookkeeping, arithmetic, business correspondence and spelling, are unique, and thoroughly illustrate the individual methods that have made Mr. Sweet's educational career so successful.

In his political sympathies Mr. Sweet has always espoused Democratic principles, although he never has sought or desired official position. However, in 1898, he was nominated and elected mayor of the city of Santa Rosa. His first term was so satisfactory that he was again elected for a second term in 1900. During the latter year he was also a delegate to the National Democratic convention held in Kansas City, when William Jennings Bryan was for the second



W. E. Smith

time nominated for president of the United States of America. Fraternally Mr. Sweet is a charter member of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 646, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Sweet is compiling a genealogical history of the "Sweet Family in America" which he expects to have ready for publication in the near future. This work will be the crowning effort of his life and will undoubtedly be an invaluable record of the members of this pioneer family, whose long line of posterity is one of unbroken family pride.

WILLIAM E. SMITH.

Family traditions indicate the colonial settlement of the branch of the Smith family represented by this resourceful farmer of Sonoma county, who himself owns Missouri as his native commonwealth and Ohio as the birthplace of his father, William, Sr., previous generations having been identified with regions still further east. The westward migration of the family kept pace with the agricultural development that constantly extended the limits of civilization into the wilderness and the prairie of the frontier. Born in 1840, William, Sr., followed the drift of emigration that characterized the middle of the nineteenth century and early in life he became a pioneer of Missouri, where he married at the age of about twenty years, his bride being a girl of eighteen. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Fillmore, who married Minnie Coles and had one daughter, Maude; William E., who was born in Marion county, Mo., in 1864, and came to California in 1875, settling in Sonoma county; Ira; Warner; Cicero; Alice, Mrs. Chester Hickok, who has four children, Burnelle, Lillian, Ruth and Donnie; and Josephine, Mrs. Frank Phillips, who has two children, Charles and Fannie. The father of the family died in Sonoma county and the mother resides in Healdsburg.

Aside from the removal from Missouri to California there was nothing of note to individualize the boyhood of William E. Smith, who received his primary education in the former commonwealth and later completed his studies in western schools. During 1898 he was united in marriage with Miss May Hayes, who is a native daughter of California, born in Healdsburg in 1871, and educated in the local schools. Of this union there are two children, Haytivist and Jennie, born respectively in 1900 and 1903. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of James and Jennie (Brown) Hayes, pioneers of California, the former still a resident here, but the latter is deceased. Their family comprised three children, Bert, Clifton and May. The first-mentioned chose as his wife Miss Edna Jones, by whom he has two children. Clifton married Jacob Huffman and has a daughter, Dorothy.

In their church affiliations Mr. and Mrs. Smith are Baptists, interested actively in the progress of that denomination, yet sufficiently broad and liberal to extend sympathetic co-operation to all religious organizations. The Democratic party has had the staunch support of Mr. Smith ever since he attained the voting age, yet he has not been partisan in his references and has never been solicitous of office for himself. In his relations with others he endeavors to follow the teachings of the Golden Rule and his life has been squared along principles of honor and integrity. Industry has guided his agricultural labors and economy has enabled him to attain a modest but well-deserved success. The farm which he owns and occupies lies near Healdsburg in Mendocino township

and comprises one hundred and ninety acres, a portion of which is still in timber and pasture, while twenty acres is utilized for a meadow. Fruit culture is made a specialty with every prospect of permanent success. Little by little trees and vines have been added to the original tract, until at this writing he has forty-five acres in vineyard and orchard. When the entire acreage comes into bearing the receipts from the property will be large, as indicated by the fact that six acres of orchard produced \$700 in 1909 and about \$1,000 in 1910, while sixteen acres of vineyard realized \$935 in 1909. Unquestionably fruit is adapted to this particular locality and the property owners are justified in their efforts at expansion since their experimental labors have proved the wisdom of the work. This entire orchard and vineyard was hewed out of the redwood timber, having been accomplished by degrees. He has found that redwood, fir and oak land heavily timbered, when cleared makes especially good land for apples and grapes, which do well in the black loam. The grapes grow to large size, as may be realized when it is said that one bunch of Rose of Peru grapes measured nine inches across and was twelve inches long. Mr. Smith's grapes have the reputation of being the finest brought to Healdsburg, and for them he receives the very highest market price. His leading apple is the Arkansas black, a large red apple marketable as late as April without cold storage. His apples on exhibit at the apple show at Watsonville in 1910 took first prize. It can be truly said that it is to such men as Mr. Smith that Sonoma county is rapidly taking her place among the counties of the state for her great success in the development of the apple and vineyard industries. He has demonstrated the fact and now others are following in his footsteps.

ABRAHAM L. WOLFE.

When Mr. Wolfe came to California and settled on a ranch in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, he brought with him a record as an agriculturist of over thirty-five years in several states to the east, an experience varied as it was useful, all of which has been invaluable to him, even though the manner of farming differs materially in the different sections of country.

Abraham L. Wolfe was born in Franklin county, Ohio, April 7, 1848, the son of J. H. and Mary (Altman) Wolfe, the former born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1821 (dying in 1908), and the latter born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1819, and passing away in 1863. When he was about seven years of age the parents removed to Indiana, and he was still in that state with his parents when, at the age of sixteen, he responded to his country's call for men to come to her aid in putting down the rebellion. Under General Baker, in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he saw active service for ten months, after which he was discharged at Louisville, Ky., and mustered out at Indianapolis, Ind. From there he returned to his home and resumed farming, but in the fall of 1865 he sold out his interests there, and going to Illinois, remained there until removing to Iowa in March, 1866. His residence in the latter state was of short duration also, for in the following year he disposed of his interests in Benton county, Iowa, and removed to Nebraska, in the latter

state being associated with a Mr. Fritz for two years. Iowa once more claimed his attention for three years, after which he again returned to Nebraska and remained there continuously for almost thirty years, or until coming to California in 1902. Having satisfied himself as to the possibilities and advantages of Sonoma county he shipped his household goods to Santa Rosa, and close to town he selected the ranch on which he has since lived, on Rural Route No. 5. His is one of the large ranches in this locality, comprising one hundred and forty acres, suitable for any crop the owner might favor, grains and fruits especially, and he has fifty-five acres in grain. Much of the balance of the land is used for pasturage for the fine stock which he raises, in addition to which he raises hogs, horses and red-poll cows. One of the most valuable features about the ranch is the beautiful redwood grove that is on it, containing one thousand trees that are ready for mill, each tree being worth about \$40. Another advantage of this ranch over many others is its proximity to the railroad, which simplifies the shipping problem considerably in doing away with the usual long hauls of produce to market. In the yard near the residence stands a large oak tree that in former days did service as a meeting house. According to local history the first religious services in Sonoma county conducted by white people were held under this tree, Rev. Mr. Hudson officiating.

Mr. Wolfe's marriage, in 1872, was with Miss Flora Courtright, who was born in New York state in 1854, that state also being the birthplace of her parents; both of the latter are deceased. The only child of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe is Avery Madison, born in 1873, and now associated with his father in the care of the ranch. Politically Mr. Wolfe is a Democrat, and has often been a candidate on that party's ticket for local offices, in each and all of which he has served efficiently, both in California and in other states that have claimed his citizenship. From his earliest boyhood he has been identified with the German Lutheran Church, the faith in which his father was reared, and he has never departed from his early teaching, being associated with the church of this denomination at Santa Rosa.

GEORGE D. SANBORN.

A prominent business man and one of the foremost citizens of Sonoma county, George D. Sanborn is widely known as one of the leading real-estate dealers of Sebastopol. A man of excellent judgment, progressive and public-spirited, he possesses in a marked degree those sterling traits of character that make him an important factor in advancing the welfare of the community in which he resides.

Not only is Mr. Sanborn a native son of the state, but he is also a native of his home city, Sebastopol, born here in 1866, and educated in the public schools of this section also. His father, who was well known as a rancher in this part of Sonoma county, trained his son to a full knowledge of agricultural life, the two being associated in the maintenance of the home farm for a number of years, or until the son became interested in ranching on his own account. Purchasing a ranch in this locality, he carried on general farming and fruit-raising with

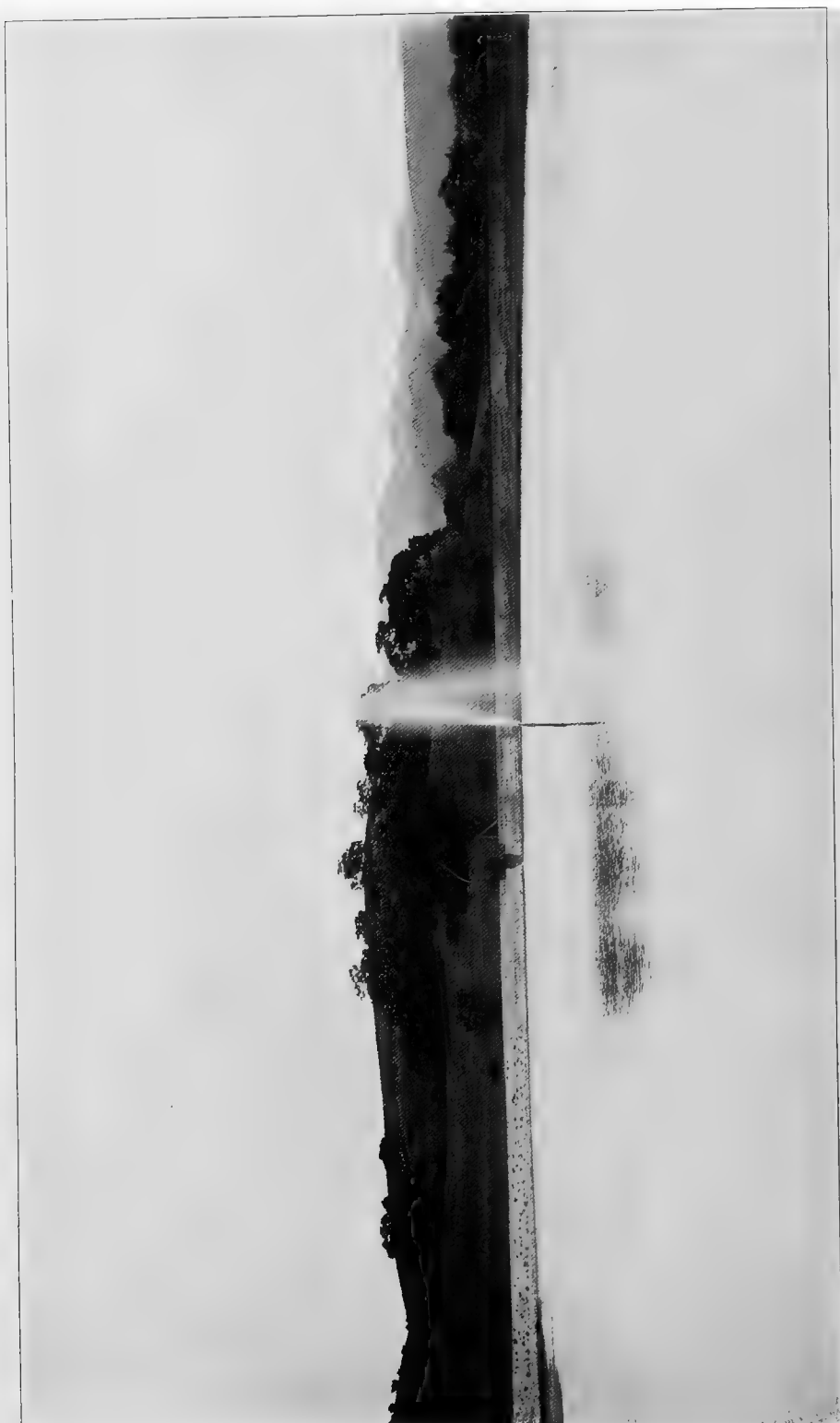
splendid success for a number of years, or until 1899, when he changed the nature of his business entirely. It was in that year that he opened a real-estate office in Sebastopol, and the success that has followed his initial undertaking in this line is truly remarkable. More and more throughout the state of California the idea of dividing and subdividing the large ranch holdings held so long by a few comparatively speaking, is being accepted as the best method of solving the labor problem which more and more confronts the rancher who has to depend upon hired help. By dividing the land into smaller ranches such as a man and his family might possibly handle alone, this not only solves the problem mentioned, but enables the man of small means to become a land-holder. Mr. Sanborn's efforts in the real-estate business have been exclusively of this character, buying large tracts or ranches, and after subdividing them, selling them in ten or twenty acre tracts. In this way, newcomers have been brought into the vicinity by the hundreds, and where formerly only one family resided, from eight to ten families now take pride in cultivating their ranches. Ten large tracts, all of them containing one hundred acres or more, have been thus purchased and subdivided by Mr. Sanborn, as follows: the Miller, Schuh and Atkinson ranches; Lankandt, Philbrook, James Elphick, Woodworth and Volkert tracts; and Elphick, Hughes, Robinson and McDonald ranches. In this way Mr. Sanborn has been instrumental in bringing over two hundred families into the vicinity of Sebastopol, all of whom have become good, dependable citizens, and while he has made a financial success of the undertaking, has at the same time been a benefactor to the town and county.

Mr. Sanborn's accomplishments in the line above mentioned do not include all that he has done for the locality in which he lives. The financial circles of the town have benefited by his conservative judgment for many years, this being especially true during the two and a-half years that he was vice-president of the Bank of Sebastopol, now the First National Bank, of which he is still a director. He was filling the office of vice-president during the earthquake period and time of financial depression that followed, and it was owing in no small degree to his optimistic and conservative handling of the affairs of the institution that it passed through this troublous time unaffected by the conditions that prevailed so generally all over the country.

Mr. Sanborn's marriage in 1897 united him with Miss Mary Graham, a native of Iowa, and one daughter, Elsie, has blessed their marriage. Mr. Sanborn's ability as a musician is too well known to need mention further than to say that he organized the Sebastopol band and for some time after its organization was its capable leader. Fraternally he belongs to the order of Elks, and socially he is a prominent member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

JOHN WILSON.

The steps are long and weary that mark the immigrant's path from penury to prosperity and from self-sacrificing labors to contentment and competency. In the arduous struggle not a few are overcome by disaster and disappointment, but some there are who reap the reward of their painstaking efforts and enjoy the rich fruition of their unwearied efforts. It has been the privilege of Mr.



RESERVOIR OF THE SONOMA VALLEY WATER, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
Fed by Mountain Springs
L. L. LEWIS, President

Wilson to work his way upward from adversity to a fair degree of success. His early years in America were filled with toil and the keenest hardships, but ever the rosy-hued rainbow of hope flung its glittering banner before him and from each disappointment he rose with new courage to resume the difficult duties of the day.

Ireland is the native land of Mr. Wilson, and 1861 the year of his birth. He was the youngest in a family of eight children that gathered about the fire-side of his parents, John and Eliza (Blair) Wilson, both of whom passed their entire lives in the Emerald Isle. The father was a farmer all of his life, and when death came to him July 8, 1881, he was still maintaining a small farm in the country which had been his life-time home. With the exception of John Wilson and a brother who was killed as the result of a railroad accident, all of the children are residents of Ireland, four daughters and two sons.

Until he was twenty-three years of age John Wilson remained in his native land, the years counting little toward the betterment of his welfare, for when he came to the United States in 1884 he was literally penniless. The vessel on which he sailed from Ireland landed him in the metropolis of New York, and for ten months thereafter he followed any honest employment that would provide him with the necessities of life. During this time he was enabled to lay by enough to pay his transportation across the country to California, going to Humboldt county and remaining there for five years. One year later he came to Sonoma county, and for about fifteen years he was employed as a farm hand before he purchased and undertook the responsibilities of a ranch of his own. The property which he selected consisted of two hundred and twenty acres of fine land near Santa Rosa, for which he paid \$7,000. This was a part of a tract of four hundred acres for which the previous owner had paid \$8,000, which shows the rapidity in the rise of real-estate values in a few short years. Shortly afterward Mr. Wilson sold the ranch at a profit of \$4,000, and the present owners would not part with it today for \$44,000. Subsequently Mr. Wilson bought twenty-five acres of the Coffee tract located three and a-half miles north of Santa Rosa, and here he makes his home. As rapidly as possible he is improving the ranch, at present having four acres in prunes, besides which he has two acres in pears, the remainder of the land being in barley and pasture. During the early years of his residence here he made a specialty of raising horses for the market. Politically Mr. Wilson is a Republican in national politics, and in local matters he stands for the best man.

SONOMA VALLEY WATER, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

The Sonoma Valley Water, Light & Power Company was incorporated for the purpose of developing the water and power resources of Corriger creek, on Yulupa ranch, the property of L. L. Lewis, the president of the company.

This ranch consists of about one thousand acres of land adjacent and above El Verano. Here he has built a reservoir of the capacity of twenty million gallons, fed by mountain springs; the water being piped through El Verano to Sonoma at a pressure of one hundred and twelve pounds to the square inch, sufficient for domestic and fire purposes. A perpendicular fall of sixty-five

feet in the canyon creek from the falls is being developed for light and power purposes.

This property was purchased by Mr. Lewis many years ago with the water and light system in view and twelve years ago he came to live here, after a residence of forty-seven years in Sacramento, coming here from New York state in 1859.

JOHN BAILIFF.

The record of the life of John Bailiff, who passed from the scenes of earth at his home near Santa Rosa, December 27, 1900, is a striking exemplification of the truth that industry, perseverance and determination, are uniformly rewarded by his success. Mr. Bailiff was one of the army of men who foresaw the result of patient application in the development of the boundless resources of California in the early days of the state, and from the beginning of his career adhered strictly to a well-matured plan to allow no opportunity to gain a competency to pass without an investigation.

Mr. Bailiff was born on the Isle of Man, St. George's Channel, England, in 1824, a son of Abraham Bailiff, a native of France, and his mother was before her marriage a Miss Curphy, a native of the Isle of Man. Until he was sixteen years of age John Bailiff was a student in the common schools of his native locality, after which he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and joiner. At the expiration of his apprenticeship of four years he began working as a journeyman, continuing thus until 1848, when he embarked for the United States as a passenger on the ship *Erin's Queen*. Nearly half of the ship's passengers had died of plague before the vessel reached New Orleans, but although Mr. Bailiff escaped the disease on shipboard, soon after his arrival in New Orleans he was taken ill and confined in a hospital for two months. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered his strength he began working at his trade, having secured a position in the employ of the United States government, building hospitals for the returning veterans of the Mexican war. Going to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in the fall of 1848, he was there engaged in carpenter work when he heard the news of the finding of gold in California. With a company of twelve other mechanics he started across Mexico for San Blas, a month's travel bringing him to that point. There they were joined by a number of other immigrants, and together they purchased a schooner and embarked in it for San Francisco. During the first night's voyage a severe electrical storm swept over the sea, the vessel was struck by lightning, shivering the masts and destroying the sails and rigging, and many of the passengers and crew were severely affected by the electrical shocks. Relief came to the distressed vessel the following morning and the passengers were taken back to San Blas. Paradoxical as it may sound, the disaster proved fortunate in that it averted a more serious disaster later on. In fitting up and provisioning the vessel before setting out from San Blas a German had been engaged as supercargo, he being master of the Spanish language and familiar with the port. He reported the vessel fully provisioned and ready for the voyage, but just before anchor was lifted he was missing. A reason for his sudden disappearance was discovered after the wreck, when it was found that there were provisions

and water on board sufficient for a few days only. Another vessel was secured from Mazatlan, and from there they embarked for San Francisco, arriving there in August.

On reaching the metropolis Mr. Bailiff found that skilled labor was in great demand and received excellent wages, so he wisely decided to accept the certainties of good wages rather than the uncertainties of mining. Going to Benicia, he entered the employ of the United States government in the construction of military barracks. It was there, in November of 1849, that a company was formed, consisting of thirty mechanics and others, to build a mill in Sonoma county, near what is now Freestone. This was known as the Blumedale sawmill, so named for William Blume, the owner of the site. With Charles McDermott as president and John Bailiff as secretary of the enterprise, they installed a twelve-horse power steam engine which they purchased for \$20,000. In the beginning the enterprise proved a tremendous success, lumber selling for \$300 a thousand feet, but by the year 1852 the price of lumber had depreciated so materially that it was unprofitable to continue the business. The mill was therefore sold, the company disbanded, and the engine was taken by the purchasers to the north fork of the American river.

After the disposition of the milling business Mr. Bailiff took up land north of what is now Sebastopol and engaged in stock-raising with James Hayward, the latter taking charge of the ranch, while Mr. Bailiff followed the building business. Many of the buildings which he erected were for Mexicans, from whom he received his pay in cattle, which he sent to the ranch. It is worthy of mention that the first frame house ever erected in Santa Rosa was put up by Mr. Bailiff. Subsequently, in 1859, he increased his holdings by the purchase of three hundred and eighty acres of land eight miles west of Santa Rosa, adding to this still later until he owned six hundred and nine acres altogether. Here he planted a vineyard of one hundred and thirty-five acres, fifteen acres of orchard, while the remainder of the land was devoted to stock and grain raising. This property is now in the possession of his son, John D. Bailiff, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere. Besides the property in Sonoma county Mr. Bailiff owned a large tract of land in Humboldt county, upon which he raised sheep extensively.

During the many years of Mr. Bailiff's residence in Sonoma county he was a staunch supporter of all enterprises that would in any way advance her welfare, and politically he was a Republican, true to his party at all times, but never an aspirant for office. His interest in the welfare of the rising generation was deep and well founded, as was witnessed in the interest which he showed in providing them with good schools, and for many years he served as school trustee. Mr. Bailiff's marriage in 1866 united him with Miss Jeanetta Ladd, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of John and Margaret, natives respectively of Virginia and Illinois, who came to California and became residents of Sonoma county during the infancy of their daughter. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bailiff, two sons and two daughters. Margaret Geranie was born in Sonoma county, July 23, 1867, and upon reaching womanhood became the wife of Charles Dillon, of Napa county, and a daughter, Grace, has been born of this union. Evangeline was born June 10, 1874, and died October 28 of the same year. Frank Ladd, born September 6, 1878, died

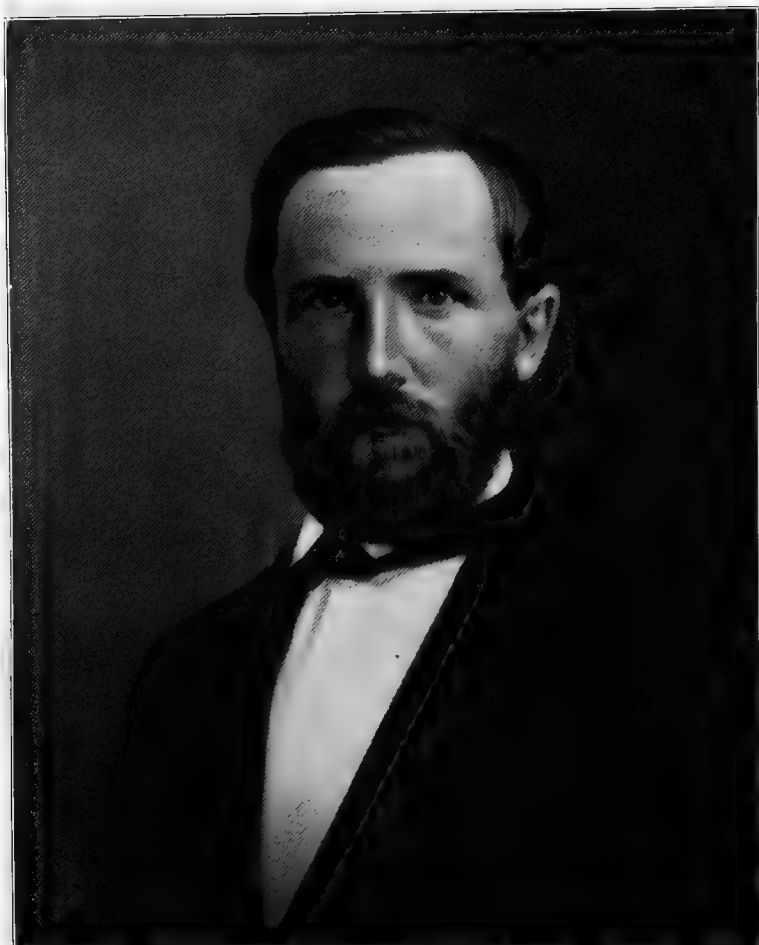
November 29, 1882. A sketch of the other son, John D., will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In 1905 Mrs. Bailiff Sr. took up the study of nursing in the San Francisco National Training School, graduating the following year. She followed the profession for about two years, when she gave it up to become the wife of Edwin Wallis Dyke, in April, 1908. Mr. Dyke is a retired stockman, formerly a resident of Eureka, Humboldt county, but since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dyke have resided in Oakland, Cal.

JAMES P. BLINE.

The measure of a man's success is often the measure of his enthusiastic devotion to the city or county where such success has been made possible. Judged by this standard, sufficient reason will be found for the high opinion Mr. Bline entertains concerning the country around Santa Rosa, which he insists is the best in the entire state without any exception, claiming a soil that will grow the vine to its highest perfection and the various fruits as well. As he has traveled considerably through the state and has been a close observer of climatic conditions and soils, his opinion has not been formed without due consideration of the claims of other portions of the state.

Mr. Bline was born in Licking county, Ohio, August 2, 1866, but when he was only one year old his parents removed to Illinois, settling in Crawford county, and there the father has made his home ever since. He is of southern ancestry and parentage, and was born in Virginia in 1831. In early manhood he formed domestic ties which continued until the death of his wife in 1891; she was also of southern ancestry, born in North Carolina in 1831. The boyhood, youth and young manhood of James P. Bline are associated with Crawford county, Ill., in the schools of which locality he was educated. This was a farming community, and he early in life became familiar with the duties which the life of the farmer involved, for as the son of a farmer his services were made to count in the maintenance of the home farm. Altogether he remained in this part of the middle-west for twenty-six years, when, in 1893, he came to California and has since been associated with the upbuilding of this commonwealth. From the San Joaquin valley, where he first located, he subsequently went to San Francisco, and was associated with that metropolis and vicinity for about five years, when he came to Sonoma county, and has made this his home continuously ever since. Pleased with the outlook as presenting advantages over any other part of the state which he had visited, he determined to make this his permanent home, and with this idea in mind he cast about to find an available property suited to his purpose. This he found in the property of which he is now the owner, near Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 2, and which has been the scene of his activities since 1900. Here he has twenty-six acres of fine land, well suited to the raising of grapes and prunes, to which his ranch is about equally devoted. The last crop which he gathered consisted of thirteen and one-half tons of dried prunes and twenty tons of grapes, all of which brought good prices in the market. He is also interested in the raising of poultry, and as one of the charter members of the Sonoma County Co-operative Poultry



A. Hartook

Association has been an invaluable factor in his community in sustaining the price of eggs and in other ways benefiting the industry. He served as treasurer of the board of directors of this association until 1911.

In 1891 Mr. Bline was married to Miss May Vance, a native of Illinois, whose death occurred seven months later. In March, 1900, he married his present wife, who was formerly Miss Emily Connolly, a native of St. Louis, Mo. Five children have been born of this marriage, named in the order of their birth as follows: Dorothy, Grace, Jeannette, Elizabeth and James W., the three eldest children being students in the local schools. In national issues Mr. Bline is a Democrat, but in local matters he does not confine himself to the candidates of this party if the opposing party presents a man better qualified for the position in question. He has held a number of offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, having held the office of tax collector for two years, and at the present time is school trustee of Monroe district. Fraternally he is a member of Rosewood Camp, M. W. A., of Santa Rosa. As one of the live, progressive citizens of Santa Rosa, Mr. Bline is counted a distinct advantage to his community, whose welfare he is at all times willing and anxious to advance in every way possible.

ADOLPHUS HARTSOCK.

Notwithstanding the fact that many years have brought their cycle of changes to Sonoma county since the late Adolphus Hartsock passed from the scene of his manifold activities he has not been forgotten by the surviving associates of his maturity and in their hearts his memory will remain green as long as life shall last. Sturdy principles for which the pioneers were noted formed a part of his nature. The evolution of the country from its primeval wildness to a condition of prosperity and an aspect of beauty constituted the task in the aiding of which his later years were passed. No desire for great wealth had ever laid its burden upon his soul, but in the simple life of the self-reliant pioneer he found his greatest happiness and in the society of family and friends he had his deepest joys. Fortunate indeed is the country founded by such men, the nation fostered by such ideals and the generations inheriting such a heritage of honor.

Born in Marion county, Ind., near the city of Indianapolis, January 12, 1834, Adolphus Hartsock was a son of Isaac and Susan (Ashpoe) Hartsock, natives of Pennsylvania, but residents of Indiana throughout many years of their useful lives. On the completion of the studies of the common schools Adolphus Hartsock began to earn his livelihood. At the age of eighteen years in 1852 he came for the first time to California, making his voyage via Panama. During 1853 he returned to Indiana, but in 1856 he again came to the Pacific coast and for eleven years he engaged in mining in Amador and Placer counties. His first visit to Sonoma county was made as early as 1863, and in 1864 he came permanently to this locality, buying during September of 1876 a tract of land near Geyserville, where he remained until death. At one time the estate consisted of eighty-seven acres, but at his death he left seventy acres to his heirs. Horticulture has been made the chief industry of the place. A

splendid orchard is given the most assiduous care and cultivation. The improvements begun by him have been carried forward by his children and the property now ranks high in the list of fruit farms, its location eight miles from Healdsburg being favorable for the markets, while the soil and lay of the land have proved peculiarly favorable for fruit.

The marriage of Mr. Hartsock was solemnized July 31, 1864, and united him with Miss Isabel Maria Freeman, a native of Illinois. The union was one of mutual helpfulness and its happiness was broken only by the death of Mr. Hartsock, which occurred June 16, 1885, his widow surviving him until June 14, 1893. Their eldest daughter, Susan Emily, married George Thayer and the youngest daughter, Bonnie Prentice, is the wife of John W. Rouse. The remaining daughter, Florence Adelia, acts as housekeeper for her unmarried brother, Freedom Earle, who is manager of the estate and a horticulturist of ability and skill. Mrs. Hartsock was a native of Greene county, Ill., and a daughter of T. W. and Elizabeth (Fort) Freeman, natives respectively of Ste. Genevieve county, Mo., and Kentucky. During the year 1829, when Mr. Freeman was ten years of age, he accompanied his parents to Illinois and settled in Greene county, where he remained until some years subsequent to his marriage. The family crossed the plains in 1857 and settled in Solano county, Cal., where Mrs. Freeman died the following year. Later the family moved to San Joaquin county, where Mr. Freeman resided until his death. The Hartsock ranch lies eight miles from Healdsburg and Mr. Hartsock in his lifetime was well known in that town, where he was an active member of Curtis Lodge, F. & A. M., and an influential local member of the Republican party. To seek prominence in politics was foreign to his tastes and at no time was he willing to accept official honors, yet he gave freely of time and influence to aid friends who became candidates and he generously fostered movements for the party progress in his home county.

CYRUS ALEXANDER.

Very early in the history of our country the Alexander family became identified with the settlement of Pennsylvania and aided in the development of that now prosperous commonwealth, and there the birth of Cyrus Alexander occurred May 15, 1805. When he was a child of six years, however, his father was seized with the western fever, and the year 1811 found him settling with his family in St. Clair county, Ill. There in the wild frontier country the son grew to a sturdy manhood, in the meantime helping his father with the felling of trees and preparing the soil for crops for the maintenance of the family.

By the time he had reached his twenty-second year, however, Cyrus Alexander had become restless and craved adventure, and it was then that he determined to seek his fortune in the west. With all the means at his command he purchased ox-teams and mining implements and with these he started on the journey of four hundred miles to the lead mines of Galena, Ill. The venture proved unsuccessful, but still undaunted, he pushed his way on to the far west and there invested in an outfit for trapping and fur trading. Altogether he passed four years in the Rocky Mountain region, from the Yellowstone river to the Gulf of California, and during all this time he had not seen nor heard from any

of his relatives. It was therefore with considerable joy, many years afterward, when he had given up all expectation of again hearing from his people, that he met two nephews who had come from Illinois in company with General Fremont and were defending the fort of Sonoma in California, during the Mexican war. The year 1837 found Mr. Alexander at San Diego, Lower California, with little indeed to keep him from starvation. Finally he found employment that brought him \$12 per month, and later he engaged in killing sea-lions on the Guadalupe Islands. All of these various occupations were but stepping stones to the larger duties which were in store for him, and in performing the lesser duties faithfully he was unconsciously preparing himself for the larger opening for which his qualifications fitted him. Circumstances threw him with Capt. H. D. Fitch, who owned a ship and carried on trade between Lower California and Boston, Mass., in hides and tallow. Subsequently he became a partner with Captain Fitch in the cattle business, in the interests of which he traveled hundreds of miles, and after crossing San Francisco Bay, finally reached Sonoma county, where, on the Russian river, near where Healdsburg now stands, he surveyed eleven leagues of land, known as the Sotoyome grant. This Captain Fitch stocked with cattle and Mr. Alexander took charge of the undertaking, subsequently receiving a part of the land and one-half of the stock as his share of the business. Before the division of the land, however, he erected an adobe house on the property, the nearest settlement being Sonoma, thirty-five miles distant. After the division of the land and the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Alexander built the first house in the country round about, both brick and adobe entering into its construction. It was into this home that Mr. Alexander brought his wife, formerly Miss Ruphena Lucero, in 1844, the marriage ceremony being performed by Captain Sutter, who was then justice of the peace for the Mexican government.

Here Mr. Alexander engaged in fruit-growing and also built the first grist-mill in northern California. Thus far he had been under Mexican rule, but the coming of the revolution in 1848 placed him under the Stars and Stripes. Close upon the heels of the revolution came the discovery of gold at Sutter's mill, an event which was destined to have a marked effect upon the life and affairs of Mr. Alexander no less than it did upon others of that time and place. Instead of being attracted to the mines as were the majority, he wisely saw that a fortune could be made in raising and selling produce to supply the demand that must of necessity result from the sudden influx of settlers from all parts of the country. For produce of all kinds which he sold at the mining camps he received exorbitant prices, two tons of onions netting him \$1,200, while lambs brought \$16 a head and hogs \$50 each.

No one in this part of Sonoma county was more deeply loved and venerated by all classes of citizens than was Mr. Alexander, and it was fitting that the locality in which he had lived so long and for which he had done so much should bear the name of its benefactor and Alexander valley was thus named in his honor. His hospitality was proverbial, and until a house of worship was constructed his home was used as a meeting place. Later he himself furnished the means to erect a church edifice, and also a school house, besides which he paid the salary of the teacher. He believed firmly in giving the young every opportunity for acquiring an education, and not satisfied with what he had

already done in furthering the cause of education, he founded Alexander Academy at Healdsburg. In the community in which he had lived and labored for so many years his earth life came to a close on December 27, 1872, and here also his wife died March 16, 1908, at the age of seventy-eight years, she having been born in May, 1830. Nine children were born of the marriage of this pioneer couple, as follows: William, who was born September 1, 1845, and died at sea August 6, 1867; Margaret, born February 8, 1847; Ellen, who was born August 12, 1848, and died June 28, 1856; Jane, who was born July 2, 1850, and died May 10, 1852; Joseph, born August 12, 1854; Albert, who was born August 15, 1856, died March 12, 1858; Caroline, born March 17, 1860; Thomas, March 3, 1864; and George C., January 4, 1869.

ABRAM C. SHELTON.

Before the attractions of mining in California had made the overland journey such a common occurrence as to cause little comment, Sebert C. Shelton set out from his home in the middle west in 1846 going to Mexico and later to Utah, six years altogether being passed in these two sections. With him he brought his wife and son A. C., the latter six years of age, his birth having occurred in McDonough county, Ill., December 8, 1840. The news of the finding of gold in California came to the elder Mr. Shelton when he was in Ogden, Utah, and the attraction proved so alluring that he determined to continue his journey westward and participate in the riches which seemed so easily obtained. The year 1850 found the family wending their way to California, arriving here July 1st of that year, and for two years thereafter the father followed mining at Murder's Bar, on the middle fork of the American river. At that time A. C. Shelton was a boy of twelve years, and he distinctly recalls his experience in digging gold from the river bed.

In September of 1852 the family arrived at Stony Point, Sonoma county, where the year previous the father had purchased a squatter's title to one hundred and sixty acres. Here the father carried on agricultural pursuits throughout the remainder of his life. This was not long, however, for his death occurred in 1857. In the meantime the son, Abram C., had gained a good knowledge of agriculture under his father, and upon the death of the latter was well qualified to take his place as manager of the ranch, and for fifty-three years he has continued in this capacity, he now being the sole owner. It consists of two hundred and eighty acres of fine farming and cattle land, the cattle and dairy business being his chief lines of endeavor. Many fine blooded horses have been raised on Mr. Shelton's ranch, and as a lover of a fine horse no one could be happier than he in the work which has claimed his attention for so many years. Although his ranch is in the heart of the fruit-raising section Mr. Shelton has not given particular attention to this branch of agriculture except to supply family needs. This, however, has been done on a large scale, a fine orchard planted to all kinds of fruit and also a vineyard supplying the needs of the household bountifully.

While enjoying the comforts of modern civilization on his fine ranch, Mr. Shelton often calls to mind the days of long ago, when he located in this sec-



N. J. Walker

tion with his parents. Deer and antelope roamed the hills, and the land was covered with oak timber. No fences separated the ranches, and no roads marked the way to Sebastopol, which at that time boasted only one store, of which Dr. Miller was the proprietor, and he also acted in the capacity of postmaster. Another contemporary of this period was Israel Brockman, the first sheriff of Sonoma county. Mr. Shelton also well remembers the heated debates caused by the change of the county seat from Sonoma to Santa Rosa. Probably no one in this locality would be better able to give authentic description of happenings in the past half century than Mr. Shelton, for he has been a continuous resident on his present ranch for even a longer period, not having been away from it during all this time for more than a month at a time. All of the fences now seen were put up after he came into possession of the property, and the old house put up by his father a half-century ago stood heroically all the battling of the elements until 1902, when it was blown down in a severe wind storm.

In 1870 Mr. Shelton was married to Miss Mary McLeod, a native of the south, whose father, Daniel McLeod, had brought his family to California in the year 1854. Eight children were born of this marriage, but one is deceased, those living being as follows: Rodney, a resident of Seattle, Wash.; Gertrude, the wife of Carl Bundchu, of Sausalito; Harold, a resident of Dayton, Ohio; Mabel, the wife of Galen Hill, of Oakland; Grace, the wife of Eugene Farmer, of Santa Rosa; and Dorothy and Alfred C., the two latter still at home with their parents. For many years Mr. Shelton was school trustee of Stony Point, and he has a record of the names of the trustees and teachers of the district for the last forty years. When in a reminiscent mood he takes pleasure in reading over the names of these pioneer workers and living over again, as it were, the events that have transformed this entire country from a wilderness to one of the garden spots of this whole western slope. Although he started to do a man's work when he was only a boy in years, Mr. Shelton is still hale and robust and takes the same interest in affairs here and elsewhere that he did fifty years ago.

WILLIS Y. WALKER.

Throughout the state of California no name is held in higher repute than that of Walker, the labors and accomplishments of three generations, and their various branches contributing to its upbuilding in permanent and various ways. Long before the gold-seekers had been attracted to the west, members of this intrepid family had hewed their way to the Pacific coast, making several journeys between Oregon and California before they finally located in the latter state, being attracted finally by the finding of gold at Captain Sutter's camp in 1848. An interesting and detailed account of the family will be found in the sketch of John Walker elsewhere in this volume.

A native son of the state, Willis Y. Walker was born near Sebastopol, Sonoma county, November 19, 1870, the youngest of the seven children, four sons and three daughters, born to his parents, John and Eleanor (Morin) Walker. By the time he had reached school age the educational advantages offered to the children of that locality were exceptional as compared with what they had been

a few years previously, and he wisely made the best use of his opportunities. After completing his studies in the common school he received further advantages by attending a course in Santa Clara College. When his course in the latter institution was over he returned to the home ranch and helped his father in the care of this vast acreage, consisting of forty-three hundred acres of fine cattle and dairy land. This the father had purchased from the Joaquin Carrillo Rancho Company, the land at one time having been a part of an old Spanish grant. In the early days of the father's life on this property many thousand head of cattle bearing his brand roamed the unfenced acres and brought their owner a handsome income.

Willis Y. Walker continued on the home ranch with his father until attaining his majority, when his father gave him six hundred acres of fine land, upon which he raised cattle and sheep and also maintained a dairy business on his own account. Later he sold the property and purchased the Aaron Barnes estate on Main street, Sebastopol. The greater part of this property he retains today, and in the meantime it has increased in value fifty per cent. Recently he disposed of a portion of the land and bought the T. B. Miller ranch on Russian river known as the Knob Hill ranch. This includes one hundred and fifty acres, of which seventy-five are in hops, which yield about forty-five tons annually. He has sixty acres in the home place in Sebastopol, all in Gravenstein apples, which yield bountifully. He also has an evaporating plant on the place, in which some of the fruit is dried for the market.

Mr. Walker's marriage united him with Miss Olive Ingram, a native of Monterey, Cal., and one son, Donald Ingram, has been born to them. Politically Mr. Walker is a Democrat, fraternally is an Odd Fellow and socially a Native Son of the Golden West.

GEORGE W. GRAVES, M. D.

Over twenty years have come and gone since Dr. Graves departed this life, his death occurring May 16, 1890, but time has not dimmed the affectionate regard in which he was held by those who were associated with him either professionally or socially during the long period of his residence in Petaluma.

A native of the south, Dr. Graves was born in Virginia, April 19, 1831, the son of parents whose financial condition did not make it possible for them to bestow many advantages upon their son. As a consequence, all that he acquired in life was the result of individual effort, and his accomplishments out-distanced many times those of many other men who had had opportunity and advantages heaped upon them. Being an ambitious lad, George W. Graves determined to rise above conditions and make a name and place for himself in the world, and with this end in view he made every circumstance and opportunity serve him to good purpose. He secured a fairly good education in the schools near his boyhood home in the south, supplementing this by well-chosen private reading, particularly in the line of medicine, for when quite young he had made up his mind to follow the medical profession. When he had accumulated the necessary means he entered upon a course in the medical college of Richmond, Va., and from this institution received the diploma which permitted him to enter upon the practice of the medical profession.

In his native state Dr. Graves practiced his profession until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he offered his services to the cause of the south. As a surgeon he enlisted under General Lee's command, in the Fifth Louisiana Regiment A. N. V., under the immediate command of Col. Stephen D. Pool. For four years, or the term of his enlistment, Dr. Graves rendered faithful and meritorious service, and after peace was declared he again turned his attention to private practice, opening an office in Uniontown, Ala. He continued in that southern city about three years, when he determined to come to California, and in 1868 his name was added to the citizenship of Petaluma, Sonoma county, and from that time forward until his death, May 16, 1890, he worked indefatigably toward the upbuilding of his adopted town and county. Soon after locating here he opened an office for the practice of his profession, and from the first his skill and ability attracted to him a patronage that was altogether worthy. As years passed by he became recognized by his professional contemporaries as one of the leaders of his profession in this section of the state, the result of a good fundamental knowledge of his profession, to which he constantly added by research, which kept him abreast of the most advanced students of the science.

On October 26, 1873, Dr. Graves was united in marriage with Miss Luella Baber, the daughter of Randall Gordon Baber, a California pioneer who crossed the plains in 1859. At that time he settled on a ranch near Santa Rosa, and there he lived and labored until his death in 1875. Two children blessed the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Graves, as follows: Georgia, the wife of Fred A. Bordwell, of Mazatlan, Mexico; and Hill B., a civil engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, having his headquarters in Ogden, Utah.

HARRY J. BARNETT.

A man of no little prominence and importance in the vicinity of Santa Rosa and Sonoma county is Harry J. Barnett, whose representation here dates from 1885, since then being very active in all that tends to promote the general welfare of his adopted home. Ohio is Mr. Barnett's native state, his birth occurring December 28, 1868, in the home of George A. and Loretta J. (Meyers) Barnett, the former born in New York in 1843, and the latter born in Illinois in 1842. They were married in Ohio, and in that state they passed the early part of their married life. During young manhood the father had volunteered his services in the cause of the Union, enlisting as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, Company F, Sixth Corps, in which he served for three and one-half years. At the battle of Petersburg he was wounded by being struck in the shoulder by a piece of shell, and was taken from the battle-field to Lincoln's hospital, and was an inmate there when he received the news of Lincoln's assassination. Subsequently he was removed to the state hospital at Rochester, N. Y., and finally, in 1865, received his honorable discharge, after a service that was long and trying, but one which he gave willingly.

Harry J. Barnett was a lad of seven years when, with his parents, he came to California, settlement being made in San Francisco, where he had an excel-

lent opportunity to prosecute his studies. His school days were over at the age of fifteen years, for from that age dates the beginning of his experience in the world of business. His initial training was in the dairy business, following this as long as he remained in San Francisco, or until 1885, when the family removed to Sonoma county. Mr. Barnett bought twenty acres of fine land near Santa Rosa, paying for the same \$3,500, and today the same property could not be purchased for \$10,000. In fact, Mr. Barnett has recently disposed of ten acres for \$6,500, and on the remaining ten acres is building a beautiful modern residence. This and the surrounding country are in direct contrast to what he beheld when he came to this locality twenty-five years ago, when there was no habitation nearer than three miles away. The poultry business has received Mr. Barnett's special attention for the past eighteen years, and since reducing the size of his ranch he expects to run only about fifteen hundred chickens.

In 1892 Mr. Barnett was united in marriage with Miss Grace Lentz, a native of Minnesota, whose parents immigrated from that state to California about the same time the Barnett family came to the state. All of the eight children born of this marriage are natives of California. Loretta, born in 1893, has completed the grammar course in the Santa Rosa schools; Anita B., born in 1895, is a student in the high school; Marjorie, born in 1899, and George A., born in 1898, are attending the district school; Dorothy, born in 1906, Helen and Harriet (twins), born in 1908, and Wilson Lee, born in 1910, complete the family. Politically Mr. Barnett is a Republican, but has never held nor had any desire to hold public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which body he has passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and the encampment; he is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. Barnett's long residence in Sonoma county has brought him prominently before the people, by whom he is universally respected. He has perhaps done as much as any one man for the building up of Sonoma county, and much credit is due him for the interest he has displayed in her welfare.

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER.

Though by trade a blacksmith, a calling which he has followed throughout the greater part of his life, Mr. Butler is no less gifted as an agriculturist, as he has demonstrated during the last six years that he has been superintendent of an orchard of one hundred and fifty acres in Sonoma county, near Healdsburg. Like many who have contributed to the citizenship of California, Mr. Butler is a native of one of the states to the east, his birth occurring in Fond du Lac, Wis., November 24, 1864. The primary education gleaned in the schools of Fond du Lac was enlarged upon in Healdsburg, Cal., whither Mr. Butler came with his parents in 1874, and for a number of years he carried on his studies in the schools of this place.

With the close of his school training Mr. Butler prepared himself for a business in life by apprenticing himself to learn the blacksmith's trade, and his training completed, opened a shop and gathered about him a good trade, which he continued to follow for a number of years, or until 1904, when he



S. F. Spurgeon

gave it up to take charge of the property of which he is now the superintendent. This is a large ranch of one hundred and fifty acres, all in fruit, and that he is making a success of his latter-day calling, but a glance at the fine appearance of the ranch will prove beyond a doubt.

In 1887 a marriage ceremony in Healdsburg united the lives of Charles H. Butler and Miss Mary E. Miller, the latter a native of the state and the daughter of James and Martha (Walters) Miller, the latter of whom is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Butler, but of the number only four are living. The eldest of these, Aubrey C., a native daughter of Healdsburg, is now attending Berkeley University; Grace V. is a student in the San Francisco Normal; Vernon M. assists his father in the management of the ranch, and Charles W. is also at home with his parents.

Politically Mr. Butler is a Republican, staunch and true in his support of that party's candidates, and an active worker in the ranks of his party, but this activity has never been tainted with self-seeking, for he has never held nor had any ambition to hold public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias of Healdsburg, the Foresters of America, and also with the Eagles.

On the paternal side Mr. Butler is a descendant of a long line of New England ancestors, his father, James H. Butler, being a native of Vermont, and he passed away in Healdsburg, Cal., in 1896. The wife and mother, Sarah M. Billings in maidenhood, was born in Indiana, July 18, 1831, and died March 1, 1911, at the home of Mr. Butler, at the age of seventy-nine years.

SIDNEY FRANCIS SPURGEON.

Petaluma has within its borders many enterprises and industries that contribute largely to the welfare and prosperity of the community. Its topographical position in the state, its natural resources and salubrious climate all tend to increase and enhance its commercial value as well as to make the owning of an industry a profitable undertaking.

Sidney F. Spurgeon, proprietor of the Petaluma foundry, a very enterprising and successful young man, was born in Norwich, Norfolk, England, a son of Robert Walter Spurgeon, who in turn was a scion of a long line of noble forebears. The father of Sidney F. Spurgeon resides at the present time in Brentford, a suburb of London, and is associated with the Beldham iron works. He was a first cousin of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the noted preacher. The wife of Robert Walter Spurgeon, Sarah (High) Spurgeon, a native of Norfolk, is also living.

Sidney F. Spurgeon, of this review, is the third of a family of fourteen children, all of whom are living. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the moulder's trade, working in the Beldham iron works, London. He served an apprenticeship of seven years in this institution, gaining during this time a complete knowledge of core-making and moulding. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he remained for two years in the employ of the firm. In the fall of 1905 he came to Brandon, Manitoba, where for one year he

worked at his trade. Leaving that section of the country he came to San Francisco, Cal., arriving in that city three months after the fire. Being an expert workman and thoroughly conversant with the details of his trade, he experienced no difficulty in securing a position in that city, where he continued until 1910. On September 25, 1910, he came to Petaluma and commenced the business in which he is now engaged. During the short time that the Petaluma foundry has been in operation he has built up a large business and receives a large patronage from the surrounding country. His brother, Cecil R., is working with him in the capacity of moulder. The foundry is located on Fourth street in a well-equipped building. So complete are the facilities for moulding that castings up to the weight of sixty-five hundred pounds have been made.

In Oakland, Cal., Mr. Spurgeon was united in marriage with Miss Emily Purdy, who was born in Folkstone, Kent, England. One child, Sidney William, was born of this union. Mr. Spurgeon is not identified with any fraternal organization, but is a member of the International Moulders Union of North America. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and have already endeared themselves to the hearts of many of the residents of Petaluma. A promising future is in store for Mr. Spurgeon, as his present indefatigable energy augurs well for a life of great usefulness and much achievement.

WILLIAM ELDER.

A period of about twenty years marks the span of Mr. Elder's life in California, dating from early pioneer days, and as one of the typical pioneer settlers, sturdy, resourceful and energetic, he aided materially in the upbuilding and improvement of the section in which he settled, Sonoma county. He was born in Scotland in the year 1812, the son of parents who instilled into his young mind high ideals of life, with a right understanding of his duties toward God and his fellowman. It was with this wholesome training and a fair education that he set out from his native land at the age of sixteen years, making the trip across the Atlantic ocean to New York. He remained in that city from 1828 until 1849, during these years being engaged in teaching and also working at his trade of wheelwright. In the last-mentioned year he came to California by way of Panama, making the trip by steamer to Aspinwall, and by the sailing vessel Harriet Rockwell to San Francisco, which city he reached in January, 1850.

Northern California was Mr. Elder's first place of settlement, in Grass Valley, Nevada county, which he found to be an excellent location for a general merchandise store, this being a supply station for those interested in the mines of the locality. With John Parker as a partner he established a business of this character under the firm name of Parker & Elder, an association which continued as long as he remained in that locality. From Grass Valley he subsequently went to San Francisco, engaging in business there for a short time, when, in 1854, he came to Sonoma county and made settlement at Petaluma. Though the settlers located here were few and scattered, he was not slow in recognizing the possibilities of a thriving town growing out of the small beginning, and with this thought in mind he established a general merchandise store

under the name of Harris & Elder, his partner being George Harris. This association continued for a considerable period, when Mr. Harris retired from the firm, and thereafter business was conducted under the name of Elder & Hinman, M. M. Hinman becoming the junior partner. The business was begun on a modest scale, but was increased from time to time as demand made necessary, and during the years that Mr. Elder maintained the store, he not only had the satisfaction of noting his own growth and prosperity, but he noted with increasing pride the substantial growth and upbuilding of his home town, which he prophesied would be the case when he came to the little settlement years before.

A man of energy and action, Mr. Elder was one who was not content to sit idly by and watch developments, but he was willing and anxious to take a part in bringing about better conditions, and the work which he accomplished in this respect has not been forgotten, though more than three decades have come and gone since his death. He was the first mayor of Petaluma, also the first chairman of the board of trustees, was secretary of the board of education, and later became president of the board. He was also one of the founders of the Congregational Church of Petaluma, in which both himself and wife were among the most active workers. In 1864 Mr. Elder went to Rochester, Minn., and engaged in the mercantile business for about four years, at the end of that time, however, returning to Petaluma and resuming his former business. He survived about eight years after his return to the west, his death occurring in Petaluma in 1876.

In New York state, in 1838, Mr. Elder married Miss Sarah Clayton, their marriage resulting in the birth of four children, as follows: Alexander, who died in Oakland in 1891; James W., of Petaluma; Mrs. Emma E. Cady, also of Petaluma; and Mrs. A. K. Munson, of Oakland.

EDWARD BIRD.

England has given to California no more enthusiastic citizen than is to be found in Mr. Bird, a rancher located four miles from Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 5. Born in Shropshire, England, in 1843, he was reared and educated in the locality of his birth, and the first employment which he followed after attaining mature years was as a farm hand. He had had considerable experience along this line when, in 1865, at the age of twenty-two, he came with his brother James to the United States. The voyage across the Atlantic was accomplished without incident worthy of note and the vessel finally landed its burden of human freight in the harbor of New York. For a short time the brothers remained in the vicinity of this metropolis, and then went to Pittsburg, Pa., remaining there altogether about three years, when they came west as far as Iowa. Two years were passed in that state, when they again took up the westward march, this removal taking them to South Dakota, Clay county profiting by their citizenship for about thirty years, or until 1895.

In the year just mentioned Edward Bird came to California and located in Sonoma county on the property he still owns and occupies, four miles from Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 5. Here he has fifty-five acres of unexcelled

land, well suited to the raising of the produce which he has planted it to. Thirty acres are in small fruits, prunes, grapes and berries, while the remainder of the land is in grain. Diversified farming is the wisest policy to follow in the opinion of Mr. Bird, for in the possible shortage or failure of one crop, the others will bring in an income and make any loss less apparent. He has been exceptionally successful, however, and during the season of 1909 he gathered six tons of grapes, about the same returns from his prune trees, and a large crop of luscious berries.

In Clay county, S. Dak., Mr. Bird was united in marriage with Miss Mary Haver, who died three years later, in 1875. Two children were born of this marriage, both sons, but the elder one only, John E., born in 1873, is now living. In October, 1882, in Lodi, Clay county, S. Dak., Mr. Bird was married to his present wife. In maidenhood she was Miss Phebe Smith, born in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1840, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Prine) Smith, natives of Canada and Kentucky respectively. Her first marriage united her with Michael Harrington, who died in 1881, and in the following year she became the wife of Mr. Bird. She is an exceptionally broad and intelligent woman, interested in the welfare of humanity, as is practically demonstrated in the work which she attempts and accomplishes in the cause of temperance. She is also especially interested in the Grange, in the work of which she has assisted greatly. She is also an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a member, while Mr. Bird holds membership in the Episcopal Church. Both are held in high esteem in the best circles in Santa Rosa, to whose citizenship they have contributed in a marked degree. Politically Mr. Bird is a Republican, and while a resident of South Dakota he held a number of appointive offices in his community.

GEORGE L. ABEL.

Ever since becoming a resident of Sonoma county in 1893 Mr. Abel has been deeply interested in the material upbuilding of the region and in a quiet but practical way has promoted local progress. For twelve years he has occupied his present ranch near Santa Rosa, which in its appointments and productiveness ranks with the best in the county.

Records show that the Abel family is of southern origin, and the father of George L. Abel, George Abel, was born in Kentucky. The mother was born in Indiana, and the parents were living in the latter state, in Orange county, at the time of the birth of their son, December 7, 1863. When he was a child of two years the home of the family was transferred to the adjoining state of Illinois, settlement being made in Louisville, Clay county. This was fortunate for the son, for it gave him an excellent opportunity to get an education that the country district in which he was born could not have offered. Altogether he remained in that state for twenty years, at the end of that time going to Nebraska, where he continued farming, the same occupation that he had followed in Illinois after his school days were over. The move to Nebraska proved all that he had expected in every way, but after he had been there eight years the desire to come to California led him to dispose of his interests in Nebraska and that year, 1893, found him on his way to California. Coming direct to Sonoma



Geo Wm Bauer

county, he located on a ranch near Geyserville for three years, after which he cast about to find a suitable location in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, the result of which was he purchased the property which has been his home ever since, on Rural Route No. 4. Here may be seen a modest, well-kept ranch, which in every way is indicative of the owner, method and orderliness being everywhere apparent. Thirteen acres of the ranch are in prunes and apples; the trees in the orchard are from four to six years old, all in splendid producing condition, and during the season of 1909 he gathered three and one-half tons of fruit from his prune trees; the ranch is equipped with a drier, thus making it possible for the owner to make shipment of his produce direct to the market. Besides his orchard Mr. Abel has six and one-half acres in vineyard, the rest of the land being in melons, corn and similar commodities, besides which he has fifty very thrifty walnut trees. The diversity of crops which Mr. Abel produces is a wise provision, for in the event of the failure of one or more, the chances are that at least one will prove successful and yield an income. In keeping with the improvements which Mr. Abel has made from time to time to bring his ranch up to its present point of excellence is the beautiful home which he has recently erected, at a cost of \$1,500.

In 1885 Mr. Abel formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Almina Walton, the ceremony being performed in Louisville, Ill., in which state she was born in 1865. Her father, Daniel Walton, was a native of England, while her mother, Ellen Golden, was born in Illinois; both are now deceased. No children have been born of the marriage of Mr. Abel and his wife. Politically Mr. Abel is a Republican on national questions, but he reserves the right to cast his vote for the best man for the office in minor elections. He has never had any ambitions toward public office, neither has he ever become affiliated with any secret organizations. In his own individual way, however, he has done and is constantly doing good for the community in which he lives, and all who know him esteem him highly.

JOHN W. BAUER.

Born in Oroville, Butte county, January 31, 1857, John W. Bauer is the son of Carl Lewis E. Bauer, who was born in Pottsdam, Prussia, and in his early manhood was a watch and clock maker in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, also following the same trade in Valparaiso, Chili. There he met his future wife, Sophia Harter, a native of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, to whom he was united in marriage in San Francisco in 1855, they moving first to Oroville, and in 1858 settling in Petaluma, where he remained till the day of his death, 1901, at the age of seventy-five years. Carl Bauer, unlike many of the early settlers who left all trades and professions behind them to enter new fields of labor in the golden state, believed in perfecting himself in his own trade and adhering to it, thus in his long useful life his labors were confined to his chosen calling, in which he was so proficient. Upon coming to Petaluma he bought out what is now the present site of Jones' candy store on Main street, then owned by Mr. McVicker, and still continuing in the jewelry business, he also entered in the hardware business with Conrad Temple, with whom he had become acquainted in Oroville, under the firm name of Temple & Co., but later on he bought out

Temple's interest, and his son, John W., became manager, and the business is still continued on the same site, but in a large, modern building. Some years before his death he sold out his interests to his children and retired from active labor. His wife died in San Francisco about fifty years ago, leaving two children, John W. and Florentine, the wife of Henry Schluckebier, the latter being actively associated with Mr. Bauer in the business, and is the president of the company. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Petaluma, attending the public schools, and later graduating from the Pacific Business college in San Francisco, and after clerking in the city for two years he returned to Petaluma.

He entered business with his father and showed a peculiar aptitude for his particular line of work. The business today, which is incorporated under the name of Schluckebier Hardware Co., of which he is vice-president, shows the strides that have been taken since its humble beginning in the early days. A progressive business man he keeps abreast of the times, and his diligence and attention to business have made the firm one of reliability. The Schluckebier Hardware Co. is among the largest dealers of heavy and shelf hardware, plumbing, agricultural implements, carriages and wagons north of the Bay. The store on Main street opposite the Plaza is 51x150 feet, three floors with galleries. In connection they have three large warehouses, the largest of which was built in 1911 on Petaluma creek and D street, 99x162 feet, with a wharf.

Mr. Bauer was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Belle Greening, born at Stony Point, she also being the daughter of a pioneer, W. W. Greening, now living in Petaluma. Two children have blessed their marriage: Ernest W., in business with his father, and Russel M., who is an electrician in Petaluma. Fraternally Mr. Bauer is connected with the Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Noble Grand; with the Encampment, of which he is Past Chief Patriarch, and is a member of the Canton and the Odd Fellows Hall Association, being treasurer of each. He is also an active member of the Elks. These positions, as well as his connection with all these orders, show the esteem in which Mr. Bauer is held in Petaluma, and the confidence that is placed in him, a highly respected and progressive citizen.

JOHN SANDBERG.

A progressive and energetic Swedish-American citizen was added to the population of Sonoma county when John Sandberg took up his residence on a ranch near Santa Rosa in the early '70s. Although adversity and disaster have both laid a heavy hand upon him since he came to the United States, the first overtaking him soon after landing on our shores, and the last occurring since taking up his residence in California, still he accepted both philosophically and has not allowed them to change his naturally kind and wholesome disposition.

• Wexio, Smoland, Sweden, was the early home of John Sandberg, his birth occurring there May 3, 1843. The first twenty years of his life were associated with Stockholm, where he attended school and also learned the trade of tanner, a trade which his father also followed for a livelihood. No thrilling incidents or accidents marred the voyage of the young immigrant to the United States, the vessel landing him in the harbor of New York. Subsequently he went to that thriving city of the middle-west, Chicago, and was there during the memorable

year 1871, when fire wiped out the business portion of that city. There he met his first disaster, losing \$7,000 which he had invested in a grocery business. The year following he came to California, coming by the water route and landing at San Francisco. From there he came to Sonoma county, first going to Healdsburg, and subsequently purchasing and locating upon his present property in the vicinity of Santa Rosa. Upon coming to California Mr. Sandberg undertook work at the tanner's trade and had followed it for many years when he was overtaken with an accident that made work at his trade no longer possible. It was as a result of this that he purchased and located upon a ranch three miles south-east of Santa Rosa. The raising of chickens constituted his chief industry, and the land not thus used was in hay. Altogether has had between five and six hundred chickens, all young stock, and his success more than met his expectations. Recently he sold this ranch and has since lived on a place of three acres which he purchased about one mile from Santa Rosa.

By his first marriage Mr. Sandberg has three children, of whom one son and a daughter are residents of San Francisco. His second marriage united him with Miss May Newberg. Fraternally Mr. Sandberg is identified with the Odd Fellows order. At the time of his accident in the tannery when his leg was broken and he was incapacitated for work, the members of the lodge came forward and performed the noble service for which the order stands, relieving temporal distress in a sweet and wholesome spirit. Mrs. Sandberg is a member of the affiliated order of Rebekahs, being associated with Temple Lodge No. 19. Politically Mr. Sandberg is a Republican, but in the casting of his local ballot he votes for the man and not for the party. Personally he is honest and industrious, hospitable and kindly in his nature, and during the years he has passed in this neighborhood has won the respect and esteem of the entire community.

JAMES F. BURGESS.

What the walnut industry has meant to the financial upbuilding of the commonwealth of California it would be impossible to compute, but among the men who have aided in its development in Sonoma county, mention belongs to James F. Burgess, one of the largest walnut growers in this part of the state, and one of the most successful as well. When he purchased his present ranch in 1889 it was all in grain, and he continued this same crop for about nine years, in 1898, however, making an entire change by planting sixty acres of the tract in walnut trees. Dating from the first year of their yield the returns have more than met the expectations of the owner and the recognition which is now accorded him as an authority on the subject of walnut-growing is one well merited.

Records reveal the fact that the Burgess family is of southern origin, identified for many years with Kentucky, where the birth of the parents of James F. Burgess occurred. Later years found them in Missouri, and at the time of the birth of their son, James F., August 28, 1848, were living near St. Joseph, Buchanan county. The first six years of his life were associated with that locality, the family then removing to Kansas, and it was in the latter state that James F. was educated, in so far as the district schools of that day may be said

to provide educational facilities. When he was fourteen years of age he began to be self-supporting, his first position being as a mule-driver in the employ of the United States government. Subsequently he became interested in farming in Kansas, and it was with several years experience along this line that he came to California in 1872. While his association with Sonoma county dates from the same year also, it was not until 1889 that he purchased the ranch upon which he now lives, near Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 5. The previous owner had made a specialty of raising grain, and Mr. Burgess continued the policy of his predecessor for about nine years, when, in 1898, he made an entire change by planting sixty acres, or about two-thirds of the entire acreage, to walnut trees. Dating from the first year of their yield the returns have more than met the expectations of the owner, and the recognition which is now accorded him as an authority on the subject of walnut-growing is one well merited. The trees which he set out were of the Franquette variety, all grafted stock. Some idea of the yield may be gathered from the following figures: In the year 1908 the crops brought \$7,500, the following year were increased to \$8,640, and it is the belief of the owner that this average may be maintained for the next fifty years with a continuation of the present care of the orchard. One special tree in Mr. Burgess' orchard has yielded him ten per cent returns on \$600. This is an old tree, thirty years old, which four years ago was grafted with young stock, with the results above mentioned. Mr. Burgess' success does not end with his efforts as a walnut-grower, for he is equally successful as a hop-grower, although he has only half as much land in this commodity. His thirty-two acres of hops have often yielded an average of fifteen hundred pounds to the acre; his record for the year 1909 (which was not up to the average) was fifteen tons, which he sold for \$400 a ton.

In 1872 Mr. Burgess was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Forsythe, a native of Missouri. This marriage resulted in the birth of six children, five of whom are still living, two sons and three daughters. One of the daughters is still unmarried and is now attending a business college in Oakland. Mrs. Sarah A. Burgess died in 1890, and ten years later Mr. Burgess married his present wife, formerly Miss Jessarah Peter, a native of Solano county, Cal. No children have been born of this marriage. Fraternally Mr. Burgess is identified with a number of organizations, holding membership in Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., and Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., both of Santa Rosa. Politically he is a Democrat, voting the regular party ticket in national elections, but in local matters giving his vote for the candidate which in his opinion is best adapted for the duties of the office in question.

EDWARD ISAAC BEESON.

A native son of California, Edward I. Beeson was born in Sacramento on March 1, 1858, the son of J. B. and Caroline Beeson, the former born in North Carolina in 1818, and the latter born in Connecticut in 1819. When the gold fever was at its height the elder Mr. Beeson came to California across the plains with ox-teams, in 1852, and settled at Sacramento, where he carried on mining for about seven years. Coming to Sonoma county at the expiration of this time, he settled on a ranch in Alexander valley, and about 1869 located in Healds-



J. M. Cassin

burg and engaged in the mercantile business. In this undertaking he was associated with Aaron Hassett, under the firm name of Hassett & Beeson, an association that proved remunerative and congenial, but was brought to a close by the death of Mr. Beeson in 1875. In Healdsburg his wife also died a number of years afterward, in 1882.

Although Edward I. Beeson was born in Sacramento he has no remembrance of his birthplace, for when he was nine months old his parents removed to Sonoma county, locating in Alexander valley, where the father purchased a ranch upon which he made his home until the removal of the family to Healdsburg in 1869. The primary education began in Alexander valley was continued in Healdsburg, and after his school days were over Mr. Beeson assisted his father in the store, and continued his connection with the business until about 1896, when with Neils Neilson he opened a saloon in Healdsburg, which has since been conducted under the name of Neilson & Beeson.

Mr. Beeson's marriage in 1886 united him with Miss Emma Cooper Logan, a native of Cincinnati, and the daughter of Capt. R. S. Logan, who was born in Scotland. The parents of Mrs. Beeson are residents of Healdsburg. The eldest of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Beeson who are now living is Edric Ives, who was born in 1890; he has received a splendid education in the schools of Healdsburg, and since his graduation from the high school has undertaken a course of study in an affiliated school in San Francisco. Elva Marie was born in Healdsburg December 17, 1893, and is now in the second year of the Healdsburg high school. Eda Josephine was born December 5, 1896, and is a student in the grammar school.

Fraternally Mr. Beeson is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, and he is also identified with the Foresters of America, and the Eagles lodge, Aerie No. 1776, at Healdsburg. Politically he is a believer in Republican principles.

REV. JOHN M. CASSIN.

Among Santa Rosa's beautiful buildings is St. Rose's Church, on B street, the handsomest thoroughfare in the city. It may be said that this edifice is one of the neatest Catholic Churches in the state. Constructed of stone, it is of English Gothic style tower and steeple. Its foundation is a deep bed of cement and the walls are reinforced with steel cables. In fact, Rev. J. M. Cassin, the pastor, must have had a premonition as he saw the ground broken for the cornerstone that June, 1900, of the great disaster of April, six years later. Albeit, he advised that the new church should be strongly built, and the wisdom of this was demonstrated when, on the morning of April 18, 1906, every other brick and stone edifice in Santa Rosa was badly injured and most of them totally destroyed. With the exception of a few stones from a cornice, St. Rose came through the dreadful ordeal unscathed. The cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Riordan with imposing ceremonies. Under it is a small stone from Bethlehem, an olive-wood cross from Jerusalem and a marble cross from the catacombs of Rome, all obtained by Father Cassin on his travels. Within the church is a picture of St. Rose of Lima. One of the beautiful windows is the

gift of the Ursuline Sisters, whose splendid college and grounds adjoin the church.

John M. Cassin was born in New York City in 1847. He took his classical course in Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., and the theological in All Hallows College, Dublin, Ireland, being ordained June 24, 1874, by Bishop Whelan, of Dublin. Returning immediately to California, after work in various parishes of the diocese, he was appointed pastor of St. Rose's Church at Santa Rosa in May, 1890. The celebration of the pastor's silver jubilee June 24, 1899, marked the beginning of St. Rose's new church. Under Father Cassin's ministry the church in Santa Rosa has prospered and the beautiful edifice well fulfills its sacred mission. It is interesting to chronicle that the city of Santa Rosa received its name from the baptism of an Indian girl on St. Rose's day (August 30, 1837) by a missionary priest, Juan Amarosa, in the creek adjoining the town, and from that time the stream was called Santa Rosa creek by the Indians.

The pastor is popular with his co-religionists, and possesses a host of warm friends among the membership of other denominations. It is the hope of his parishioners that he will continue to preside over their spiritual welfare for many years to come.

WILLIAM HENRY BARNES.

The name of Barnes needs no introduction to the people of Sonoma county, for the strong and admirable characteristics of the family are rooted in the upbuilding of the state, and are now finding expression through the medium of the second generation of workers, both sons and daughters, who are equally reliant, forceful and public-spirited. A native of Missouri, William Henry Barnes was born in Scott county, March 8, 1839, the son of parents who followed agriculture for a livelihood. Although the time and place did not offer the best of opportunities for an education, the son improved such opportunities as came his way and the habit which he then formed of utilizing advantages as soon as they were recognized, whether in an educational or business way, is undoubtedly the keynote of the success which has been his throughout life.

When he was still quite a youth William H. Barnes undertook farming in his native state, following this and shoe-making, a trade in which he had become very proficient, until 1870. That year marks the close of his career in the east, and the beginning of his life in the commonwealth of California, for it was in that year that he came across the plains with his family. Settlement was first made in Ukiah, Mendocino county, where he followed his trade of shoe-maker for nine years, after which, in 1879, he transferred his citizenship to Sonoma county, and since that time he has made his home in Healdsburg. At the time he located here the town did not boast a shoe store, footwear then being one of the features of the general store only, and with the enterprise characteristic of his nature he grasped the opportunity to establish the first shoe store in the town.

The marriage of William H. Barnes, June 25, 1861, united him with Miss Sarah Frances Grinstead, who, like himself, was born in Missouri. Nine children were born of this marriage, as follows: Mary Ida, the wife of James R. Miller, of Seattle, Wash.; Annie B.; John T., of Oakland; Benjamin H., a

resident of Healdsburg; Nettie A., the wife of W. Chisholm, who owns and manages a ranch near Windsor; William G., a resident of San Francisco; Fannie G.; Florence M., of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; and Charles Frederick, a resident of Oakland. When Mr. Barnes came to Healdsburg forty years ago he was impressed with the thrift and enterprise of the young town and he threw his energies into movements for its progress with zest. His fellow-citizens were not slow in recognizing his abilities as a leader, and in making him president of the board of trustees of the town they had opportunity to ascertain that they had made no mistake in their judgment in this respect. He held this position for nine years, during which time his labor and influence were directed toward the organization of the Municipal Water and Lighting plant of Healdsburg, which is universally recognized as one of the finest plants of its size in the county. Fraternally Mr. Barnes is a devoted disciple of Masonry, holding membership in the lodge of his home town, where he has gained the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HUBERT G. COMSTOCK.

As far back as Revolutionary days the name of Comstock was associated with all that was upright and honorable in the community in which it was known, notably in Fairfield county, Conn., and two later generations of the family have taken equally high rank in the citizenship of California. The establisher of the name on the Pacific coast was William Comstock, who came to the west in the days of the gold excitement and after gaining considerable experience and some wealth in the mines, finally settled down to the life of the agriculturist in Sonoma county. On the ranch which is now the home of his son his earth life came to a close February 10, 1901, a wife and son being left to mourn his loss. (A more detailed account of the life of this California pioneer will be found elsewhere in this volume.)

Hubert G. Comstock is a native of California, born in Sonoma county May 5, 1863, not far from Santa Rosa, and in the schools of this city he received his early school training. Subsequently he was privileged to attend a business college in Stockton, but instead of turning his business training to account in the commercial world, returned to the home ranch in Sonoma county and lifted a share of its responsibilities from his father's shoulders. When he was about eight years old, in 1871, the father had purchased and removed to the ranch which was the home of the latter up to the time of his death. This consisted originally of two hundred and forty acres of land six miles from the court house; and is now the home of his son. The latter has added to its acreage by the purchase of two hundred and twenty acres, owning at the present time four hundred and sixty acres of as productive land as can be found in Sonoma county. Ten acres are in walnuts, while the greater part of the remainder is in grain. Another department of agriculture which receives considerable of his attention and is the source of a good annual income, is the raising of horses and sheep. He is regarded as one of the substantial ranchers and stock-raisers of his community, one whose opinion is considered an authority, for he has made a study of the work and his success is proof that he is an adept.

In 1899 Mr. Comstock was united in marriage with Miss Eppie Hoadley, a native of Sonoma county, whose father, Augustus A. Hoadley, was the first white child born in Trinity county, Cal. Her mother was also a native of California, the daughter of David Wharff, one of the early pioneers of the state. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Comstock five are living, as follows: Ruth Winnifred born in 1900; Wilma Catherine in 1902; Dorris Leona in 1907; Hubert George in 1908; and Grace Elizabeth, February 8, 1911. Politically Mr. Comstock is a Republican, although he is not a supporter of the party's candidates unless in his opinion the candidate is the best man to fill the office in question. Mr. Comstock and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Santa Rosa, as is also his mother, who is a welcome member of his household and at the age of seventy-four years is in possession of all her faculties and is in the best of health.

B. D. ACKERMAN.

A man of enterprise and pronounced business qualifications, B. D. Ackerman, owner and proprietor of the Sotoyome lumber yard of Healdsburg, is numbered among the most substantial of the younger generation of men in this city. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Dodge county in 1858, and in that state his parents continued to make their home about eight years after the birth of their son, for in 1866 removal was made to Iowa. There, in Butler county, the father purchased a farm, in the duties of which he found an able assistant in his son, who continued with him until he became competent to manage a property of his own. Altogether he remained in Iowa until the year 1883, when, believing that a better opportunity awaited him in Kansas, he removed to that state, and there carried on general farming and stock-raising for the following thirteen years.

During this time Mr. Ackerman had heard such favorable comments concerning California and its possibilities for young men of push and enterprise that he determined to come west and settle. Closing out his affairs in Kansas, he came to California in 1896, coming directly to Sonoma county, and near Healdsburg, settled upon a fruit ranch of twelve acres, which he rented. Here he readily adapted himself and his knowledge of farming to the changed condition of soil and climate to which he had been accustomed, and during the six years that he carried on the ranch he was very successful and had every reason to feel proud of his accomplishments. However, in the meantime he had become interested in the business opportunity offered in the lumber business and in 1902 he bought out the business and good-will of Joseph Price, who had maintained a lumber yard for some time. As a partner in the lumber business Mr. Ackerman was associated with G. R. Harrison, the association continuing for about four years, or until 1906, when Mr. Ackerman bought out his partner and since that time has conducted the business alone. At the time Mr. Ackerman purchased the business of his predecessor it was small and inconsequential, but he has put new life into the enterprise by increasing the stock, enlarging the size of the yard and erecting new sheds, until now it would hardly be taken for the same place. The Sotoyome lumber yard, as his plant is known, is one of the best equipped lumber plants in the county, and the thriving business



J. J. Alves

which the proprietor now commands is constantly on the increase, his trade coming from all parts of the county.

While a resident of Iowa, in 1880, Mr. Ackerman formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Amelia R. Miller, a native of the state in which her marriage occurred. Four children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, Merle, Charles, Roy and Ruth. Fraternally Mr. Ackerman is identified with two others, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen.

JOHN JOSEPH ALVES.

An authority on fruit-growing in the Vine Hill district, Sonoma county, is to be found in the person of J. J. Alves, superintendent of the now famous Vine Hill View ranch, of which A. B. Hills is the owner, and in addition to caring for this property he owns and manages a ranch of his own in close proximity, the two properties representing nearly four hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, grapes and the various fruits being raised in about equal proportions.

The master hand responsible for the thrift and prosperity now visible at the Vine Hill View ranch is Mr. Alves. His adaptation for the work which he is so successfully following is inherited, no doubt, from his ancestors, who for many generations were natives of Portugal, where fruit-growing is the principal industry of the inhabitants. He, too, was born in that far-off country, in 1861, and was reared in his native surroundings until he was a youth of eighteen years. Coming to the United States at this age, he first located in Massachusetts, where his knowledge of agriculture was put to good account, for two years working on a farm near Swansea. During this time he was gaining valuable experience, not only familiarizing himself with the English language, but also gaining practical experience in American methods of farming. It was with this added experience to his credit that he came to California in 1881, going first to Alameda county, where for six years he was foreman of a ranch of five hundred and sixty acres. At the expiration of this time he went to Humboldt county and was interested in the dairy business for two years, after which he came to Sonoma county and has made this his home ever since. For the first three years he had charge of a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres for Mr. Bannister at East Windsor, after which he was in the employ of Ottson & Palmer in Santa Rosa for two years. Good fortune awaited him when he came to Sebastopol at the end of this time, for it was then that he assumed the management of the Vine Hill View ranch for A. B. Hills, at Vine Hill. When he undertook the management of the property it was in a neglected condition, and in its restoration he has made a name for himself which has placed him high in the list of expert fruit-growers in this part of Sonoma county. His knowledge of grape culture was especially valuable to him, for of the four hundred and twenty-nine acres included in the ranch, two hundred acres are in vineyard, and the greater part of the balance of the ranch, or one hundred and fifty acres, are in fruits of all varieties. What he has been able to accomplish has been truly wonderful, and today Vine Hill View ranch is conceded to be one of the most productive and best developed ranches in the county. In addition to this ranch he cultivates a ranch of his own of twenty acres, situated

close to the former, his own property also yielding excellent crops of grapes and blackberries, the former averaging sixty-four tons to the acre, and the latter three tons to the acre. It is not an overestimate of Mr. Alves' accomplishments to say that he has entirely transformed the appearance and productiveness of ranches in this section of country, his success with his own and Mr. Hill's property lending zest to other ranchers, who have redoubled their own energy, and as a result the entire neighborhood has taken a long step forward agriculturally.

In California Mr. Alves met and married his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Nellie McLaren, a native of the state. The five children born of their marriage are named in order of their birth as follows: John M., assistant cashier of the Pacific State Telephone and Telegraph Company of San Francisco; Annie, who has recently won a prize as the most popular lady in a voting contest conducted by the *Santa Rosa Democrat*, the successful candidate being favored with a trip to the Yosemite valley; the remaining children in the family being William S., Frank S. and James H. While a resident of Alameda county Mr. Alves served acceptably as road master for some years, and his interest in public affairs has shown no diminution since coming to Sonoma county. On political questions he is independent, but always does his duty at the polls, voting for the man best fitted for the office in question. Fraternally he belongs to one order only, the Independent Order of Foresters.

THOMAS GILBERT COOK.

Whatever may be accomplished in future years by the agriculturists of California, whatever of success they may attain, whatever of prosperity they may enjoy and whatever improvements they may consummate on their country estates, a due share of praise for the advancement may be given to the native-born sons of the commonwealth, the men who were reared in the environment with which they are still familiar and who from their earliest recollections were trained to a knowledge of our climate and soil, together with the best methods of conducting agricultural operations under conditions existent in the west.

A son of Isaac F. and Eliza (Hopper) Cook, both natives of Missouri and early pioneers of California, Thomas Gilbert Cook was born on the parental homestead in Sonoma county January 10, 1862. The district schools in the vicinity of his home gave him his first insight into books, and established the foundation upon which he has since added a worthy superstructure by reading and observation. The close of his school days marked the beginning of his career as a tiller of the soil, an occupation which he has followed continuously ever since, with the result that he is an expert in his calling and enjoys financial results in keeping with his efforts. Sonoma county was the field of his early operations, but after a time he transferred his interests to Mendocino county, where for thirteen years he carried on a ranch. At the end of this time he returned to Sonoma county, and near Santa Rosa purchased the ranch on which he now resides, on Rural Route No. 3. For a number of years, or until 1901, general ranching and cattle-raising formed his chief industries, but in later years he has turned his attention to fruit-raising, and raising grapes and hay, in all of which he is successful, thus proving his adaptability to any line of agriculture to which he might wish to turn his hand.

During early manhood, in 1884, Mr. Cook formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Laura McCulloch, a native of California who passed much of his early life in Mendocino county. Two children were born of this marriage, a daughter and son. Maude E., born in 1886, is now the wife of Philo Phillips, and the mother of one child, Wesley, born in 1903. Grover Cleveland Cook, born in 1888, is at home. The mother of these children died in 1901, and in 1905 Mr. Cook married his present wife, formerly Miss Annie Shaw, a native of Indiana. No children have been born of this marriage. Nominally Mr. Cook is a Republican, but in reality he does not belong to any party, for in the casting of his vote he is entirely independent, the fitness of the candidate and not the party which he represents being his guide in this matter. While he is not a member of any church organization, no one could be more interested in the welfare of his fellowmen than he is, and no opportunity to serve them or benefit his community in any way in his power passes his notice. His interest in the subject of good roads has led his fellow-citizens to elect him road commissioner, and the result of his efforts may be seen in the fine condition of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa road, and the Cotati and Bellevue road, both of which are a credit to the county and to the citizens also. Fraternally Mr. Cook is identified with but one order, the Ancient Order of Foresters of Willits, Mendocino county. He joined the order while living there and has never transferred his membership to his present place of residence.

ALEXANDER E. BOYSE.

Long identification with the agricultural and commercial possibilities and development of the west has given to Mr. Boyse a thorough knowledge of its resources and a sincere devotion to its welfare. Any study of his life-work is naturally divided into two parts. The first concerns his earlier years spent in the central west and includes his service in the Union army as one of the youngest volunteers in the ranks. The second embraces the activities of maturity, dealing wholly with his life in the west and including his association with public affairs, his connection with progressive projects and his accumulation of a competence through energetic and judicious application. To the inestimable and permanent advantage of the west there have been drawn to it men of acumen and energy, not the least among whom may be mentioned the name of Mr. Boyse, whose residence in various parts of the Pacific coast region has given him an intimate familiarity with its enterprises, its growth and future possibilities.

The Boyse family comes from southern lineage. Alexander E. was born near Jefferson City, Mo., on the 22d of February, 1849, being a son of George W. and Susan Jane (Eaton) Boyse, natives respectively of Kentucky and Alabama, the latter deceased during the year 1897. Sturdy principles of honor characterized the paternal ancestors, nor were the Eatons less upright in character, less industrious in temperament and less forcible in action. Supplementary to these inherited qualities the youth was given public-school advantages, and by study in boyhood laid the foundation of the broad fund of information he now possesses. When the Civil war broke out it was difficult for him to remain contented with his school tasks, for his heart was with the soldiers in camp and

on battlefields. When only fifteen years of age he was accepted as a member of the Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war in a company commanded by Captain Rice. Exposures on forced marches in inclement weather brought on rheumatism, and he has been troubled with this disease ever since the war.

Alternating work as a carpenter with farm labor the young ex-soldier passed the years immediately following the war, but in 1875 he severed all business relations in Missouri and came to the west. After a short sojourn at Reno he removed to the Goose Lake valley, Modoc county, Cal., and there continued to make his home until 1908, meanwhile engaging in ranching and also filling a number of contracts, among them those for the erection of two large mills. On leaving Modoc county he came to Sonoma county and bought a general mercantile business five miles west of Healdsburg, where he finds his time busily occupied in attending to the many details connected with such an enterprise. Of recent years he has not engaged in the building business, but has limited his attention to his store. Business and kindred enterprises have occupied his time throughout active life to the exclusion of fraternal associations, and he is not identified with any secret orders. Stanch in the support of Democratic principles, **he has been prominent in local party work**, and during the administration of Grover Cleveland he filled the office of postmaster at New Pine Creek, Ore. In addition he served as justice of the peace in Modoc county.

The marriage of Mr. Boyse in 1876 united him with Miss Rosina E. Robnett, a native of Oregon and a member of a family identified with the earliest settlement of the Goose Lake valley. The Boyse family, originally numbering seven children, still has all but one living. The eldest, Lawrence, born in 1877, is engaged in business at Lambert with his father. Annie, born in 1879, married Lester Vernon, a native of Missouri; they have one son and one daughter and reside in Modoc county. Clarence, born in 1881, is a carpenter engaged at his trade in Modoc county. Leslie, born in 1887, lives in Modoc county. Lavona, born in 1889, married Oscar Smith, a native of California, and they now reside in Lake county, Ore., their family consisting of a son and a daughter. The youngest member of the family is Varena, born in 1896, and now a pupil in the local schools.

GEORGE B. DOUGLAS.

One of the many worthy citizens and capable and progressive agriculturists of Sonoma county is George B. Douglas, whose ranch of one hundred and ninety-six acres south of Santa Rosa is admirably located for the cultivation of any crop the owner might choose, Mr. Douglas raising hay, wheat, oats and corn, besides which he raises stock, cattle and sheep. The admirable location of the ranch and its varied adaptability makes it especially suitable for subdivision, and with this idea in view Mr. Douglas has had it surveyed into tracts ranging from fourteen acres to five acres.

Jones county, Neb., was the birthplace of Mr. Douglas, and March 22, 1862, was the date of his birth. His recollections of the locality of his birth are meagre indeed, for when he was a child of four years his parents went west as far as

Utah, settling in Salt Lake City. This proved only a temporary residence, however, for one year later they again took up the westward march, going to Arizona, which proved so satisfactory a location that they remained there for the following twenty-five years. The schools of that then sparsely settled territory furnished the only opportunity for an education that was destined to fall to the lot of George Douglas, but when one is determined to have an education even meagre opportunity proves no bar, but rather strengthens one's determination in its ultimate possession. Mr. Douglas has never ceased to be a student, and has thus made up for the lack of advantages* in youth. In Arizona the elder Mr. Douglas engaged in the stock business on quite an extensive scale, and as soon as his son was old enough he had a valuable assistant in him. The association of father and son proved an invaluable benefit to both, for when the failure of the father's health made it necessary for him to relinquish duties from time to time his son readily assumed them, until finally, in 1883, the younger man was practically the sole manager of the business. The death of the father occurred the following year, in 1884, his birth having occurred in New York State in 1824. His wife, who was a native of Ohio, survived him a number of years, having reached the age of eighty-two years at the time of her death in Stockton, Cal., in 1902. Besides George B. there was one other child born to these parents, a daughter, who is now a resident of Williams, Ariz.

For about nineteen years after the death of his father George B. Douglas continued the business in Arizona, and then, in 1903, disposed of his cattle and other interests and removed to California. For a time he made Stockton his headquarters, subsequently however coming to Sonoma county, where his interests have been centered ever since. Soon after coming here he purchased what was known as the old Button ranch, located five miles south of Santa Rosa and consisting of one hundred and ninety-six acres. General ranching and stock-raising have been followed by Mr. Douglas ever since purchasing the property, but it is his intention to sell the property off in small acreages, and for this purpose has recently had the ranch surveyed and subdivided.

Politically Mr. Douglas supports Republican candidates in national elections, but in local elections he casts his vote for the man best fitted for the office. Fraternally he is identified with but one organization, the Woodmen of the World. Personally Mr. Douglas is a man of good business principle, is broad-minded and liberal on all current subjects, and enjoys to an exceptional degree the good-will and appreciation of his neighbors and friends.

EDWARD E. LAFRANCHI.

This is the day when young men of energy and ambition are coming to the front in all the walks of life and are showing by their perseverance, close application and honest mode of conducting their business that success is assured. Among those who are making a name and a place for themselves among the younger generation we find Eddie Lafranchi, who was born on the old home place near Duncan's Mills, October 15, 1885. His father was John Lafranchi, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. Our subject received a good education in the public schools, and from a boy was actively engaged on the home farm, learning the stock and dairy business, so he very naturally drifted into that

vocation. Wishing to engage in business for himself he leased the Lafranchi place and established himself in his present business. In October, 1910, he bought all but a one-fifth interest in the place, while the business, the Lafranchi Creamery and Meat Company, is entirely his. He is operating a large dairy of seventy cows that graze on the ranch and from which he manufactures butter to supply his trade. He has established a modern meat market at Mesa Grande, from which he sends out three teams, making Guerneville, Monte Rio, Monte Cristo and Sheridan, and doing a large and extensive business in meats and dairy products. His place, which was formerly his father's, comprises five hundred and sixty-five acres on the Russian river, just across from Duncan's Mills, and for many years was the terminal of the Northwestern Pacific Railway. It is a valuable and beautiful ranch and abounds in redwood, pine and oak. There are numerous springs from which water is piped to the house and barns, thus making the most convenient arrangement. Mr. Lafranchi is a splendid judge of cattle and sheep, and is thus able to procure the best quality of meat for his many customers, and has an up-to-date slaughtering plant on the ranch which enables him to do a wholesale as well as retail business.

In San Francisco, May 12, 1911, Mr. Lafranchi married Hazel June Moore, who was born at Duncan's Mills and is the daughter of Thomas and Emogene (Richardson) Moore, the former born in Canada and the latter in Sonoma county. The father has been engaged in blacksmithing in Duncan's Mills for many years, being one of the old settlers of the place. Mr. Lafranchi is a very liberal, public spirited and enterprising young man, every ready to do his part for the upbuilding and good of the community, and both he and his wife are greatly esteemed and popular in social affairs.

DR. R. E. PERKINS.

There are many doors of opportunity open for the individual who has a great desire to advance in life and amount to something. There are those who are content to plod along the highways of tradition, walking in the footsteps of their forebears without thinking of the wonderful possibilities that lie within their reach. There are those who endeavor to accomplish something in the world of achievement, but because of faulty application of principles governing such cases, or because of the fickleness of Dame Fortune, they have to abandon the quest for a life work that is distinct, and these fall back into the mass of mediocrity. The third and last class comprises those who find that by the exertion of mind and body they can reach out and attain success, in spite of seeming defeat and failure; to this class belong those splendid, strong characters that have made our nation one of the best in the history of Time. In studying the life work of Dr. R. E. Perkins we are forced to admire this courageous man for the success that is his along the specific lines of work that he has chosen, for we well know that achievement such as his comes not without much effort and the exercise of those large qualities of mind and heart that are the hall mark of the true man.

Dr. R. E. Perkins was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 5, 1858, a son of R. E. and Harriette (Standish) Perkins. The former, a native of Massachusetts,

was a shipbuilder and architect in Cleveland, and he designed and built the Michigan and Sherman, the first gunboats built for fresh water; during the Civil war he served in an Ohio regiment and died in 1873. Dr. Perkins' mother, who is now a resident of Detroit, Mich., was born in New Hampshire. Dr. Perkins is the second oldest of a family of four children and received his primary education in the public schools of Cleveland. When he was thirteen years old his father moved to a farm near Parma, where the young boy found that he could study and associate himself with horses to his heart's content. He soon began studying with Dr. Stephens, a very successful veterinary surgeon, and afterwards began the practice of veterinary surgery on his own account. Still later he attended and was graduated from the Veterinary Science Association of Ontario. In 1875 he removed to Kansas, and after practicing in Rooks county for four years, returned to Cleveland, and in 1882 he removed to Albion, Boone county, Neb., where he accepted a position as foreman for Clarke Brothers, extensive breeders of Durham cattle.

In 1895 Dr. Perkins removed to Cloverdale, Cal., and eight months later he became manager of the John Brown Colony Company, but they failed in one year and he then located in Madera, Cal., and from there he went to Salinas. There he remained until the gold rush to the Klondyke in 1898, when he and three others set out to seek their fortune in the great Arctic expanse of Alaska. Crossing the Chilcoot Pass, they arrived in Dawson with fourteen hundred pounds of food between them. In Dawson Dr. Perkins was manager for the Arctic Meat Company and also practiced veterinary surgery and was interested in mining. This latter enterprise was successful and he returned to Salinas in 1900. Two years later he came to Petaluma and established what is today the largest and most complete veterinary hospital in Northern California, the location being on the old Brink Ranch, five miles out of the city. Here the enterprising surgeon soon had a large and lucrative practice, his fame and ability spreading to adjacent counties. In 1905, so large had his practice grown, he found it necessary to seek new quarters and forthwith purchased the present place on Main street, Petaluma. Here buildings have been erected, the land improved and additions to the equipment have been made until now Dr. Perkins has the finest equipped veterinary hospital in the Bay region. No expense has been spared to make this institution perform a work for humanity in caring for the beasts of burden. A part of the equipment consists of an operating table and all the latest instruments for the performance of surgery. The place has accommodations for thirty head. Green alfalfa is raised in the adjoining field and five crops per annum are reaped and the product given to the sick animals. Dr. Perkins owns two fine stallions: Oseto W., by Wayland W. of the Wilkes strain, is the finest standard-bred stallion in the county; he also has an English Shire stallion, five years old and weighing nineteen hundred pounds. In addition to these he has several fine drivers. The practice of this versatile man extends to Sonoma, Sebastopol and almost to Santa Rosa, and he receives numerous cases from San Francisco.

Dr. Perkins has also originated and compounded a Wonder Salve that has proven very efficacious in the curing of eczema and sores from varicose veins,

having cured many persons that were pronounced incurable, and thus being a benefactor to humanity in the alleviation of suffering.

Dr. Perkins was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Nicholas, a native of Parma, Ohio, and two children were born to the union: Cora, now Mrs. Jackson of Petaluma; and Nettie at home. Dr. Perkins is a member of the Petaluma Camp No. 515, Woodmen of the World, holding the position of manager of the same. Politically he is a Republican and adheres to the institutions of his native land. He and his wife are well respected in the community and have many friends. They are progressive, sociable and kindly in disposition and the future holds even a greater measure of success in store for these two people than has been theirs in the past.

DAVID WALLS.

The virile qualities that for generations untold have given strength to the Scottish clans in the highlands of their native country have brought them success in whatever part of the world destiny has directed their footsteps. In the sunny climate of the Pacific coast, no less than on the stern and rock-bound shores of their own land, they have displayed the energy and independent spirit that brings to a man the respect of associates and the esteem of friends. The region where David Walls spent the maturity of his useful existence was far removed from the humble home in Lincolnshire, Scotland, where he was born December 15, 1840, and where his parents, William and Grace Walls, earned a scanty livelihood by the most arduous and unceasing toil. Impelled by a hope of bettering their condition, the family bade farewell to the companions of a lifetime and crossed the Atlantic to the United States, proceeding westward from New York City to Michigan and settling upon a tract of raw land in Oakland county near the city of Pontiac. There the head of the family entered from the government a claim of eighty acres and entered upon the task of transforming the bare prairie into a productive farm, which responsible undertaking engaged his attention until his demise in 1872. Eight years later his wife also passed from earth.

Out of the parental family of seven daughters and six sons (all of whom except one son attained mature years), David Walls was the only one to seek a home in California, and it was during 1860 that he took passage from New York City for Panama en route to San Francisco, where he landed January 20, 1861, after a voyage lasting exactly one month. Immediately after debarking from the vessel he proceeded to the mountains in Nevada county and began to work at placer mining, which engaged his attention almost uninterruptedly until his return to Michigan in 1866. Meanwhile his luck had been that of most miners, excellent at times and discouraging on other occasions. When he took out \$70 worth of gold in one day he felt that he was singularly fortunate, but such intervals of prosperity were rare. However, he had accumulated a neat sum through his mining ventures when he took passage in March, 1866, from San Francisco for the isthmus and thence to New York City, and from there to Michigan. His visit with relatives came to an end in August, 1866, when he started once more for the west, landing in San Francisco on the 12th of September and immediately proceeding to the mountains in Nevada county.

Going to San Francisco in February of 1867 Mr. Walls made a brief sojourn in that city, and on the 18th of March he hired out to the Contra Costa Steam Navigation Company as an employe at Haystack wharf on the creek below Petaluma. At the expiration of four years he resigned his position with the company and purchased a livery barn and business in Petaluma. After having conducted the business for six months he sold it to the former owner, and he then took charge of the railroad company's wharf at Donahue. Six months were devoted to that work, and he then returned to Haystack Landing to act as the agent of the steamboat company and also as manager of their ranch. Subsequently the business passed into the hands of different owners, but Mr. Walls was retained as agent without intermission until his death, filling the position with characteristic fidelity. During 1883 he bought the Haystack ranch comprising one hundred and fifty-six acres of upland and eighty acres of marsh land. As early as 1868 an orchard had been planted on the farm, and now there is a gratifying annual income from the sale of pears, apples and plums in the markets of Petaluma and San Francisco. In addition to fruit-growing specialties are made of dairying and stock-raising, and in each department of agriculture the land has proved to be an excellent investment for the owners. Mr. Walls passed away April 18, 1907.

Fraternal societies had the encouragement and active co-operation of David Walls, who was identified with seven lodges in Petaluma. The first society which he joined was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he became connected in Grass Valley as early as 1860. Afterward he became interested in other organizations. Twice married, his first union occurred in 1873 and gave him as a wife Miss Mary Donnelly, who died in 1887, leaving three children. January 30, 1888, he married Mrs. Alma R. Hynes, daughter of Freeman Parker, an old settler of Sonoma county. Two children were born of this union, but one of them is deceased. The only daughter of the first marriage, Grace, is the wife of George Drennon, and the mother of three children, David, Lloyd and Alma. The sons, Charles B. and James A., who are honored young agriculturists of the county, reside at the old homestead, to which they are devoted by ties extending back to their early recollections. Charles B. Walls married Miss Pearl Rodehaver. Both are prominent in social affairs in the community, and both enjoy an enviable standing and excellent reputations for probity, integrity and energy. They are adding to the prestige of the family name and are proving themselves worthy successors to an honored father. Charles B. Walls is a member of the Odd Fellows order and Encampment, while James A. is a member of the Elks and the Red Men.

JAMES P. CLARKE.

Among the native sons of the state the name of James P. Clarke stands prominent as one who has practically made his way unaided to a leading position among the ranchers of Sonoma county, his property in Penn Grove township, not far from Petaluma, representing his efforts of many years. He was born in San Francisco November 12, 1856, the son of James Clarke, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1821 and came to this country prior to the memorable year of 1849. He landed on these shores in the harbor of New York

and had worked as a farm hand in the east in order to secure the means for his transportation to the Pacific coast, which was his ultimate destination. When he had secured the necessary means he embarked on a vessel bound for the Isthmus, and after crossing this narrow neck of land he re-embarked on another vessel that finally landed him in San Francisco. Mining was then the chief attraction to all immigrants, and Mr. Clarke was no exception to the rule, and for two years he followed the fickle fortunes of the miner in Placer county. From there he came to Sonoma county in 1851, and from then until his death, about 1895, he contentedly followed the life of the agriculturist. In his political leanings he was a Democrat, and for a number of years he served his fellow-citizens in the capacity of road-master. By his marriage with Miss Mary Smith, who was born in Ireland in 1831, eight children were born, four sons and four daughters, as follows: James P., Thomas, William, Lawrence, Margaret, Mary, Julia and Ellen. By her marriage with John McGolrick Margaret became the mother of two children, Charles (deceased) and Mary. Thomas chose as his wife Bridget Mallon, and they have five children, James, Thomas, Mary, Margaret and Llewellyn.

At the time of the birth of James P. Clarke his parents were living in San Francisco, but two years afterward, in 1858, they took up their permanent residence in Sonoma county, and this has since been the home of Mr. Clarke. Here, in Penn Grove township, near Petaluma, he has a ranch of two hundred acres of land, where he maintains a dairy of thirty cows, raises horses to some extent, and also raises turkeys, having three hundred at this writing. For twenty years, under Democratic as well as Republican supervisors, he has been the road overseer of the Sonoma mountain road, an office in which he has shown excellent judgment, and his work is appreciated by the officials. While Mr. Clarke is very energetic and superintends his ranch, which takes nearly all of his time, he still appreciates the necessity of healthful sport and recreation, and this he finds in hunting and fishing, a pleasure which he allows himself as often as home duties will permit. His father before him was a lover of out-door sports, and in the early days took great delight in hunting with his pack of hounds in the forest. Although still a middle-aged man Mr. Clarke is one of the very oldest settlers in this section, having lived here since 1858, and has seen the great growth and development of a country wild and unfenced. In the early days he could ride across the country to Sacramento without being hindered by fences. Since that time the plow and ax have made Sonoma county one of the greatest agricultural and horticultural counties of the state.

HENRY GEORGE SINCLAIR.

As superintendent of one of the largest landed tracts in Sonoma county, and as manager not only of the broad acres but also of large droves of stock, Mr. Sinclair occupies a position of recognized importance and varied responsibilities. The task is one to which a man of inferior abilities would never be summoned, and from which a man of small courage would shrink by reason of its irksome cares. While Lakeville, one of the oldest postoffices in the county, is his headquarters, his vast ranch or series of ranches extends for miles in

every direction, so that a swift rider on horseback might easily grow weary ere the estate is left behind in the animal's rapid flight. Experienced sportsmen insist that here is to be found one of the most attractive hunting grounds in the entire county, and during the season the skilled marksmen delight to frequent the place in their effort to secure choice game.

The estate of which Mr. Sinclair has charge is not unlike many to be seen in his native England, where vast holdings are retained under one landlord, but in our own country the custom has inclined toward small holdings, so that a tract of eleven thousand acres under the ownership of one man is quite out of the ordinary. Mr. Sinclair, the superintendent, was born in Dover county, Kent, England, May 18, 1857, but has been a resident of the United States since about 1870, and has held his present position for some time, meanwhile gaining the experience and varied knowledge that renders his occupancy of the post advantageous to the owner. Many years ago the property was transferred by Mr. Bihler to James B. Fair, from whom it came to the present owner, Mr. Foster, a resident of San Rafael, Marin county.

Mr. Sinclair is the fifth oldest of a family of nine children born to Henry George and Sarah (Clarinbould) Sinclair, the former born near Glasgow, Scotland, the latter in St. Pierre, France. The Sinclair family is among the oldest Highland families in Scotland. However, the father chose a seafaring life and was a marine engineer until he retired, his demise occurring in Portsmouth, England, January 19, 1910, when he was eighty-three years old. The mother died in Folkestone in 1897.

As a boy Mr. Sinclair was educated in the common schools, but at the age of nine and a-half years he went to sea on the Pathfinder, of the London-Chat-ham Company, on which he continued as an apprentice for five years. He then ran on the Allan Line between Liverpool and Montreal as able seaman for eighteen months, after which he spent three seasons on Lakes Ontario, Superior, Huron and Michigan. In 1877 he quit the lakes and followed farming in La-Porte county, Ind., until 1884, when he came to Sonoma county, Cal., and entered the employ of Mr. Bihler, then the owner of the Lakeville ranch, and in 1896 he became foreman of the home ranch, continuing in that capacity until he was made superintendent of the whole ranch. Since then he has superintended the setting out of all the orchards, trees and vineyards, built up all of the buildings except two small ones, has established seven different camps, all well equipped and well built, as well as all of the roads.

Out of the large holdings fifteen hundred acres have been put under cultivation and are utilized for the raising of crops adapted to the soil and climate. During the season of 1910 nine thousand sacks of grain were threshed and five thousand tons of hay were cut, some of the crop being sold and the balance fed to the stock. One of the ranches forms a sheep camp for the herding of the flock of four thousand sheep. Another ranch has three hundred head of horses, mostly of the blooded English shire strain. To aid in the building up of a splendid herd of horses, there have been kept on the place at different times sixteen imported stallions of unexcelled quality. The cattle business also has been followed with success, and there are now fifteen hundred head of such stock on the estate. The lower ranch, known as Fairville ranch, contains a

valuable rock quarry, from which stone for building purposes is quarried and shipped to Bay points, and a crusher is used for the purpose of crushing the rock. A large output of this is sold for street paving and similar purposes. On the home place there is a vineyard of three hundred acres, maintained with the greatest care by the manager and producing at times as high as nine hundred tons, which finds a ready sale at \$14 per ton. There are three wharves on the ranch, one at Fairs landing on Petaluma creek; the one on Midshipmans Slough is one of the oldest landings in Sonoma county, and in the early days was a natural rodero ground used by the stock men, both Spanish and Americans, and in years past hundreds of thousands of cattle were slaughtered and shipped; the third wharf is on Sonoma Creek, and each and every one is used exclusively for shipping the produce of the ranch. When Mr. Sinclair came here the ranch was just an open country, and now, by his indefatigable energy and oversight, it is well tilled and improved with buildings, fences and roads. His marriage occurred in Santa Rosa, when he was united with Miss Carrie Thorsen, who was born in Ottawa, Ill., and was educated at the Baptist college in Ottawa, Kan., coming to Sonoma county, Cal., in 1886. To them have been born two children, Esther and Donald. Mr. Sinclair was made a Mason in Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., and raised to the chapter in Santa Rosa, No. 47, R. A. M. He is also a member of Santa Rosa Commandery No. 14, K. T., and Islam Temple, N. M. S., of San Francisco. He is also a member of Petaluma Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Sinclair is a man of varied knowledge, with a fair insight into all the intricacies of ranching, and possessing a love of stock as well as of horticulture, so that he is admirably qualified to take charge of a vast property entailing many diverse responsibilities.

GEORGE KINSEY BELL.

Over half a century has come and gone since Mr. Bell came to Sonoma county, and during that time he has been continuously engaged in agricultural and horticultural enterprises not far from Healdsburg. In response to the promptings of advancing age, he has relinquished the management of his ranch to younger hands, and since May, 1910, has been living retired in Healdsburg, enjoying a well-earned rest in the city which he has seen grow from a mere settlement to be one of the thriving centers of activity in this prosperous commonwealth.

The blood of a long line of southern ancestors flows in the veins of George K. Bell, his ancestors for many generations being natives of Kentucky, and in that state both his father and mother were born and reared. Later years, however, found the parents in Missouri, and at the time of the birth of their son George K., in 1836, were residents of Jackson county. Educational advantages of that time and place were so meagre as to be unworthy of the name, and all that Mr. Bell ever acquired in this direction has been the result of his own individual efforts. His father was a farmer, and with the other children in the family he contributed his efforts towards its maintenance until the year 1854, when as a youth of eighteen years he started for the west with two of his brothers and

another lad. Their course was the one generally in vogue at the time, across the plains with ox-teams, the brothers taking with them a band of cattle, which the lad above-mentioned assisted in driving as part payment for his transportation. The journey was not without its hardships and trials, but these were no longer remembered when they heard that the party that immediately preceded them were massacred by the Indians.

The journey ended, Mr. Bell came to Sonoma county and near Mill creek engaged in the stock business on land upon which he squatted, the land at that time not having been surveyed for apportionment to settlers. Later, when the land had been surveyed and the government could give title to land, Mr. Bell purchased three to four hundred acres near Healdsburg, from which he sold off portions from time to time, until now he has only fifty acres, of which thirty acres are in grapes, which he sells to the winery. The portion of the ranch not in vines is in pasture and woodland. As has been stated, in May, 1910, Mr. Bell rented his ranch to a tenant, and has since resided in Healdsburg, free from all anxiety and care.

In 1866 Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Martha E. Bice, a native of Missouri and the daughter of Cornelius and Mary Jane (Koger) Bice. Mr. Bice bought his family to Sonoma county and settled near Healdsburg in November, 1853. At the age of eighty-four years the mother still lives on the ranch three miles south of Healdsburg, in the house which her husband built, preparing the lumber by hand. Mr. Bice died in 1875. Five children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, but of the number two died in childhood. Marguerite E. became the wife of William Kelley, a rancher, who with his family recently removed to Healdsburg in order that the daughter, Irene, may receive good school privileges. Mary Ellen became the wife of William Stein, and they have one son, William Kinsey. The only son is Charles K. Bell. Politically Mr. Bell is a believer in Democratic principles, and although he has always been actively interested in all the activities of the community in which so much of his life has been passed, he has still had no ambitions for public-office holding, neither has he ever allied himself with any secret order. It must not be gathered from this statement that Mr. Bell's life has been a narrow or selfish one, on the contrary no one has been more interested in the upbuilding of county and state than has he, every measure of this character meeting with his hearty support and co-operation.

GEORGE H. WINKLER.

Closely associated with the material development of Sonoma county through his efficient service in the capacity of surveyor, was the late George H. Winkler, who occupied an enviable position as a resourceful and able young man, and who was a distinct addition to the citizenship of the state. No one had a greater faith in the county's future than he, and none contributed more to its permanent advancement along those lines of the greatest value to future progress.

Ever since the frontier period of Sonoma's history the Winkler family has been identified with the county's history, Clayton Winkler having come here as early as 1851 and settling in the Green valley, where he married Miss

Martha Brain, a native of Pennsylvania. He himself was a Kentuckian by birth and ancestry. For years he engaged actively in ranching pursuits, and at his death, in the year 1901, he left to his heirs a valuable property. The son, George H., was born in Green valley June 5, 1872, and received a thorough education in the Oak Grove grammar school, the Santa Rosa high school and the University of California. In the last-named institution he took a course in civil engineering and gained an expert knowledge of the occupation. After leaving the university he was employed as assistant engineer in the Sonoma mines.

Joining the engineering corps of the United States during June of 1898, Mr. Winkler went to Honolulu to engage in government engineering, and continued in that capacity until he was honorably discharged in November of the following year. His next business association took him to Mexico to aid in location and construction work on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, with which he continued from June of 1900 to January of 1906, and then returned to his boyhood home in California. Elected county surveyor in November following his return to this county, he filled the office with marked efficiency and wise judgment. At the election, November 8, 1910, he was chosen for a second term. As a county official he proved loyal to the local welfare and devoted to the local advancement. As a civil engineer his record was one of thoroughness and skill. As a soldier in the Spanish-American war and as sergeant of Company I, Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineering Corps, his record was most enviable, including the making of the survey of Pearl harbor and assistance in the building of the Banex. His labors in the army were along engineering lines, and his knowledge and experience enabled him to serve his country with unusual discernment.

The marriage of Mr. Winkler was solemnized February 29, 1908, and united him with Miss Maybel Parker, who was born at Freestone, this county, September 15, 1879, being a daughter of Isaac Parker, an honored pioneer of the early '50s. After having engaged in farming at Freestone for a considerable period, Mr. Parker removed to Sebastopol, and later established his home in Dry creek valley. There he built up a ranch of such productiveness as to be known for miles around in every direction. To this day the place is known as the Parker ranch. While he always took an active part in politics as a Republican, Mr. Parker steadfastly refused to accept public offices. In his community he was well and favorably known. None of the pioneers enjoyed a larger circle of warm personal friends than did he; in fact, his friends were as numerous as his acquaintances. His family consisted of five daughters and two sons, and these grew to maturity on the homestead in Dry creek valley.

Various of the fraternal organizations received the support of Mr. Winkler, who was identified with Sebastopol Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; also the Santa Rosa Lodge of Elks and the Santa Rosa Camp, Woodmen of the World. In religion he was in sympathy with all efforts for the spiritual upbuilding of the human race, and his views were broad and liberal. In attendance and contributions he perhaps favored the Methodist Episcopal denomination, but all church work and missionary enterprises received his intelligent sympathy. Besides his comfortable home on Third street, Santa Rosa, he owned fifteen acres inherited from his father's estate. This land is in hops,

producing an annual revenue varying from \$1,500 to \$3,000, and forming a tract of considerable value. The county workers in the Republican party had the co-operation of Mr. Winkler in all their undertakings and his intelligent aid was most helpful to the furtherance of the party's local success. After a long and persistent struggle with ill health Mr. Winkler passed away July 23, 1911, mourned alike in public and private circles, as an honorable and upright official and as a sympathetic friend and well wisher.

CHARLES CHESTER OLIVER.

Added to a long and worthy record in the business annals of Sonoma county the name of Oliver has gained distinction in the state through its high standing in fraternal circles, indeed it is a characteristic of all the male members of this family to attain the highest rank in the Masonic order. Their business ambition has been no less lofty, and in attaining it they have retained their self respect and the highest respect and esteem from those with whom they have come in contact. The name was established in Sonoma county by J. R. H. Oliver, who was born in McDonald county, Mo., in 1835 and came to California overland with ox-teams in 1857. Six months were consumed in the journey, a short stop being made at Chico, but otherwise the journey was continuous, long though it was. His acquaintance with Sonoma county began in 1865, when he came back to the settlement that later became Forestville and established himself in the blacksmith business, his shop being the first in this section of the state, and naturally it received a large patronage, as those were the days before the coming of the railroad and horses were in constant use. From that time until his death, in 1889, he continued to maintain the blacksmith shop, besides which he owned a fruit ranch of forty acres. As one of the early settlers in this community and a man of unusual progress and perseverance he took the lead in upbuilding movements and throughout his residence here could always be counted on to assist in any project that was for the good of the community or the comfort of his fellow-citizens. He was the owner of the only boat that ever navigated the Russian river, the current of this river being so rapid now that it would be impossible to venture upon it with a row boat. As has been intimated, he attained the highest rank in the Masonic order, as did also his sons. His wife is still living at Forestville, at the age of seventy years.

Charles Chester Oliver is one of the four children of the parental family now living, the others being daughters. Charles Oliver was born on the old family homestead in Sonoma county, in 1867, and was here reared and educated, attending district school in what is now Forestville. In those days it was no uncommon sight to see all kinds of wild game, but all this is now changed, and what was then rough, uncultivated land, is now tinted with the hues of bud, blossom and fruit. Mr. Oliver is now proprietor of the old home place, which is known by the euphonious name of Wildwood, so named no doubt in memory of the old pioneer days, when indeed it was a wild wood. This is now all under cultivation to orchard and vineyard. Not only is Mr. Oliver a great lover of stock, but he is also an extensive breeder of high-grade stock, as well as horses, among

other horses owning a fine blooded mare, Chilano, with a record of 2.17. Since 1904 he has maintained a livery and sales stable in Forestville, a venture which is remunerative and at the same time one which is interesting, inasmuch as he is unusually fond of horses.

Politically Mr. Oliver is attached to neither of the great parties, but nevertheless is a good citizen, and does not fail to do his duty at the polls, voting for the man best qualified for the office. Fraternally he is as active and influential as have been his predecessors, his affiliations including membership in the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Forestville, and the various Masonic organizations at Sebastopol, besides which he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the Santa Rosa Lodge.

WILLIAM H. M. AYERS.

Among those born and reared in the state of California and who have wisely appreciated the advantages offered the man willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and carve out a place for himself where he may make a comfortable livelihood for himself and family and also be of some note in his own community, the name of W. H. M. Ayers is worthy of mention. Born in San Joaquin county, Cal., in 1859, he is a son of Samuel and Rebecca M. (Bigham) Ayers, natives of Missouri and Tennessee, respectively. Both are now deceased, the father passing away in 1862 and the mother in 1880. When the son was a child of six months old the parents removed to Mariposa county, and it was there the father passed away when he was comparatively a young man and when his son was only three years old, too young to remember his parent. After the death of the father the mother brought her family to Santa Cruz county, settling first in Watsonville, later in Soquel, going from there to Vacaville, Solano county, and finally coming to Sonoma county in 1865. Later, however, the family passed some time in Stanislaus and Tuolumne counties until 1868, since which time they have lived in Sonoma county, and here the death of the mother occurred.

It is now forty-two years since Mr. Ayers came to Guerneville, in 1868, and cast in his lot with the other settlers of the little town, and with them, too, he has watched its growth as well as the surrounding country into a thriving agricultural center. As a boy he attended the common schools of the localities where his mother lived, and later in Guerneville, but his school training was of short duration, as he early in life realized the necessity of becoming self-supporting. His first work of an independent character was in the timber business, this being followed by teaming, which occupation he followed continuously for about thirty years, or until purchasing and locating upon the ranch he now occupies near Guerneville, in 1906. Here, two miles from town, he has two hundred and twenty-one acres of land, of which he has eighteen acres in prunes and apples, and the remainder is in timber and pasture. As rapidly as is consistent with good judgment he is clearing the land of timber and placing it under cultivation to fruits, and in time he will undoubtedly have one of the finest ranches in this section of the county, judging by what he has accomplished in the short time he has made his home upon the property.

In the same year in which his mother died, in 1880, Mr. Ayers formed family ties by his marriage with Miss Margaret Brown, a native of Tulare, Cal., and of the four children born to them, only three are living, one having died in infancy. The eldest of the children living is Henry Clyde, who is married and has a family of five children; George is married and has one child; while the only daughter, Laura, is still at home with her parents. All of the children were born in Sonoma county and have continued residents of their native county. On the paternal side Mrs. Ayers comes of southern ancestors, her father, Richard Baker Brown, being a native of Georgia, while her mother, Susan Whitmore, was born in Texas; the latter is still living, although the father has been deceased since October, 1908. Politically Mr. Ayers is a Republican, voting for the candidates of this party on national issues, but in local elections he is guided in the casting of his ballot more by the fitness of the man for the position than by the name of the party he represents. Aside from school offices he has never filled public office, and has never had any desire to. Fraternally he is associated by membership with a number of orders, belonging to Redwood Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Guerneville, also the Rebekahs, and was made a Mason in Mt. Jackson Lodge No. 295, F. & A. M., also of Guerneville. Mrs. Ayers is also a member of the Rebekahs. Personally Mr. Ayers is a man who is popular with all who know him, and as one of the old-time citizens of Guerneville and Sonoma county he is respected and esteemed by the many who with him have labored in the upbuilding of the community.

MARTIN SCATENA.

The Roma Wine Company of California and New York has maintained a steady and rapid growth during the entire period of its history, its present splendid standing being due to the conservative judgment of its founder, Martin Scatena, assisted by the enthusiastic co-operation of his son, Frank M., the traveling salesman for the firm. The senior partner is an Italian by birth and ancestry, and his parents were lifelong residents of sunny Italy, but he, fired by ambition and love of adventure, left the old home at the age of eighteen years, in 1870, and crossed the broad ocean to the new world, proceeding direct to San Francisco, since which time he has built up financial success and an enviable business reputation in the west. The beginning of his career was lowly. No special training had been given him in books, and no work had been undertaken by him save in connection with agriculture. Coming to this country alone and without money, he accepted the first work offered and that was the running of a vegetable wagon. For two years he drove through the streets of San Francisco and sold his vegetables as opportunity offered. From that humble beginning he branched into the commission business and meanwhile frugally saved his earnings with painstaking care.

The inauguration of the wine business dates back to the year 1884, when Mr. Scatena bought a ranch near Healdsburg and started a very small wine cellar at his home, manufacturing solely for the family trade. The wine was shipped to a store in San Francisco and sold to family trade until 1889, when he embarked in the wholesale business. During that year the farm was sold

and a tract was purchased near Healdsburg, where a small winery was started. A partnership was conducted with another man until 1906, when the association was dissolved, and the son, Frank M., was admitted to the firm. Today the company owns and operates one of the largest wineries in the state, and maintain a branch house at No. 507 West Broadway, New York. During 1909 they bought out twenty-nine other wineries, and it is their plan to buy more as opportunity is afforded. The output of the Healdsburg winery is about four hundred thousand gallons per year. A larger amount than this is bought in order to satisfy the demands of the trade. The winery is supplied with the very latest improved machinery, and is operated by electricity, with steam for use in case of an emergency. In 1911 they erected a new storage department adjoining the other plant; it is built of re-inforced concrete one hundred and thirty-five feet square, and has a capacity of one million gallons. The building has frontages on three streets, and a spur track runs along side of the main buildings, on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad.

After having lived in San Francisco for many years in 1908 the family moved to Healdsburg, where they erected and now occupy one of the finest homes in the city. In addition to the homestead and the various wineries, they own and control several valuable tracts of land in San Francisco. The junior member of the firm travels much of the time in the interests of the business, while the father remains closely identified with the management of the business, and superintends the shipment and manufacture of all wines. Neither fraternities nor politics have interested the father, but the son enjoys the diversions occasioned by identification with secret orders, and belongs to various social and fraternal bodies, including the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks No. 646 at Santa Rosa.

The marriage of Martin Scatena and Josephine DeMartini was solemnized in 1881, and resulted in the birth of seven children, of whom Flora, Humbert and Eda are deceased. Frank M., the eldest now living, was born in 1884, and received an excellent education in the San Francisco high school, since which he has been engaged in business with his father. Laura V., born in 1882, married James Razzetto, of San Francisco, and they have one son, born in 1907. Humbert (named after his deceased brother) was born in 1892 and now attends the Healdsburg high school. Eda, born in 1897, is a pupil in the grammar-school at Healdsburg. Mrs. Scatena was born in California in 1867, and received her education in her native city of San Francisco, where she lived until her removal to Healdsburg. With her is now living her widowed mother, Mrs. Magdalena DeMartini, seventy-four years of age, but still quite active and hearty. The family has a high social standing in Healdsburg, and also enjoys the warm friendship of a large circle of acquaintances in San Francisco, in both of which cities the firm has won pre-eminence in the line of its specialty.

ALBERT SLEEPER HALL.

The far-off state of Maine has given a valuable contribution to the citizenship of California in Albert S. Hall, who identified himself with this western commonwealth in 1863, and since 1888 has made his home in Petaluma. In a typical New England home in South Thomaston, Knox county, Me., he was born

October 17, 1840, the son of sturdy, God-fearing parents who in training their children to lives of usefulness, realized not only their duty, but also their privilege in giving to the world men and women of stout hearts and unassailable principles, an equipment which would enable them to withstand any temptations that might confront them. These parents were George D. and Mary A. (Sleeper) Hall, born near South Thomaston, Me., and the former a carpenter by trade. The father died in Maine, and the mother passed her last days in California. Our subject's paternal great-grandfather, Caleb Hall, served in the Revolutionary war, while his maternal grandfather, Jesse Sleeper, participated in the war of 1812.

In coming to California in 1863, by the Panama route, Albert S. Hall was following the lead of an elder brother, Andrew B. Hall, who had made the same trip in 1858 and located on a government claim in Sonoma county near Petaluma. Here the brothers were re-united, A. S. Hall finally securing work as a ranch hand in the vicinity. He continued thus occupied for about a year, when he went to San Francisco, and having secured work at teaming in the metropolis, remained there for about three years. Returning to Petaluma at the end of this time, with the means which he had accumulated in the meantime he purchased a ranch of one hundred and forty acres two miles west of town, adjoining his brother's property. The purchase was a fortunate one in that it enabled the brothers to unite their efforts, and for many years they maintained a dairy on a large scale, their herd of cows usually numbering seventy-five. For twenty-five years their interests were mutual, the association proving mutually profitable and agreeable, but at the end of this time the partnership was dissolved, each thereafter maintaining his own property. It was at the time of the dissolution of the partnership, in 1888, that Albert S. Hall removed with his family to Petaluma, upon a small ranch of eight acres, on D street, which is still the home of the family. Mr. Hall still owns the ranch in the country, this and the home ranch bringing in sufficient income to enable him to provide all the comforts of life to his family.

Before the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, which occurred in San Francisco October 20, 1880, Mrs. Hall was Miss Mary E. Swain, a native of Petaluma, and the daughter of Capt. William C. Swain. From Australia Captain Swain came to California in the vessel Henry Chauncy, of which he was one-third owner and also the master. At Panama he sold his interest and afterward he came to San Francisco, in 1852. In the fall of that year he located in Petaluma and engaged in farming, and continued to make his home here until his death in 1863. He was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and from early manhood followed the sea, engaging in the New Zealand and Australian trade, as well as whaling. Before her marriage Mrs. Swain was Miss Sarah Carpenter, a native of London, England, and her marriage to Captain Swain occurred in Sidney, Australia. She is now living in Amador county, Cal.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, all living, as follows: Nellie M., Albert W., Osborn W., Arthur L., Alma E., Lynwood and William T. As a successful and enthusiastic rancher it is in keeping that Mr. Hall should be interested in whatever tends to create or maintain a high standard of excellence in agricultural affairs, and his membership in and efforts in behalf of the State

Grange demonstrate this beyond question. He is ever alert to do his part as a good citizen, and in his political affiliation he is a Republican.

Andrew B. Hall, the brother of Albert S. Hall, previously mentioned, was born in South Thomaston, Me., May 26, 1837. In 1858, at the age of twenty-one, he came to California by the Panama route, and from San Francisco, he came direct to Sonoma county. Near Petaluma he bought a quarter-section of land, deed to which was issued direct from the United States government and signed by Abraham Lincoln. As had been previously stated, a few years after this his brother, Albert S. Hall, purchased property adjoining, and here the brothers carried on an extensive dairy enterprise for a quarter of a century. After the dissolution of the partnership Andrew B. Hall carried on his ranch alone until 1906, when he removed to San Francisco to make his home with his son, and there his death occurred September 28, 1908. Two children, Effie M. and Charles A., were born of his marriage with Miss Effie Young, a native of Maine. Politically Mr. Hall was a Republican, stanch and true, although he was never ambitious for office.

HIRAM L. TRIPP.

Able maintaining the various positions which have become his since his residence in Sonoma county Hiram L. Tripp has won the good opinion of thoughtful citizens and the trust and confidence of those who have watched his quiet but effective work. He is now filling the position of postmaster in Santa Rosa, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1906, and reappointed by President Taft in 1910. Not unlike many others who are filling positions of trust and responsibility in this thriving city of the west, Mr. Tripp is a native of the far east, his birth having occurred in Chestertown, N. Y., April 9, 1848. At the age of twenty years he took up the responsibilities of life by accepting his first position in the business world, having in the meantime gained a fair education in the schools of his home town.

At the age just mentioned Mr. Tripp went to Glens Falls, Warren county, N. Y., and accepted a position with a mercantile firm in that city; and so eagerly and diligently did he apply himself to his duties, that during the years that he remained with these employers he gained a valuable insight into the business, an insight which proved a working basis for many years following. It was with his recently acquired knowledge as a stimulus that he came to California in 1875, confident that the west held forth greater promise of success for young men of ambition than the older and most thickly settled east in which he had been reared. San Francisco was his objective point on coming to the state, and for three years he was engaged in the clothing business in the metropolis with very fair success. It was with this practical experience along a special line of merchandising that he came to Santa Rosa in 1878 and opened the only exclusively gentlemen's clothing and furnishing goods store in town. A thriving business was carried on under his name until 1884, when J. D. Barnett bought an interest in the business, this association continuing until May 1, 1888, when Mr. Tripp assumed entire control of the business through the withdrawal of Mr. Barnett. Mr. Tripp's proprietorship was destined to be of short duration, however, for he soon took in

George S. Thurston as partner, and this association continued one year, when he again became sole owner and would undoubtedly have continued until the present time, had the business not met with total destruction in the earthquake and fire of April, 1906. The stock carried by Mr. Tripp was the most complete of any similar enterprise of the kind in the city and the business transacted made it one of the busiest centers of activity and contributed immeasurably to the commercial importance of the town. It was during the same year in which this disaster occurred that Mr. Tripp received his first appointment as postmaster of Santa Rosa, and so ably did he perform the duties of his first term that he received reappointment at the hands of President Taft in 1910, and at the present time is ably filling the office for which he is so well fitted. Previous to his first appointment in this capacity he had been elected to the state legislature, in 1905, on the Republican ticket, and for one term he rendered earnest and faithful service to his fellow-citizens.

In Santa Rosa, September 24, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Hiram L. Tripp and Mrs. Mary (Crane) Weymouth, who was a native of Ohio and had been a resident of California for a number of years. Fraternally Mr. Tripp is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and is also a Shriner. He has served as master of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., as high priest of Santa Rosa Chapter No. 45, R. A. M., and as commander of Santa Rosa Commandery No. 14, K. T. Mr. Tripp is a man who has the entire respect and esteem of all who know him, a wide circle of friends ready to speak of the many qualities which have made him a citizen of worth to Sonoma county.

A. F. STEVENS.

A native of Michigan, A. F. Stevens was born in Detroit, March 16, 1860, a son of Amos and Margaret (Brennan) Stevens, the former born in Steuben county, N. Y., and the latter in the north of Ireland, but was brought to New York by her parents when she was only three years of age. She was reared and educated in New York City and died in Plymouth, Mich., at the age of eighty-four years. The father was engaged in the furniture manufacturing business in Detroit until 1870, when he located on a farm near Plymouth, Mich., and passed away there in 1876.

A. F. Stevens was educated in the public school of his locality and in the Detroit high school. After completing his studies he went to northern Michigan in 1880 and there became a clerk in the general store of the E. K. Wood Lumber Company at Stanton, and was later employed in their stores in McBrides and Mecosta. It was during these years that he became familiar with the lumber business in all of its details by making himself useful about the yards and mills. In 1887, when the timber was practically all cut, he went with the company to the Pacific coast and at Grays Harbor, Wash., he was engaged as book-keeper and tallyman. His efficiency in the discharge of his duties was rewarded by advancement, and in 1895 he went to San Francisco and became interested in the concern, being elected vice-president and one of the directors, and took an active part in the management of their affairs. He gave the busi-

ness his undivided attention for several years, or until resigning in 1908 to engage in business independently, having purchased a lumber yard in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, to which he has since devoted his time and attention. His long experience of twenty-eight years had given him a thorough knowledge of every branch of the industry, and when he embarked in it for himself it was with a determination to bring it to such a state of perfection that it would be second to none in the state. How well he has succeeded will be shown by a visit to his well-equipped planing mill and lumber yard in Healdsburg.

Here Mr. Stevens owns four acres of ground, located adjacent to the tracks of the Northwestern Pacific Railway, and he carries a well-selected stock of lumber, general building material and builders' hardware. The mill was built by him for the manufacture of all kinds of building material, and is one of the most modern in the county. The office of the plant is one of the finest in finish in the state, and was designed especially to show what can be done with natural wood. It is of six-foot elm panels with plate rail and battens of Douglas fir, with beam ceiling and walls of the same material. In its setting, each panel gives one the impression of a beautiful picture. It has attracted such notice and favorable comment that people of the most esthetic tastes have visited it and have had their bungalows finished in the same style.

Mr. Stevens was one of the founders of the Ferry Drug store at No. 20 Market street, San Francisco, which was afterwards incorporated as the Ferry Drug Company with Edward L. Baldwin as president and manager and A. F. Stevens, vice-president. He was likewise one of the organizers of the Celery Soda Company of San Francisco, of which he is a director, and his long-time friend, Mr. Baldwin, is president and manager. They are engaged in the manufacture of Cel-So, a celebrated compound for the alleviation of stomach trouble and headache, and it has already become widely and favorably known, and such is the increased demand that the company have had to quadruple their capacity.

Mr. Stevens was united in marriage in Greenville, Mich., with Miss Emma Gibbs, a native of that city, and they have two children, Margaret and Russell. Mr. Stevens is a member of Sotoyome Lodge No. 123, F. & A. M., of Healdsburg, and the Lodge of Perfection in Santa Rosa. Since locating in Sonoma county he has become thoroughly identified with its enterprises and upbuilding, and is counted one of the progressive and wide-awake men of his adopted city. It has often been said that if there were more men of his stamp in the county its growth and development would be more rapid and assured.

ANABEL McG. STUART, M. D.

To attain to so honored a place in the community as has Dr. Anabel McG. Stuart, of Santa Rosa, is to live worthily and to improve the opportunities within reach of one's ability and industry. Without doubt the training and surroundings of her girlhood had much to do with formulating those principles of uprightness, courage and honesty of purpose which have been such noticeable characteristics in her later career. A native of West Virginia, she was born in Martinsburg May 4, 1840, the eldest of the children born to her parents, Hugh F. and Jane (Walker) McGaughey, both of whom were born and reared in Penn-

sylvania. Throughout his active years the father was a well-known figure in railroad construction circles, one of the most notable projects with which he was identified being the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. When their eldest child was nine years old the parents went to the middle-west and settled in Macomb, Ill., where parents and children lived happily together in the close bonds of love and comradeship until 1863, when the home was made desolate by the death of both father and mother.

Miss McGaughey's girlhood had been uneventfully passed in Illinois, and her education had been acquired in private schools and in McDonough College, Macomb. It was in Doddsville that she met the gentleman who was later to become her husband, Absalom B. Stuart, and in September, 1859, their marriage was celebrated. At the time of their marriage he was a promising young physician of that community, and early in the history of the Civil war he volunteered his services. August 2, 1861, he enlisted (see his sketch) as assistant surgeon in the Tenth Missouri Infantry, and from this date and circumstance it may be said, his wife received her first impetus toward relieving sick and suffering humanity. Not wishing to be separated from her husband, she accompanied him to the field of battle, and it so happened that during his service of over two and a-half years she was able to be with him much of the time, nursing the sick and assisting him in many ways.

Resigning in January, 1864, Dr. Stuart and his wife returned to Macomb, Ill., and two years later removed to Winona, Minn., where the doctor opened an office and rapidly gathered about him a large and influential practice. However, his unwearying service in the Civil war had made inroads upon his constitution from which he was never able to completely recover, and believing that by becoming a co-worker with him in his profession she could relieve him of much of his practice, his wife entered upon her studies with zest. After studying for some time with her husband Mrs. Stuart became interested in research, and in 1876-77 took a course of lectures at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. In the meantime Dr. Stuart's health had not improved and he had come to California in 1876. It was for the purpose of joining him that in the summer of 1877 she came to California and met him at Santa Barbara. In the fall of that year Mrs. Stuart entered the Medical College of the Pacific, now Cooper Medical College, and on November 5, 1878, she was graduated from that institution. The health-giving climate and sunshine of California proved beneficial, and prolonged the life of Dr. Stuart undoubtedly, and after her graduation husband and wife were associated in the practice of their profession for nearly ten years, or until the death of the husband in Santa Rosa in 1887.

Since the death of her husband Dr. Stuart has continued the practice of her profession in this city, keeping abreast of the times in methods of treatment of diseases by study and by association with and membership in various medical associations, among them the State Medical Society of California, which she joined in 1879; the American Medical Association, being the first woman west of the Mississippi river to become a member, and that same year, 1885, a delegate from California to their annual meeting; and the County Medical Society, of which she has served one term as president, passing through the various

offices in the society with the exception of secretary. In the midst of her professional successes Dr. Stuart has been called upon to suffer keenly, not only in the loss of her husband, but in the death of their three beloved children, two of whom died in infancy, each being the only child in their household when taken away. Mary Stuart lived to the interesting age of twelve years, and as the light and joy of the household her death was an irreparable loss, and undoubtedly the death of her father was hastened thereby. Dr. Stuart has tasted deeply of the joys and sorrows of life, and all have contributed to the full, rounded character which she is today, as she goes upon her errands of mercy in the relief of sickness and suffering.

LOUIS WALKER CLARK.

There is probably no place in the world where the raising of chickens has attained such large proportions as it has in Sonoma county, Cal., particularly in the vicinity of Petaluma, and among those who have contributed to this fame is Louis Walker Clark, proprietor of the Petaluma hatchery. A native son of the state, he was born in Grimes, Colusa county, March 6, 1865, the son of A. J. Clark, an early pioneer settler in that county, who, however, did not long survive to enjoy the results of his early efforts. He passed away in 1865, when his son Louis was an infant. The whole responsibility of his training and education thus fell on the mother, who nobly did her part to make up for this loss to her child. In addition to providing him with a good education in the public schools of Colusa county and Pierce Christian College at College City, he was also given a good musical training. His mother bore the maiden name of Martha Grimes, was born in Virginia and is a sister of Cleaton Grimes, the founder of Grimes, Grand Island, Cal., and a second cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant. She is now the widow of H. D. Strother and resides in Berkeley.

Mr. Clark's earliest efforts at self-support were as a teacher in his home county, following this for some time, after which he engaged in ranching in the same vicinity for two years. His identification with Petaluma dates from the year 1900, as does also his interest in the chicken business. He began in the business on a small scale, first raising chickens for the market, but later installed a hatchery and thus began the nucleus of the large business of which he is the proprietor today. To one less far-sighted than was he the undertaking would have seemed venturesome indeed, as when he had his plant installed he found himself heavily in debt, but this has long since been forgotten in the successful years that have followed. Whereas in the beginning of the enterprise he hatched out about five thousand eggs, his capacity is now fifty thousand eggs at one time, the output of his hatchery for nine months amounting to four hundred thousand chicks. This entails the use of over one-half million eggs. The chicks are sold and shipped when one day old, shipment being made in cases containing one hundred chicks, which are so constructed as to insure safety to the stock for a three-day trip. It is no uncommon occurrence for Mr. Clark to make shipments as far as Seattle, Wash., and Salt Lake, Utah, and in nearly every instance they arrive in perfect condition. However, the largest part of his patronage comes from the country in and around Petaluma, supplying poultry raisers with the

young chicks which they raise for the market or for the purpose of egg supply. Mr. Clark has a special contract with poultrymen which insures a first-class stock of eggs for his hatchery, and it is the fact of an unvarying high standard of stock which has placed the name of the Petaluma hatchery high up on the list of those engaged in the chicken industry in this vicinity. He makes a specialty of White Leghorns. At the state fair held in Sacramento in September, 1910, Mr. Clark received the first premium for newly hatched chickens, his exhibit consisting of one thousand chicks one day old. The hatchery has been enlarged from the plant as originally started in 1900, and is now one of the finest and largest in the county, and by this is meant the largest in the world, for this county ranks first in this industry in the world. The plant is modern and well equipped with all the conveniences which this special industry demands. The hatchery has twenty-four uniform incubators, each with a capacity of two thousand and ninety-six eggs, heated by hot air, generated from gas burners, all placed in one large building.

On October 11, 1899, Mr. Clark formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Irene I. Howe, who was born in Santa Cruz, Cal., the daughter of Ira and Mary A. (Hoag) Howe, both natives of New York state. The father came to California across the plains and followed mining in Trinity county until returning east. After his marriage he returned to California by way of Panama about the year 1857. He died in Lake county, and his widow is a resident of Colusa. Two children, Dorothy and Truman, have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clark.

EDWARD F. WOODWARD.

Foremost among the citizens of Santa Rosa who won themselves a place of note by years of honest and zealous labor, mention should be made of the late Edward F. Woodward, whose death, September 11, 1910, was the cause of general mourning in the community in which he had lived for nearly three decades. During this time he was not only associated with business interests in Santa Rosa, but he was also prominent in political and administrative affairs in Sonoma county, serving first as city treasurer of Santa Rosa, subsequently as mayor, and still later as treasurer of the county, to all of which he was elected as candidate of the Republican party. Still greater honors were bestowed upon him by his fellow-citizens when they elected him to represent them in the state senate, where for one term he gave his constituents faithful service.

Mr. Woodward was a native of the middle west, his birth having occurred in Dubuque, Iowa, January 1, 1853. During young manhood he cast in his lot with the great west, locating first in San Francisco, and from there coming to Santa Rosa in 1882. Here he became a member of the real-estate firm of Proctor, Reynolds & Co., and upon the death of the senior member, the firm became known as Reynolds & Woodward. Not only was Mr. Woodward endowed with splendid business ability, but he also possessed a personality that made a friend of everybody with whom he was brought in contact, and no one held a higher standing as an upright, honorable business man than did he. Dur-

ing his early residence in Santa Rosa he became interested in political matters in the county, and so faithfully did he serve the interests of his fellow-citizens in the capacity of city treasurer for two terms that they elected him for a similar period to the office of mayor. It was during his incumbency of this latter office that the city established the municipal water plant, which was largely the result of his own personal efforts. It is the history of progress that it wins its way only by gaining supremacy over opposition, and Mr. Woodward found no easy road to the successful accomplishment of his plan for municipal ownership of the city water plant. With the other members of the council he was made defendant in a number of lawsuits over the matter, but in all cases the council were victorious.

After the expiration of his office as mayor Mr. Woodward was elected county treasurer for two terms of four years each. Subsequently he was elected state senator, serving in this capacity for one term, at the end of which time he received the appointment of collector of the port of San Francisco, and it was while serving his second appointment in this capacity that he was called from the scenes of earth, September 11, 1910. Among his personal friends Mr. Woodward claimed such men as Senator George C. Perkins, and Congressman Duncan McKinley, besides many other men who have held high rank in political and business circles. Mr. Woodward was financially interested in the Perkins-McKinley Paint Company, besides which he was president of the Union Trust Savings Bank of Santa Rosa, an institution of which he himself was the organizer, and of which he continued president from the time of its organization until his death. Among his large real-estate holdings was a ranch near Woolsey station, which he made his country residence, and upon which he raised general farm produce, making a specialty, however, of raising hops, in which he took great pride.

In his wife, Mr. Woodward had a faithful co-laborer and help-mate. Before her marriage, which occurred February 7, 1881, she was Miss Lizzie L. Frear, the daughter of Rev. Walter Frear, a well-known clergyman of the west, and whose field of labor for years has been in the Hawaiian Islands. The only son born of the marriage of Mr. Woodward and his wife is deceased. Two daughters survive, Mrs. Allan J. Wallis, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Miss Bessie Woodward, the latter of whom makes her home with her mother. Fraternally Mr. Woodward was identified with but one organization, being a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Santa Rosa.

WILLIAM McELROY.

Many changes have been wrought in the material aspect of Sonoma county since Mr. McElroy first came here during the year 1861, at which time he began an association that has continued to the present and has given him a deep affection for the scenes so long familiar to his eyes. Of all his kindred he is the only one residing in California and doubtless he would not have migrated to this part of the country had he not been the possessor of a roving disposition and a love of adventure. When, however, he had arrived in the west he found himself delighted with the region and in all the ensuing epoch never once has he lost faith in California's future as one of the best states in the Union, the peer of any

commonwealth in resources and character of population. The impression gained in early days was deepened by a visit to the east about twenty-five years ago, when he renewed the associations of youth, but returned to the Pacific coast with a deepened devotion to its interests and an enlarged conception of its possibilities.

Born in Chapinville, Conn., January 24, 1837, William McElroy is of Scotch ancestry through his father, a shoemaker by trade, who lived to be eighty years of age, and of German ancestry through his mother, who likewise attained the age of four score years. Though not so well educated as the boys of the present generation, he had the advantage of a thorough apprenticeship to the mechanic's trade, at which he worked in the east for nine years. Meanwhile he had heard much concerning California and when a period of enforced idleness came at his trade he decided to join a party bound for the western coast. As a member of this expedition of forty-four he found his way safely to the mines of the west, where he easily found employment. At different times he was engaged in mining in the Columbia river region and the Salmon river locality, making the trip to the latter mines by boat to Portland, Ore., thence to Washington on horseback, and returning to California overland with an Indian pony.

In search of work Mr. McElroy went from San Francisco to Napa, whence after a short interval spent in breaking up sod ground with a plow, he proceeded to Sonoma county for the purpose of visiting the old fort. The country he found to be rough and sparsely settled. In the midst of the crude conditions a successful industry had been established by Dresel & Co., wine-manufacturers, who had planted a vineyard in 1861 and were beginning to erect a winery at the time of Mr. McElroy's arrival. It was easy for him to secure employment in the construction of the building and later he aided in the development of the vineyard, making a scientific study of the treatment of diseases of the vines and becoming familiar with the best modes of cultivation. As foreman of the vineyard he had charge of one hundred and fifty acres and from five to twenty-five men. It is significant of the mild and tactful disposition of the man that, while he held the position for thirty-three consecutive years, he never once had any misunderstanding or dispute with his proprietor and employer, the relations between the two being unusually harmonious and satisfactory. Had the tract been his own he could not have been more faithful to its cultivation than he proved in the interests of his employer. Many a night he stood guard against the deer and wild hogs that frequently attempted to enter the vineyard and always he considered the welfare of the work rather than his own convenience.

Upon finally severing his long and honorable identification with the wine manufacturers Mr. McElroy bought a ranch containing considerable meadow, as well as twenty acres in prunes and twenty-five acres in grapes. For nine years he managed the property, but the limitations of advancing age induced him to sell out and retire, since which time he has occupied a cottage erected for him in Sonoma. His wife, formerly Louisa Brill, of San Francisco, has shared with him the good will of the neighborhood and the esteem of acquaintances throughout the valley. They are the parents of two daughters, Mrs. Lucinda Skinner, of Sonoma, and Miss Edna, both of whom were given the educational advantages offered by the Sonoma schools.

Those who have known Mr. McElroy only in his advancing years, quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way, could scarcely realize his early enjoyment of travel and adventure. When he first came to the west he drifted about from place to place, with no home and with his entire possessions packed on his back, yet he was happy and contented, taking all of his hardships with the calmness of a philosopher. On one occasion, when he crossed the Blue mountains with flour worth \$1.25 per pound, he became short of rations and for nine days had nothing to eat but a small piece of bacon and two "slap-jacks" a day. When night came he cut brush which he piled above the bottomless drifts of snow and wrapping himself in his blanket he slept soundly until morning. That trip, as well as many others scarcely less exhausting, ended without ill fortune to himself. When the railroad was built he hauled produce to Embarcadero. In pioneer times he was very active in promoting the building of schools and roads and gave liberally of his time and means to aid such movements, but he never identified himself with fraternities nor has he been a politician, his sentiments, indeed, leading him to maintain an independent attitude in party affairs.

ABSALOM B. STUART, M. D.

One of the most engaging and striking personalities in the medical and surgical science in Sonoma county was that of Absalom B. Stuart, whose death July 30, 1887, was a distinct loss to the profession and a blow to family and friends that time has not healed. A long and trying experience as physician during the Civil war worked ravages in his constitution from which he never fully recovered, but only those near in kinship knew of his suffering, his fine genial nature making him an ideal physician and companion at all times.

A native of Williamsburg, Pa., Dr. Stuart was born August 27, 1830, a son of James and Mary Ann (Boyles) Stuart. His education was acquired in the public schools of Williamsburg and at Lewisburg University, his medical training being received in Berkshire Medical College and Bellevue Medical College, of New York. After his first graduation he located in Westhampton, Mass., and from there he afterward located in the middle-west, first in Doddsville, Ill., and then in Macomb, same state, and it was in the latter town that he was married in September, 1859, to Anabel McGaughey. The breaking out of the Civil war soon after their marriage took the doctor and his wife to the scene of battle, and between the date of his enlistment, in August, 1861, and the date of his retirement from the service, in January, 1864, is a record of bravery and devotion to country and humanity which history can never do justice to. At the time of his enlistment he was assistant surgeon of the Tenth Missouri Infantry, and in the spring of 1862 he was appointed by General Rosecrans medical superintendent of the hospitals of Iuka, Miss. The duties which thus devolved upon him were discharged fearlessly and nobly and merited the promotion which followed in April, 1863, as surgeon of a company raised in Alabama in command of northern officers, and known as the First Alabama United States Cavalry. Overwork, both in the line of his professional duties and out of it, led to his physical breakdown, and in January, 1864, he and his wife, who

in the meantime had been his almost constant companion, returned to their home in Macomb, Ill. Subsequently they removed to Winona, Minn., where, as his health gradually improved, he built up a large and flourishing practice. Aside from his private practice he was instrumental in organizing the state board of health in 1872, becoming its first president; was a member of the County Medical Society and its president in 1872; was secretary of the section on state medicine and public hygiene in 1873; and first vice-president of the Minnesota State Medical Society in 1874 and 1876. Other honors were his in 1872, when he was elected teacher of surgery in the Winona Preparatory Medical School, and the year following he served as president of the school. In 1876 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia.

During all this time Dr. Stuart's health had not been all that he could desire, the cold, long winters taking from him any gain that had been made in the warmer months of the year. It was this condition of affairs that brought him to California in 1876. From Los Angeles, where he first settled, he went to Santa Barbara, and finally, in 1880, came to Santa Rosa, where the remainder of his life was passed. In the later years of his practice he had the invaluable assistance and co-operation of his wife, who had become a medical practitioner, and since his death has continued the practice of her profession. With his wife Dr. Stuart bequeathed \$10,000 to the California Baptist College, in recognition of which the college perpetuated the name of their beloved daughter in Mary Stuart Hall. Dr. Stuart and his wife had been sorely tried in the death of their three children, two in infancy and Mary at the age of twelve years. She was born in Winona, Minn., October 31, 1871, and died in California August 23, 1883, four years before the death of her father. Fraternally and socially Dr. Stuart was identified with the Masons and the Grand Army of the Republic. The literature of the medical profession was enriched from his pen in the "Annual Report of the Minnesota State Board of Health for 1873"; and "The Upper Epiphysis of the Radius," published in the "Transactions of the Minnesota State Medical Society" in 1876. The mortal remains of Dr. Stuart were buried in Santa Rosa, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. E. H. Gray, of Oakland, who was chaplain of the United States senate when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, and who was pastor of the Baptist Church of which Dr. Stuart was a member for many years.

WESLEY ANDERSON PRICE.

A more encouraging or delightful ranching enterprise could hardly be conceived of than that owned and managed by Wesley A. Price, near Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 5. No resemblance to its present condition was presented by this ranch at the time of purchase, May, 1903, for it was unimproved, but today a modern house shelters the family and the land is in a splendid state of cultivation. Certainly no ranch in the vicinity can produce at harvest time such a choice grade of prunes, apples, pears and plums, all of which are of a superior quality and kind. The greatest system and industry prevail on this ranch, the genial and popular owner having given much thought and study to the work which is to him not only congenial, but successful.

A native of Indiana, Wesley A. Price was born in Carroll county March 30, 1848, being one of the eight children, six sons and two daughters, born to his parents, the latter natives of Ohio. When he was a youth of sixteen years the home of the family was transferred to Gilman, Iroquois county, Ill., and continued there until the first migration to California in 1867. Woodland, Yolo county, was their first home in the state, after which they went to Mendocino county and continued there for seventeen years. The following five years were passed in the east, after which they again came to California and for four years thereafter were residents of Los Angeles. Another period of five years was spent in the east, after which Wesley A. Price sold out his holdings in that part of the country and came to California for the purpose of making it his permanent home. It was at this time, in May, 1903, that he came to Santa Rosa and purchased the ranch on which he now resides, one and a-half miles from town. Not only is the ranch advantageously located as to transportation, being on a railroad, but the soil is of superior quality and yields large harvests of all commodities grown. Half of the ranch, or ten acres, is in prunes, which during the season of 1909 yielded \$500, a large part of the remainder of the land being in apples, pears and plums, besides which there is one acre of vineyard and some pasture and hay land. Scattered about through the vineyard and orchard may be seen fifty stands of bees, a part of which came from Texas and the remainder from Los Angeles. There is perhaps no part of his ranching enterprise that is so interesting and enjoyable to the owner as the work among his bees, the profits from which are about \$50 a season.

In 1873 Mr. Price was married to Miss Sarah A. David, a native of Canada, and of the nine children born to them, two are deceased, as follows: Viola Jane, who was born in 1875, became the wife of James Lewis in 1894 and passed away the same year, and Willard Wade, who died in 1879, the same year in which he was born. The eldest of those living is Charles Oscar, born in 1877, in Mendocino county; by his marriage with Anna Moore in 1901 he is the father of six children. William Martin, born in 1879 (twin brother of Willard Wade), went to Alaska in 1900, and when last heard from was in Dawson. Mabel L., born in 1882, became the wife of Owen Dugan in 1901, and two children have been born to them. George W., born in 1885, is at home with his parents, as are also the other children, Belle L., born in 1888, Laura Ethel in 1890, and Walter Franklin, born in 1892. All of the children are Native Sons and Daughters. In his political sympathies Mr. Price is a Republican. While he has no taste for public office, yet he has held a number of school offices, and in a quiet way has done considerable to enlarge the usefulness of the community in which he lives.

JAMES AUSTIN.

Although sixteen years have come and gone since James Austin passed from the scenes of earth, his life and accomplishments during the long period of his residence in Sonoma county are still fresh in the memory of those who were privileged to know him. As one of the leading agriculturists and viticulturists of Santa Rosa township, he was the owner of one of the finest estates in this part of the county, in fact, throughout the entire Rincon valley no more beautiful

or picturesque home dotted the landscape. As early as 1871 Mr. Austin came to the county and laid the foundation of his future prosperity by purchasing from Gen. John B. Frisbie a quarter interest in eleven hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, and as time went on and he was prospered in his ventures, he acquired title to the whole tract. After acquiring his large holdings Mr. Austin inaugurated the plan of selling off much of his land in small ranches, after converting them into orchards or vineyards, and in so doing offered encouragement to many young ranchers eager for an opportunity to get a start. Eight small ranches were thus set off and sold, after which he still had ten hundred and seventy-seven acres in his homestead, one hundred and twenty-five acres in vineyard, while the remainder of the property was devoted to grazing, general farming and stock-raising.

A native of Quebec, James Austin was born December 2, 1824, and he received his early education in the common schools of his birthplace. Greater educational advantages awaited him, for at the age of nineteen he was sent to the Derby Center Academy in Vermont, and at the expiration of his second term he accepted a position as teacher. After one term as instructor he entered the academy at Sheffield, Canada, where he studied for two terms, then entered St. Hyacinth College. After the completion of his college course he became instructor of English in Beloeil College, where in turn he acquired a splendid knowledge of the French language. In 1848 he returned to his father's home, and the following year settled down as a farmer in Bolton, Canada, making his home there for twenty years. During this time he became one of the influential citizens of the locality, among other important positions which he held in his community serving as mayor of the township for ten years, as such being one of the crown's magistrates, and for ten years was one of the directors of the Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly Railroad Company, with which he had previously been officially associated. At the expiration of his term as mayor of Bolton township he immigrated to the United States and from the year 1868 until his death, January 19, 1894, was a resident of California. Upon first coming to the state he settled in American Canyon, Green Valley township, Solano county, but three years later he removed from there to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, and from that time forward until his death this was his home. It was after locating here, in September, 1871, that he purchased the large holdings in the Rincon valley previously mentioned and carried on the management of this vast estate up to the time of his death. Not only was he a successful business man, but better still he was a man who was loved and honored alike by old and young, and his death was lamented as a loss common to all. Politically he was a staunch Republican, an active politician, and in his church affiliations he held membership in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Austin's marriage, May 22, 1849, united him with Miss Anna Peasley, who was born in the province of Quebec January 6, 1828, the daughter of Osgood Peasley. Eight children were born of this union, and of them we make the following mention: Lyman P. was born October 22, 1850, and died July 10, 1876; Howard J., born September 3, 1852, died April 13, 1884; Herbert W. was born August 2, 1854, and is a well-known rancher of this community, an account of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume; Osgood E., born March

25, 1856, died January 14, 1861; Florence Ann, born June 7, 1860, died January 24, 1861; Malcolm O., born July 25, 1863, is a physician in San Francisco; Sewell S. was born May 21, 1865; and Ashton E. June 29, 1874. The mother of these children survived the death of the father and husband about six years, her own death occurring on the home ranch in January, 1900. She too was a member and faithful attendant of the Episcopal Church.

EDWARD LEE WALKER.

Few names are better known in Sonoma county than that of Walker, represented by that noble pioneer, John Walker, who came to this section and located in Santa Rosa valley in 1850. He was born in Jackson county, Mo., February 5, 1826, the son of Joel P. Walker. When a youth of twenty-two years he came overland to California, reaching his journey's end in September, 1848. Going at once to the mines of the American river, he remained there until June of the next year, when with the means he had in the meantime accumulated he located on the present site of the city of Sacramento and established the Missouri house, which for four months served as a lodging place for weary travelers in the days of '49. An uncle, Capt. Joseph R. Walker had come west as early as 1840, making the journey in company with a party of traders in the interests of the American Fur Company. From Oregon he finally came south into California, his advent into the state dating from October 19, 1841. Later years found him interested in gold mining, and in a prospecting trip to the southern part of the state he passed through country which he had traversed many years before, a portion of which still bears the name of Walker's Pass. It was to join his uncle in this expedition that John Walker gave up the management of the Missouri house after it had been established only four months. Three months of prospecting satisfied his ambition in this direction, and after a short time passed in Napa county, where his father was located, he came to the Santa Rosa valley, in 1850, as previously stated. He immediately set about building a house for his family, this being the first redwood house in the valley, and near the present location of Sebastopol. The following year, 1851, he opened the first mercantile establishment in this part of the country, being associated in the enterprise with Joseph Morgan Miller, and the first postoffice in the country for miles around was kept in the old house now standing in the rear of the family homestead in Analy township, Mr. Walker serving as postmaster. Subsequently Mr. Walker became interested in general farming and stock-raising, a business which made him a very wealthy man. At his death, February 16, 1895, he owned four thousand acres of land, the income from which was enormous. The marriage of John Walker November 6, 1851, united him with Miss Eleanor Morin, and four sons and three daughters were born to them, as follows: Harriet Jane, Mary J., Joel M., John L., Ella D., Edward Lee and Willis Y.

Next to the youngest of the children in the parental family, Edward Lee Walker was born in Sebastopol January 19, 1866. Brought up on the large home ranch, he had an excellent opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business in all of its branches, and after completing his education he gave his

entire attention to agriculture. Upon attaining his majority his father gave him five hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, a part of the old home place, which he leased, and continued to give his attention to the care of the homestead. Upon the death of the father Edward Lee and his brother John were made administrators of the estate, the duties of which involved considerable work, as the estate was large, containing five thousand acres of land, valued at \$76,000. In 1895 Mr. Walker disposed of his large stock farm, retaining, however, the home now occupied by the family. This comprises about fifty acres devoted to the raising of fruit, principally apples and berries. It has a magnificent location on Alto Crest Hill, permitting an almost unbroken view of the Santa Rosa valley.

Though Mr. Walker was always intensely interested in his agricultural enterprises, he by no means neglected his duty as a good citizen, and in him the Democratic party had a staunch ally. On the ticket of this party he served as constable of Sebastopol for four years, but any other honors of a public nature he declined to accept.

The marriage of Edward Lee Walker and Miss Mary F. Fannin was celebrated April 18, 1894. Mrs. Walker was a native of Forest Hill, Placer county, Cal., the daughter of Michael and Marion (Broughan) Fannin, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter a native of Georgia and the representative of an old southern family. Mr. Fannin was a well-known pioneer settler in Placer county, where he was known as a successful business man, the owner of mines, stores and mills. At his death in that county he left three children, Rose, Mary F. (familiarily known as Dolly), and Alice F. The mother of these children is still living in San Francisco, the widow of Dietrich Bahten, who was formerly well known in mining circles. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker two are living, Marion Eleanor and Lee Fannin, who are at home with their mother. The death of Mr. Walker, November 5, 1903, left a blank in the home circle, taking away a kind husband and father, and removing one of the best citizens Sebastopol has ever known.

KURT URBAN, M. D.

One of the leaders of the medical profession in the Bay region is Kurt Urban, M. D., a man of keen intellect and high educational advantages. Born in Berlin, Germany, he was the only child of August Urban, who was an attorney, but who followed journalism as a profession, being the editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, one of the leading papers in Germany, until his death. Dr. Urban's grandfather, August Urban, Sr., was a capitalist and owned a large and valuable estate near Berlin.

It was in the public schools of Berlin that Dr. Urban received his early educational advantages, and from there entered the Frederick William University, Berlin, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of A. B. and then entered the medical department of the same university, and two years later received the degree of M. D. Coming at once to San Francisco, he began the practice of medicine, and at the same time entering the medical department of the University of California, where another degree was conferred upon him.

For ten years he was located in San Francisco, and in connection with his private practice he was chief surgeon at the Emergency hospital for two years and assistant health officer for two terms and later secretary of the board of health for a term.

On account of his daughter's ill-health, Dr. Urban located in Sonoma county, spending about one year at Occidental, and from there went to Tomales, where for eight years he practiced medicine and surgery, his practice reaching to Duncan Mills, Point Reyes and half way to Petaluma. In 1900 he spent the year traveling in the east, doing graduate work in Chicago and New York. The following year he located in Petaluma, where he soon entered upon a large and lucrative practice of medicine and surgery.

Fraternally Dr. Urban is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Redmen, Herman Sons, Sonoma County Medical Society and the State Medical Association. Petaluma is indeed fortunate to have a man of such distinction and professional ability as is Dr. Urban, for with the heritage of a fertile brain he has left no field unopened whereby he can improve himself in his profession. He is a great student and ever alert to the advancement in surgery and medicine, and now, just in the prime of life, he has an enviable position in the professional world which his conservatism and keen judgment have merited him. Socially he is a favorite, his sincerity and frankness, as well as his genial manner, having won for him hosts of friends.

HARRISON MECHAM.

Noteworthy among the early pioneers of Sonoma county was Harrison Mecham, who came here in an early period of its settlement and at once identified himself with the interests and progress of this part of the state. Commencing life without other capital than his strong hands and resolute will, he obtained an assured position, socially and financially, and was held in high respect as a citizen of honest worth and integrity. A native of New York state, he was born in St. Lawrence county June 20, 1833, the son of Joseph and Hannah (Tyler) Mecham, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Vermont. When he was a child of one year the family removed to Pennsylvania, and from there in 1840 went to Columbus, O. The following year found the family moving still further westward, Indianapolis, Ind., being their next stopping place, their arrival there being co-incidental with the completion of the first turnpike road built from that city to Springfield, Ill. In 1843 they located in Lee county, Iowa, near Keokuk, and two years later removed to Atchison county, Mo.

It was while the family were living in Atchison county, Mo., that Harrison Mecham, then a lad of fifteen years, developed an interest in the west that proved a turning point in his life. This interest was awakened by a chance meeting with some old Californians who were acting as guides to Commodore Stockton to the east; their stories of the wild western life, of bronchos, bears, elk and other wild animals, fired the ambition of the youth and made further interest in his home surroundings in Missouri impossible. On the return trip of the Californians just mentioned, in the spring of 1848, their number was increased by

one, Harrison Mecham having determined to make the westward trip with them, this, too, without the knowledge or consent of his parents. When the party had reached old Fort Kearney, on the Missouri river, Mr. Mecham accepted an offer from a man by the name of St. Clair to drive an ox-team for the balance of the way to California, another duty being to stand guard half of every third night. Their route was by way of Fort Hall and across the desert to the Truckee river, up that river, crossing it twenty-seven times, and arriving at Donner and Cambal camps, where the Donner party were killed by the Indians. After crossing the mountains they arrived at Johnson's ranch in the Sacramento valley, and on the evening of the day of their arrival they were brought in close contact with the Indians. That evening an old pioneer of the valley, Nicholas Car-riger, came to Mr. Mecham's tent and told him that two of his best men had been killed and asked his assistance in capturing the slayers. The entire party entered upon the search, and when the Indian camp was found, surrounded and the old chief taken prisoner, word was left that the chief would be hung if the murderers were not delivered up at a certain hour the following morning. The chief's life was spared, but the four murderers were hung one by one and then turned over to the Indians, who burned their bodies according to custom.

Mr. Mecham learned of the discovery of gold in California through some Mormons returning to Salt Lake City, and with some friends he went to the mines on the Yuba river, and in company with others purchased a claim. The prices paid for the outfit and for the necessities of life were fabulous, a rocker costing them \$300, picks \$64 each, and two wooden buckets \$20 each. For flour they were compelled to pay \$1 a pound, the same for a pound of salt pork, and beef was cheap at \$25 a head. It is safe to presume that the mining venture was not a success, for in the spring of 1849 Mr. Mecham and several others united in the purchase of the Johnson ranch on Bear river for \$6,000, the ranch consisting of three leagues of land, about three thousand head of cattle and six hundred head of horses.

After giving up mining Mr. Mecham removed to a ranch near the junction of the Feather and Sacramento rivers and in July, 1853, removed to Sonoma county, and upon a portion of the ranch upon which he then settled, he passed the remainder of his life. Here he engaged in dairying, farming and stock-raising, the raising of grain, however, being his chief industry. The highest amount of grain which he produced in one year was one hundred and three thousand bushels, and it was his custom to have from one thousand to two thousand five hundred acres in potatoes. From five hundred to one thousand head of cattle and about twenty-five hundred hogs were usually sent to market from his large ranch, which will give some idea of the magnitude of the business carried on under Mr. Mecham's immediate supervision. In the meantime his children had reached ages when the facilities of the local schools no longer met their needs, and in 1864 the family removed to Petaluma, Mr. Mecham at this time renting his ranch to a tenant. The latter experience proved unsatisfactory, and he therefore took it back into his own control, stocking it with sheep, horses and cattle, and managed the ranch personally from the city until the completion of the fine family residence on the ranch in October, 1885, after which he returned to the ranch and made his home thereafter until his death, which occurred April 8, 1909. Besides the home ranch of about five thousand acres, he also owned a ranch

of twenty-six hundred acres in Vallejo township, as well as a fifth interest in the Juanita ranch of twenty-seven thousand acres in Santa Barbara county. Without doubt he was at the time of his death one of the wealthiest men, and largest landowners in the county, and at the same time he was one of the most influential, most popular and highly esteemed residents of the section in which he lived.

Mr. Mecham's marriage, April 17, 1853, was celebrated in Fremont, Yolo county, and united him with Miss Melissa Jane Stewart, a native of Indiana and the daughter of Abel Stewart. Six children were born of their marriage, but of the number only four are now living, as follows: Franklyn A., of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; Loretta; Harriet; and Belle, the last-mentioned the wife of Walter S. Fritsch, of Petaluma.

SAMUEL A. NAY.

Distinguished as one of the early and most respected settlers of California, Samuel A. Nay was first identified with Marin county as a large land-holder and extensive raiser of sheep and cattle, but for the past forty years his life and labors have been associated with Sonoma county, where his varied interests have brought him into prominence in almost all of the various avenues of agriculture. Until recently he occupied a ranch of fifty-five acres in Petaluma township, devoted to fruit-growing and the raising of poultry, twenty-five acres being in Newtown pippins, besides which he raised many kinds of valuable fruits. His poultry yard was conducted along scientific lines, and was one of the most profitable and up-to-date establishments of the kind in the county. He is now living retired in Petaluma.

A native of New Hampshire, Samuel A. Nay was born in Hancock, Hillsboro county, February 18, 1830, the son of Gardner and Amelia (Simonds) Nay, and following in the footsteps of his father in the choice of a life-work he became a farmer and carpenter. During his youth the home of the family was transferred from New Hampshire to Illinois, and it was in that state that the death of the father occurred in 1861. Subsequently the mother came to California to join her sons who had located here in the meantime, and here her earthly life came to a close in 1878. All of the eight children born to the marriage of this worthy couple grew to maturity with the exception of one child who died in infancy. Samuel A., who was the fourth in order of birth of his parents' family, started out to make his own way in the world at the age of twenty-one years, working at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned from his father. He was thus engaged when he heard of the finding of gold in California, and as did thousands of others, he laid aside everything to come to the west in an endeavor to make his fortune. In the spring of 1852 he took passage at New York City on the ship Georgia, but before reaching Cuba the ship sprang a leak, and from the island to Aspinwall the voyage was continued on the ship Ohio. After crossing this narrow neck of land they embarked on the Pacific side on the ship Panama, and after a sail of thirty-six days hove in sight of the Golden Gate April 1, 1852. After three days spent in the metropolis Mr. Nay went to Marin county, where he hired out to work at teaming for \$70 for the first month,

\$90 for the second month, and \$100 for the third month's work. Later he worked in a sawmill in that locality, and while there was importuned by his former employer to resume teaming for him with the promise of \$125 per month, but as he had discontinued the work on account of its being too laborious for his strength he was not persuaded to accept it, even though it meant an advance of \$25 a month over what he was receiving in the mill. Subsequently he rented land in Marin county and engaged in raising potatoes, but as this commodity proved a drug on the market that year he found himself \$300 in debt, besides the loss of his time and labor. During the season of 1855, however, he fared better, raising a record crop for which he received four cents a pound. From 1855 until 1858 he was engaged in the cord wood business near San Rafael in partnership with his brother William J., an association that proved profitable and amicable as long as it continued. Still later they were in partnership in the dairy business in that locality, but in 1863 Samuel A. Nay bought out the interest of his brother and continued the business thereafter alone. Upon disposing of his interests in Marin county in 1871 he came to Sonoma county and purchased the ranch of fifty-five acres near Petaluma which claimed his close attention for so many years. Besides this ranch he was also interested with his brother in a sheep ranch of eighteen hundred acres near Guerneville, upon which, when it was sold, he realized a profit of \$5,000. To Mr. Nay belongs the credit for being the first man in Petaluma to make a success of chicken-raising, and he may well be proud of his accomplishment, for it was the means of developing the greatest poultry industry known anywhere in the world today, Petaluma being the world's center in this industry. During all the years that Mr. Nay has lived in the county he has speculated in land, buying and selling ranch property principally, and in almost every instance he has doubled on his investment.

While a resident of Marin county, in 1855, Mr. Nay was married to Miss Sarah E. Winans, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of James and Martha (Ashby) Winans, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Indiana. Mr. Winans was a farmer who crossed the plains in 1854 alone, but in 1856 returned east for his family, finally locating in Marin county, and there his death occurred in 1893. Their children were as follows: David M., a rancher of Petaluma township; Sarah E., Mrs. S. A. Nay; Mrs. William Nay; and Mrs. Hannah Beerbauer, a resident of Humboldt county. Three children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nay, Charles J., Heber L. and Frank G. Fraternally Mr. Nay is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and politically he is a believer in Republican principles.

CHARLES PRESTON NOLAN.

More than forty years have brought their transitions of weal and woe, of prosperity and adversity, into the varied experiences of Charles Preston Nolan, an honored pioneer of Sonoma county, since he relinquished all interests in the east and cast in his lot with the people along the Pacific coast. From the home of his boyhood to the scenes familiar to his mature years the width of a continent intervenes, while his change in occupation likewise has been radical, the arduous calling of a seafaring man having given place to the quiet round of

horticultural and agricultural duties. When he came to the west he was entirely without means, nor did he enjoy the friendship of people of wealth and influence. The modest degree of success rewarding his efforts he owes to his own unaided exertions. Its significance is not limited to the personal element, but embraces the thought that the county offers large opportunities for men of purpose, energy and zealous application.

The early memories of Mr. Nolan center around the rock-bound coast of Maine. Near the coast of the Atlantic ocean, in Lincoln county, he was born November 3, 1841, being a native of Damariscotta, a village whose inhabitants principally worked in the mills, although a large number preferred to go to sea. The latter occupation was chosen by Mr. Nolan when at the age of fifteen years he discontinued his studies in the local schools and took up the task of earning a livelihood. For four years he followed the sea with ocean vessels and in February, 1863, volunteered in the United States navy. His service of thirty-one months was passed on board the Princeton and the Seminole, under Admiral Farragut, in the Western Gulf Blockading squadron, and among other engagements in which he participated was the battle of Mobile bay. After the fleet had taken all the forts in Mobile bay the harbor was dragged for torpedoes. This was accomplished by a tug dragging a circle with a large hawser, and Mr. Nolan with twenty-six others would wade out and haul it in. The first time they secured three torpedoes, the second time five, and the third time three torpedoes. This last experience nearly cost Mr. Nolan his life. In raising the middle torpedo to untangle the chains it slipped from the ones who handled it and struck one of the caps, causing all three torpedoes to explode. Fortunately Mr. Nolan and a comrade walked about thirty feet away, at the suggestion of his comrade Richard Hand, which saved their lives, all of the rest being killed. He had not thought it dangerous. When the fleet captured the rebel ram Tennessee he secured a piece of the flag and carried it for many years, giving small pieces of it as souvenirs to comrades, and what is left is now in the possession of his son Walter.

On receiving his honorable discharge with a record for fidelity and courage, Mr. Nolan settled in Boston, Mass., and for two years engaged in the trucking business, after which, in 1867, he came to California. Since then he has remained in the west. His friends and kindred in New England have become scattered or are dead. His father, Patrick, a native of Nova Scotia, and his mother, a native of Maine, both have passed into the silence of the grave. The ties that once bound him to the east are broken never to be reunited on earth and all of his interests are now associated with his western home.

For some time after coming to California Mr. Nolan worked on the Gualala river, but his principal occupation has been the cultivation of the soil. At this writing he owns thirty-five acres of valuable land situated near Occidental. Twenty-four acres have been placed under cultivation to fruit, mostly apples, Gravensteins, Spitzenbergs, Jonathans, Roman Beauties and Belleflowers, in the raising of which he is regarded as a local authority. The sale of his orchard products brings him a large income each year and enables him to enjoy comforts justly merited by long years of labor. When he came to the west he was unmarried and it was not until some years later that he established domestic ties. During 1875 he was united in marriage with Josephine Chenoweth, a native

of California and the daughter of western pioneers now deceased. Two sons comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Nolan. The elder, Walter, was born in 1876 and since about 1898 he has engaged in teaching, but recently his work has been interrupted by his determination to study for a university degree. At this writing he is a senior in the State University at Berkeley. The younger son, Albert Wallace, born in 1878, is a successful school teacher in his native county. Mr. and Mrs. Nolan are active members of the Methodist church at Occidental. The political affiliations of Mr. Nolan bring him into sympathy with Republican principles and he supports that party in the national elections, but in local campaigns he gives his support to the men whom he deems best qualified to represent the people efficiently, irrespective of their partisan ties.

JOSIAH HOWE WHITE.

From the year 1880, when he became a large landed proprietor of Sonoma county through the purchase of a ranch of about fifteen hundred acres in Vallejo township, until his demise at his residence in Alameda September 23, 1897, Josiah Howe White was inseparably associated with the agricultural, horticultural and material development of the county, whose progress his intelligence and capital aided and whose resources his keen discrimination grasped with unerring intuition. The possibilities of grape culture appealed to his imagination and he planted a vineyard of twenty acres, from which until his death he sold grapes each season with large profits. Stock-raising was also engaged in, the broad meadows furnishing hay of first-class quality, while the pastures gave support for the months of grass. During 1884 he purchased at quarantine in New York a large herd of Holstein Registered cattle, which he exhibited at various fairs and always won prizes. On the ranch he also carried many fine horses from Electioneer-Wilkes stock, at the head of which was Hernani. In addition to the other activities pursued on the ranch a dairy was established with one hundred cows and for years the butter was shipped to Arizona, where the highest market prices were obtained.

The life of this honored citizen began in Westminster, Worcester county, Mass., February 3, 1838, and in that region his early years were happily and uneventfully passed. The common schools gave him his primary education and attendance at an academy completed his course of study. At the age of fourteen years he went west as far as Illinois and visited relatives for eight months, after which he returned to New York state and remained in Jefferson county for seven months. Next he spent two years in Lancaster, Mass. Returning to Illinois during the fall of 1855, he secured employment in the engineering department of the Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad and continued to fill the same position, until the panic of 1857 practically stopped all construction work. Next he served for one term as surveyor of Jersey county and after he came to California in 1860 he also followed surveying, his practical work being done in and around Sacramento. Next he secured a contract to build seven miles of the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada.

When the great flood of 1861 broke the levee around Sacramento and immediate steps were necessary for the protection of the city, Mr. White took

the contract for the rebuilding and that important task he discharged with marked success. Other contracts in the state kept him busily engaged and from 1864 until 1876 he made his headquarters in San Francisco, from which city he did a large business in surveying. Mining interests also engaged his attention to some extent. During 1877 he became interested in The Contention quartz mine at Tombstone, Ariz., and for years held a position as superintendent, meanwhile developing the plant into a very profitable investment and giving to it a large part of his time. He superintended the building of the quartz mill for that company at Contention City on the San Pedro river. In mines as in survey work his judgment was excellent, his foresight unerring and his decisions prompt and accurate. Nor was he less forceful and efficient when he turned his attention to horticulture and agriculture. There seemed, indeed, no line of activity in which he was not interested and for which he did not possess ability in some degree. For several years he served as president of the Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society that held its annual fair in Petaluma. These positions he held with characteristic ability. An ardent Mason in fraternal connections, he identified himself with the blue lodge in San Francisco and Mount Olivet Commandery, K. T., at Petaluma, and both of these organizations received the benefit of his philanthropies.

The family of which Mr. White was a member became identified with American history during the colonial and Revolutionary eras and contributed much to the early agricultural growth of New England. His parents, John and Lucy (Howe) White, were natives of Massachusetts, the former born in 1800 and the latter in 1806. Mr. White was married at Lakeville, November 14, 1879, to Miss Annie Daniels, who was born at Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., the daughter of Seneca and Sarah (Starr) Daniels, both natives of that county also. During the early days Mr. Daniels brought stock from New York state to California across the plains, arriving at Sacramento in 1860. On the way Mr. Daniels had several encounters with the Indians, and the first winter was passed in Salt Lake, under the wing of Brigham Young, who gave Mr. Daniels a fine mare that remained in the possession of the family until she died. Mr. Daniels' herd consisted of fine Devon cattle, which he brought to Oakland and located on one hundred acres of land which he had purchased on the east side of Lake Merritt. In 1864 he traded this property for two hundred and ten acres at Lakeville, where he engaged in raising Devon cattle. Mr. Daniels died in 1876, and in 1880 his widow sold the ranch to Mr. White, thereafter making her home in Alameda, where her death occurred in 1903. Five children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. White, as follows: Josiah Howe, Jr., member of the Hall-White Lithographing Company of Oakland; Edwin Dean, of the firm of Brown-White Company of San Francisco (he married Miss Edith Lewis of Petaluma and has one child, Edwin, Jr.); Alden Parsons, engaged in the timber business in Amador county; Edith, who graduated from the University of California in 1907; and Helen, who graduated from the Stanford University in 1911, the two last-mentioned now at home. After a life of mutual helpfulness and happiness Mrs. White was left a widow, since which time she has resided at Alameda, where she has all the comforts rendered possible by her ample means and where, surrounded by her children and ministered to by their affection, she is rounding

out her useful and active life. She still owns and superintends the Lakeville ranch, besides attending to her other interests. In 1904 she built a large residence on the ranch, beautifully located on a hill in the vineyard, a spot which years ago the family had selected as a site for a residence. She has also set out a new vineyard of twenty-five acres of resistant vines.

DAVID BARTON ENGLISH.

One of the thrifty and enterprising agriculturists of Sonoma county is David Barton English, who though a recent settler on his property near Forestville, has been a resident of the state since 1853. He was born in Platte county, Mo., April 14, 1837, but he has little or no recollection of his parents, for death robbed him of their love and guiding care when he was a small child. However, he remembers with kindly feeling his foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tripple, who after the death of his parents took him into their home and reared him as one of their own children.

David B. English was a youth of sixteen years when with a family by the name of Stewart he started on the overland journey to California, setting out on May 8, 1853, and reaching his destination five months later. The journey was a difficult one for the young traveller, for he was compelled to walk most of the distance as well as drive one of the teams. As soon as he reached his journey's end his fatigue was forgotten in the excitement of his mining prospects, but here, too, he was destined to reap his reward only after the hardest exertions. He undertook placer mining in Eldorado county, and as there was no water near the mine he had to carry the dirt in gunny sacks a considerable distance to the stream, where he worked it with a rocker. Notwithstanding the difficulty under which he had to labor, he continued his efforts in the mines for two years, after which he came to Sonoma county and hired out as a herder of sheep for some time.

After giving up sheep-herding Mr. English went to Napa county and was employed at farming until 1855, when he came to Sonoma county and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres near Guerneville; later he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining, and made it his home for twenty-five years. Still later for five years he occupied a ranch he owned near Guerneville; this he sold and later returned to the home place, where he lived previously, until 1909, when he came to Forestville and took possession of the home he now occupies, consisting of the home and over an acre of land in the village.

In 1866 Mr. English was united in marriage to Miss Emily Beaver, a native of Indiana, theirs being the first marriage ceremony ever performed in Guerneville. No children were born of their marriage, but they have adopted two children, Ernest G. and Susie R., who bear their name and are the recipients of all the love and affection that natural parents could bestow. Politically Mr. English is a Republican, and twice he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. No one could be more enthusiastic for the advancement of Sonoma county and California than is Mr. English, this being especially noticeable along educational

lines, for he is a firm believer in furnishing the best possible advantages for the rising generation. For five years he has acted in the capacity of school trustee of Miram district. He contrasts the advantages which the school boy of today has with those of his own school days, when he trudged to the log schoolhouse in Platte county, Mo., and conned his lessons sitting on the puncheon seat. Not only was the housing poor, but the instruction was meagre in the same proportion, the teacher, more often than not, being incompetent and unfitted for the task which he had undertaken. If there is one thing that stands out more clearly than another in the life of Mr. English, it is his uniform adherence to the Golden Rule in every transaction, whether large or small, reflecting an inner fineness of character and broad humanitarianism that places his fellow man on an equal footing with himself.

Mr. English has the distinction of building the first house on the site of what is now Guerneville in the summer of 1861, the structure being erected for R. E. Lewis, who has been dead a number of years. The following poem was written by Mr. English in 1907 and published in a newspaper in Guerneville:

REVERIES OF AN OLD MAN.

The recent snow storm reminds an old-timer of his childhood days,
And how he one time enjoyed the snow in so many ways;
Of when he climbed the hill that he might go down sliding;
And of the many times, tucked in robes, he went sleigh riding .

Then for a change, by a short time, patiently waiting,
The ice would form on lake and river. Oh! what fun a-skating!
But time to the old man, now, has worked a mighty change,
Which he sometimes thinks quite wonderful and strange.

Behold the old man now; his steps are feeble, his head is bending low.
Ask him what he finds, now, in the cloud-driven snow,
That, now, he's grown quite old, with his blood running slow?
Perhaps he will tell you he no longer delights in the snow.

Yet, while those desires have fled from him, others seem to enjoy
Them about the same as he did, when he was a farmer's boy.
And for their sakes he hails again, with returning joy,
The falling snow, that gave him such pleasure when a boy.

Now, hearken, while he tells of his boyhood days once more,
When he had naught but childhood's griefs in his heart's store;
How, then, he rode on horseback, upon a sack of corn,
And on his way to mill, almost wished he'd never been born.

With pants too awful short, his shins so cold and bare.
His pants and socks did not meet—neither had length to spare.
With coarse brogans, all run down and over at the heel,
Imagine, if you can, how comfortable one would feel.

He suffered most between sock and pants, of course,
Where each were drawing from each other as if trying for divorce.
And yet he sat his steed in calm, stately repose,
While the frost was fearfully biting his defenseless nose.

Now he's living life o'er again, which was not complete,
For he suffered much, in those days, with frostbitten feet.
Now let this soliloquy end; let the curtain fall
While he still believes that a boy's life might be the best of all.

He's watching now, with interest, the progressive boy of today,
And he's marking how different he's doing from that old way.
He's watching his progressive steps, and of his increasing desire,
While upon the rounds of ladder-fame he's climbing higher and higher.

And, too, he's questioning self, why he did not study while in school,
But he'd rather sit in idleness upon the dunce's stool.
Now he's reminded of some wise saying, belonging to the past,
The truth dawns upon him: The last shall be first and the first shall be last.

Then, in his enthusiasm, he loudly proclaims with joy:
What would I not give to be again a simple farmer's boy!
That I might live my life o'er again, and improve the past,
For I have, by experience, found the philosopher's stone at last!

I've found that it is not he that wills, but he that joins the race
And fights manfully with obstacles in the way, face to face;
If great things one would achieve, he must not disdain to toil,
For many of our Presidents, when young, were tillers of the soil.

HENRY PHILIP LICHAU, JR.

The childhood memories of Mr. Lichau are associated with the county of Sonoma, but he is of eastern birth and German extraction. His father, whose name he bears, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, February 22, 1826, and died in California March 12, 1909, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. During the temporary sojourn of the family in Massachusetts the elder son was born at Greenfield January 21, 1855, and the younger son, Albert E., was born April 18, 1856, after the arrival of the parents in California. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Hockey, was born in England in October of 1830, but came to the United States at an early age. Albert E. married Mary E. Beeson, who was born in Australia in 1851. They became the parents of five children, Chester, George R., Charles, Mabel G. and Annie E. George R. married Annette Ribbley and Mabel G. is the wife of Frederick Mitchell and the mother of three children, Claude, Frank and Fern.

Early in the year 1856 the family arrived in San Francisco after a tedious voyage from New England via the Isthmus of Panama, which they crossed on

the backs of mules. A brief sojourn in San Francisco was followed by removal to Sonoma county, where land was taken up near Petaluma, but during the spring of 1869 removal was made to the northern extremity of Vallejo township, where the father remained until death and where his son and namesake still resides, occupying the old homestead nestling at the foot of the Sonoma mountain. When he was a boy he found one of his greatest pleasures in hunting and to this day he retains his fondness for the sport, although game is far less abundant now than in the pioneer era. Deer, Pacific wild cats, coons and bears were the animals most frequently seen. At one time Mr. Lichau and his dogs chased an animal that had molested the turkeys. After running almost a mile the creature took refuge in a tree, perching on a branch one hundred and fifty feet above the ground. An old gun, bought in 1860, brought down the game, which proved to be a lynx weighing thirty pounds. One reason for the abundance of game was the fact that water always could be found on the ranch, there being not only three streams, but also forty-nine springs of pure water, an item of no small value in considering the attractions of the place.

The first home of the family was constructed out of hewn redwood timber, framed, mortised and pinned together without the use of nails. In this cabin, built in 1858, many social gatherings were held. Here was celebrated the first marriage performed in the neighborhood, the clergyman on the occasion being Rev. Noah Burton, who in 1880 united in marriage Henry Philip Lichau, Jr., and Emma Hockey at the same place. In 1882 Mr. Burton was appointed chaplain of San Quentin prison, which at that time contained nineteen hundred inmates, and he continued there as chaplain until his death. Near the Lichau ranch was a cemetery of two acres, donated by General Vallejo and containing all that was mortal of many of the earliest settlers.

Miss Emma Hockey was born in Devonshire, England, November 11, 1854, being the only child of Samuel and Johanna (Bowdege) Hockey, natives of Stockland, England, the father following the occupation of a butcher in his native land. Mr. and Mrs. Lichau are the parents of seven sons, namely: Harry P., Charles F. B., Archie C., Edward P., Arthur Lincoln, Ernest Albert and Elmer C. Archie married Alberta Belle Harvey, a native of Santa Barbara county, and they and their son, Beverly, make their home in Sonoma county. Charles F. B. married Jessie Farrer, a native of California, and they have two children, Raymond and Clarice. Politically Mr. Lichau always has been loyal to the tenets of the Republican party and fraternally he holds membership with the blue lodge of Masons at Petaluma. For two terms he has served as trustee of the Copeland school district.

Under the personal supervision of Mr. Lichau is a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres, devoted to the raising of farm crops and to dairying and poultry-raising. Thirty head of fine milch cows and young cattle are carried on the ranch, besides several horses and a number of hogs. The cattle are of the Holstein breed, while the horses are Percherons, the head of the herd being a splendid stallion, Modoc Chief. Recently he sold one of his colts, Blanche, two years old, which gave promise of approaching an ideal perfection of the Percheron breed. The poultry yard has five hundred hens of the Andalusian blue breed, in the sale of which Mr. Lichau has been extensively engaged. Eggs bring

\$2.25 for a setting of fifteen. Hens sell at \$2 each, while the cockerels bring from \$5 up according to quality and markings. Orders for chickens and eggs come to Mr. Lichau from various parts of the state and those who have embarked in the industry have only words of praise for the virtues of this beautiful fowl.

LEWIS WILLIAM RIDENHOUR.

Thirteen years have passed since the death of this well-known pioneer, who for over forty-four years had been a continuous resident of the ranch near Hilton which is now the property of his widow. A native of Missouri, Mr. Ridenhour was born in St. Louis county, in 1829, which at that time was sparsely populated by the white man, in fact his parents were credited with being the first white settlers in St. Louis county.

Lewis W. Ridenhour was a young man of twenty-one years when, in 1850, he set out for the gold-fields of California, full of hope and confidence that a quick fortune awaited him. The records do not state that he was more successful than the average miner, taking the losses with the gains, and it is safe to presume that his success was not all that he might have expected, for after working in the mines in Placer county above Marysville for three years he gave up the life and settled down permanently to agriculture. It was then, in 1853, that he made the first purchase of land in Sonoma county, this being included in the ranch now occupied by his widow near Hilton. The original purchase, taken up under the homestead act, consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, and to this has since been added adjoining property from time to time, until the ranch now comprises nine hundred and forty acres. The residence which adorns the ranch is one of the most substantial in this part of the country and is in as good condition today as when it was constructed fifty-three years ago. The lumber used in its construction he brought down on a raft from Green Valley creek, and the shingles, which he himself rived by hand, are still apparently none the worse for the exposure to the sun and weather of fifty years. Much of the land Mr. Ridenhour set out to hops, fruits and general garden produce. All of these various industries have since his death been maintained by his widow, under whose management they have prospered from year to year. Six and a-half acres are in orchard, thirty-four acres are in hops (which during the year 1909 netted an income of \$962), seventy acres are in general farm produce, while the remainder of the land is in pasture and timber. The brickyard is leased for \$1,000 a year. Of late, since 1905, the ranch has been carried on by James W. Covey, a son-in-law of Mrs. Ridenhour. As one of the earliest settlers in this part of Sonoma county Mr. Ridenhour could relate many thrilling stories of pioneer conditions, when bears and deers were so plentiful that he shot them to help clear the country of them, and panthers, smelling the blood of their slain forest companions, would come by stealth and run away with their carcasses. At one time Mr. Ridenhour was attacked by a brown bear and badly wounded, but he succeeded in getting out of bruin's grasp after a hard fight and made his escape. Mr. Ridenhour lived to see all this unbroken wilderness give place to cultivated ranches, the homes of a contented, prosperous people. He passed away on the

old home ranch April 6, 1897, mourned as one of the true-hearted and dependable citizens of the community in which he had lived for so many years.

Mr. Ridenhour's marriage, in June, 1856, united him with Miss Mary E. Heald, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of one of the pioneer settlers in California. When she was a child of three years her parents removed to Missouri, and from there seven years later, in 1851, they came to California and settled in Sonoma county. Harmon Heald, the father and founder of the city of Healdsburg, was a brother of Mrs. Ridenhour's father. He also came across the plains in the year 1851, and on the site of the city which now bears his name he opened a hotel and also ran a saw and grist mill.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ridenhour, but of the number only six are now living. William R., born in 1857, was married to Miss Elfa Catin, their union being blessed with two children, Pearl and Maud. Emily became the wife of T. P. Brown, of Santa Rosa, and five children, two sons and three daughters, were born to them, Thomas, Ralph, Georgie, Lilian and Lottie. Lewis E., born in 1861, and now residing in Hilton, by his marriage with Ida Dryden has seven children, three sons and four daughters, Guy, Robert, Philip, Virginia, Mildred, Clarine and Elenor. Ellen became the wife of W. W. German, and the mother of five children, four sons and one daughter, B. Louis, Roy, Alvin, Elbert, and Alma, the family making their home in Ukiah, Mendocino county. Hilton B. chose as his wife Phoebe Tracy, and they have a son and daughter, Charles and Aline, the family residing in Suisun City, Solano county. Annie M. became the wife of James W. Covey, and they, with their only child, Anita Elizabeth, live on the old home place near Hilton, Mr. Covey being superintendent and manager of the property.

HERMON NOBLES.

From the time of entering upon the activities of mature years to the present Mr. Nobles has engaged in ranch pursuits and meanwhile has gained a thorough familiarity with agriculture as prosecuted within the limits of Sonoma county, where he makes his home. All of his life has been passed in Northern California. Point Arena is his native town and May 19, 1859, the date of his birth. Reared and educated in Mendocino county, he came from there to Sonoma county and has lived a quiet, busy and useful existence, caring for his land with scrupulous exactness, overseeing his herds of sheep and other stock, and discharging the duties that fall upon him as a neighbor interested in the welfare of others and as a citizen devoted to the progress of his community and commonwealth. His mental outlook is broad, his sympathies large and his discernment keen. Partisan matters appeal little to him, his only association with politics being the casting of a ballot in favor of Democratic candidates. In religious opinions he is broad, without sectarian bias and sympathetic toward all the uplifting influences wrought by the creeds of today.

The family represented by this gentleman comes from southern lineage, his parents, Rector and Adaline (Beeby) Nobles, having been natives respectively of Arkansas and Missouri. They crossed the plains with ox-teams in

1848, first settling in Fresno, Cal., and during the '50s located in Bodega, Sonoma county. Subsequently they became pioneer farmers in Mendocino county, but their last years were passed in Sonoma county. Besides Hermon, the parental family comprised three brothers and three sisters, as follows: David, Jefferson, Lee, Susan, Jennie and Hattie. David married Sarah Dollar and became the father of four children, Philip, Sarah, Adaline and Lillian. Lee chose as his wife Miss Susan Rasmussen and by that union had two daughters, Nettie and Mabel. Susan is the wife of Isaac Talbot and Hattie married Joseph Irvin, their union resulting in four children, Frederick, Percy, Mildred and Florence. The marriage of Hermon Nobles occurred December 4, 1901, and united him with Mrs. Louisa (Haupt) Marshall, who was born in Sonoma county in the year 1870. They are the parents of three children, Mervin, Grace and Emmet.

In her ancestral lineage Mrs. Nobles traces the family back to a long succession of German progenitors. Charles Haupt, who was born in Germany in 1826, became an immigrant to the United States in young manhood, and with his parents crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1849. They first settled in Napa county, and later in Sonoma county, in which latter county Mr. Haupt's wife was born, and also their three children, Charles, Louisa and Mary. The only son, Charles, Jr., married Julia Patten and had seven children, Melvin, Albert, Lloyd, Lawrence, Louisa, Bessie and Minnie. Mary Haupt became the wife of S. R. Hayden, and their union was blessed with three children, Rodney, Richard and Bertha. During girlhood Mrs. Nobles attended the Sonoma county schools, and shortly after the completion of her education she was married to Robert Marshall, a farmer, whose death occurred a few years after their marriage. Three children were born of this marriage, Sadie, Charles and Robert. Subsequently Mrs. Marshall became the wife of Mr. Nobles. Their home place consists of twelve hundred and two acres, some of which contains a splendid growth of timber, while the balance affords excellent pasturage for the stock as well as large meadows for the making of hay. As a rule six hundred head of sheep are carried on the ranch, as well as ten head of horses and a number of hogs and cattle, the owner finding the sale of live stock an important part of his annual income, while the wooded tracts are especially adapted to the use of sheep. They also have a forty-acre ranch five miles from the home place, where they are raising fruit, principally apples. Haupt creek, which was so named for Mrs. Nobles' father, and is a tributary of Guallala river, waters the ranch. In places the ranch is well wooded with pine, redwood and oak. In the supervision of his large holdings the owner shows thrift, energy and sagacious judgment, and he occupies deservedly a high position among the ranchmen of Sonoma county. He is a member of the board of school trustees of Guallala district, and has been constable of Salt Point township for eight years.

JOHN S. TAYLOR.

As one of the early pioneers of California John S. Taylor has given the strength and purpose of his manhood toward the development of the resources which have made this a commonwealth of great importance to the Union. Coming in the year 1849, when the current of immigration brought men of every

class and condition to form the new society, the integrity and inherent qualities of Mr. Taylor were doubly welcome, since they became a part of the foundation for the statehood and insured its future greatness. He came to Sonoma county in 1853 and the same year settled on fourteen hundred acres of virgin land near Santa Rosa, property which he still owns and manages, though of late years he has made his home in town. He was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., November 27, 1828, and was reared in that locality and in Ray county, Mo., whither the family removed during his boyhood.

No account of Mr. Taylor's journey to California or his experiences in the early days of this commonwealth could better express the true conditions than the account given in his own words, and we therefore give it verbatim herewith:

"In the year 1849, when the news of the rich gold finds of California became known, the excitement in the older settled states ran high, especially among the young men and boys, and I, being one of the latter, determined to cast my lot with other adventurers and seek the gold fields.

"I left my adopted home (being a Virginian by birth) in Ray county, Mo., near where the town of Orrick now stands, went to Independence and got a chance under General Lucas to drive a six-yoke ox-team across the plains to El Paso on the Rio Grande. A day or two later Tom Gordon, also a Ray county boy, put in an appearance and got a chance to drive a team with the same train; knowing each other we were glad to be together, and the ties of friendship were strengthened by the arduous trials of our long journey, even to the closing scene, where I sat by his side and closed his eyes in the last sleep.

"The train, which now consisted of twelve wagons, soon started on its long and perilous trip. The first few weeks were uneventful, save for the novelty and newness of our experience in 'roughing it,' and getting used to the swing of camp life. About the 15th of September we reached the Arkansas river; the water was getting scarce in the mountains, where the buffalo ranges in the summer, and they had collected in this beautiful valley of the Arkansas until it was literally black with them. We travelled for about eight days up this valley, the buffalo crowding out ahead of the train and closing up behind it, keeping about three hundred yards away. We shot one every day, taking out what meat we needed for present use, leaving the rest to be eaten and fought over by the band of wolves, which is the invariable accompaniment of every herd of buffalo which ranges the plains. They act as scavengers, eating all that die from any cause, and often killing the calves, which, however, are closely guarded by the older buffalo forming a strong phalanx around them as they move.

"When we reached the Cimarron an impressive sight met our gaze; here, piled by the road side, telling a tale of desolation and possible despair to human beings, were the skull bones of ninety-eight mules which had perished in the snow storm two winters before. (This was later found to have been a government train en route to Mexico.) We were now in the native haunts of the death-dealing blizzard, yet too early in the season to fear them. However, a few more weeks of travel, which was very slow, brought us within twenty-five or thirty miles of Red river, where we struck camp, got our supper of coffee and bacon, with flap-jacks cooked in a frying-pan over a fire of buffalo chips, put out our guards and 'turned in,' when the alarm was given by one of the

guards that a snow storm was upon us. We yoked up our cattle immediately and traveled all night, and reached the Red river about three o'clock the next afternoon; here we found wood and water, but no feed for our cattle, as the snow covered the ground to the depth of eight inches, so we made our corral as usual, which is by drawing the wagons together with heavy log chains, the front wheel to the hind wheel, until all are connected. Into his corral we put our cattle; about ten o'clock the weather cleared, the moon shone clear and full on the snow, and as I stood guard that night I thought it the brightest and lightest night I ever saw. The next morning we made an early start, as our cattle must have food; we traveled until noon before we found grazing for them. They had grown so weak they could hardly pull the big wagons.

"In due course of time, without exciting incident, we reached Las Vegas, the first Spanish settlement we had struck; here a battle was fought the year before between the Americans and the Mexicans, in which some of old Ray's brave sons took a hand, and the chivalrous Captain Hendley of Richmond was killed.

"On New Year's day, 1850, we crossed the Rio Grande, and first set foot on Mexican soil at the town of Paso del Norte (now Borez, opposite El Paso), which had a population of about ten thousand at that time. We had now reached the end of our journey with the ox-train and must make different arrangements if we wished to extend our trip to the gold fields of California. Tom and I were fortunate to fall in with a train of Texas men, thirty-three in number, who were going to the city of Durango; we were aiming to reach the sea coast and ship to San Francisco, so this was just to our liking. We started, and the third night had camped out at a big spring, put our guards out around our mules and rolled up in our blankets, when we heard the blood-curdling Indian yell. The Indians dashed in between our wagons and the stock and away they went with every animal we had. We slept with our clothes on, and our guns ready to our hands in case of emergency. Half of our men, including Tom and myself, went after the stock; after traveling about two miles we heard something coming toward us, which we naturally supposed to be Indians, but which dissolved itself into a lone, badly frightened, white-faced sorrel mule, which had been stampeded with the rest, but had made its escape and was coming back to camp. We then gave up the search and returned to the wagons; the owners of the stock and half our men returned to Paso del Norte and bought other teams with which to continue the journey.

"We were now in the Apache Indian country, where no white man was sure of his fate. We traveled about two hundred miles through this country without being molested. We camped one night without water, and made an early start next morning to reach Gallego Springs (a bad place for Indians) by noon. Just before reaching the springs we were attacked by a band of sixty Indians; they were dressed in red gauze, which they had taken from a Mexican train just a few days before, at this same place; their faces were covered with war paint, they were mounted on beautiful horses, and armed principally with bows and arrows, yet some of them had guns and others spears. They were tall, well-built fellows. We heard the war whoop, looked around, and the Indians were upon us and had possession of half our wagons before we recovered from our

surprise. They held them for some time, but the fight became too hot for them and we recovered our wagons. They got possession of one of our men, whom they killed; they cut off his head, stuck it on a lance, and galloped around us, holding it so that we must see it. The battle lasted about three hours, but we were finally victorious. Several of our men were wounded, and we took them to a hospital at Chihuahua, where we left them. We remained in this city eight days, and while there saw a bull fight; there were nine wild bulls turned into the ring that afternoon, one at a time; each would fight until exhausted, then some tame cattle would be driven in and he would follow them out. One bull killed two horses and crippled one man.

"The following morning after the bull-fight we resumed our journey and passed through many strange towns and saw many strange sights before reaching Durango, a city of thirty thousand inhabitants. We tarried there for nine days, then hired pack mules to carry our belongings over the Sierra Madre mountains to the sea-port town of Mazatlan. In port lay the sailing vessel *Barkazam*; it was loading for San Francisco; we took passage, and after five days sail, dropped anchor at Cape St. Lucas, and thirty days later passed through the world-renowned Golden Gate into the harbor of San Francisco. We went ashore next day, May 12, 1850. San Francisco at this time was simply a collection of canvas tents and board shanties perched upon the barren sand hills, not a very inviting or home-like picture for two young, inexperienced fellows who had suffered such hardships as we had, and to add to the gravity of our situation, Tom was sick and despondent. Our assets were running low, our clothing, which was but little, was almost worn out, my wardrobe consisting of a pair each of half-worn shoes and pants, two shirts and a tattered old hat; Tom's ditto. It devolved upon me to replenish our exchequer if possible.

"I applied for work and found it hard to get, but finally found a job in a lumber yard; the man said I was too young and small to handle that heavy lumber, but I determined to have that job. I went back to the camp and put on both of my shirts to make me look larger and stronger and went back and applied for the same job; the man looked me over and said, 'All right, go to work.' For that afternoon's work I was paid \$1 an hour. I expected no more than \$1 for the half day.

"When Tom was well enough we pushed on to the mines and got our initiation in the work on Deer Creek, near where Nevada City now stands. Here Tom was stricken with a fever, from which he died on the 20th of November. Some miners whose claims adjoined ours helped me bury Tom. I marked his grave with a carved wooden headboard and enclosed it with a paling fence. Years afterward I returned there to see the silent monument on the lonely hill where many others so soon followed him. I spent the winter there and in the spring moved further north into the Sierra Nevada mountains to the small mining camp on Cannon creek.

"There was another mining camp just a mile below us; from this camp a miner came and told us that a man had been arrested down there for the theft of a pistol. Forty or sixty men from the surrounding camps collected there, and from them the man who was bound and guarded was allowed to select twelve men as jurors to try his case. They found him guilty. The sentence,

twenty-five lashes on the naked back and expulsion from Cannon Creek after ten o'clock next morning, or hang. They tied him to a pinetree and on his naked body laid the twenty-five lashes with a rope; he begged them to kill him; he was helped on with his clothes and ordered to leave, which the poor wretch was glad to do, no doubt.

"I did not want to winter there, as the snow got so deep that we could neither get in or out after it began to fall, so before October I went to Natchez, in the Honcut mountains. The day I arrived there they brought in and buried three men who had been killed by Joaquin Murietta and his band of robbers. No one knew the murdered men, nor how much gold the robbers got. It is probable that their friends never knew what became of them. I stayed here four months mining in Robinson's ravine, where I found the largest piece of solid gold that my fortunes in the gold fields ever gave me. It was worth \$78.

"In April we heard of rich diggings in Downieville, now the county-seat of Sierra county; myself and two other men, John Wade and John Prine, rolled our purses of gold dust inside our blankets, took them on our backs and after a four days' journey over rough mountains, arrived at Zumolt's flat, on the Yuba river; we were very high up in the mountains. Here we built a small log cabin to live in and went to mining in the Blue banks across the river. One morning, just at daybreak, I got up to cook breakfast (we each took our turn at cooking) and heard some shooting; looking down the trail I saw four men coming up, one of them was shooting off his pistols; just a few paces behind them four others came firing their pistols. I knew there was going to be a duel, and went with them to see it. They crossed over the forks of the river, and there I saw the famous duel between Kelley and Speare. Joe McKibben, afterward member of congress, was one of the seconds. Revolvers were the law of the land by which many disputes were settled in those days. The more cool-headed men would arbitrate their difficulties, which were generally about mining claims.

"I had now been away from my home nearly three years, and had not heard a word from there since I left, so my pleasure was great when a pack train of mules, loaded with provisions and mail, came into Downieville one day and I got a letter from home. Our cabin was twelve feet square, covered with shakes, and had a dirt floor. We were comfortable and concluded to winter there. The weather until the 1st of December was fine, then one morning we got up and found the snow six feet deep and still snowing very fast. The storm lasted two weeks, snowing a great portion of the time, until the snow was fifteen feet deep. Provisions could not be bought at any price and none could be brought nearer than thirty miles from Downieville. About one hundred miners were here and we must have food. We, in our cabin, had been living on small Irish potatoes for several days and had neither meat nor bread. The next morning the miners met and concluded to take a man from each cabin and try to beat a trail out over the snow and pack provisions on our backs. When a trail is once packed on the snow it is easy to walk right along. That night we drew lots in our cabin to decide which of us should go; it fell on me.

"Twenty-eight men started next morning to beat a trail to Forster's Bar, the nearest point where we could get flour. We went a few miles down the river on a trail already beaten, then had to beat up the mountains to a station

twelve miles away. We took turns at beating the trail, as it was hard work to pack the snow so that it would bear the weight of a man. Three of our men gave out and we had them to carry; night was coming on and we knew what that meant to us if we did not find shelter. We knew the station was not very far away, but had lost the direction. Some thought it to the right of us, others to the left, and some said straight ahead. In the confusion some of the men commenced to halloo; their shouts were heard at the station, a mile and a-half to the left of us. The men at the station knew we were from Downieville, trying to get out provisions; they fired several shots which we heard, and turned in that direction. They started to meet us, blowing a horn at intervals, which we answered until we met. We got in at eleven o'clock with all our men alive, but exhausted, cold and ravenously hungry. Our meals at this station cost us each \$3 a piece. Our bill of fare consisted of bacon, and beans with bread and tea, and a royal feast it was to us, for which we would have willingly paid twice the price if necessary.

"The next morning we continued on our way, and as the trail was now down grade, we made better time, finishing the journey about nightfall. We started on our return trip the third morning, each man carrying a sack of flour, and some of them took other things besides. I carried a fifty-pound sack of flour and was offered \$75 for it after I got back with it. I took it straight to the cabin, where Wade and Prine received me joyfully, but the sack of flour more so, as they had not tasted bread for a week.

"The weather was cold, but clear, and pack mules soon began to come in on the trail we had made, and provisions became plentiful once more. We worked there the following summer, sold our claims, rolled our purses of gold dust in the blankets, bid farewell to Downieville and took a walk of ninety miles to Marysville, camping out at night; from there we took stage to Sacramento, and boat to San Francisco. John Prine went to Rushville, Ind., John Wade went to Joliet, Ill., and the writer came to Santa Rosa, Cal., where he has lived for fifty-six years."

Here that same year Mr. Taylor settled on fourteen hundred acres of land, later receiving title to the land direct from the United States government. He still owns the property, which for over half a century has been maintained as a dairy and stock ranch. Owing to advancing years he has given its active management over to younger hands, although every day finds him looking after the interests of his large ranch property. Eleven hundred and fifty acres of the ranch are devoted to dairy purposes entirely, and forms one of the largest industries of the kind in the county. Besides his ranch property Mr. Taylor owns a valuable lot on Fourth street, extending through to Fifth street, on which he has erected one of the fine and substantial business blocks of the city, known as the Taylor block.

Mr. Taylor's marriage in 1876 united him with Miss Nancy A. Clark, a native of Illinois, who came to California by way of the Isthmus in 1863. Two children were born of this marriage, Zena Mildred, the wife of Eugene Weber, and John S., the latter now in Honolulu. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is now living in Santa Rosa, at the Piedmont Hotel, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-two

years and for the entire time he has lived here has been closely identified with every movement that has been for the advancement of the county. He was one of the organizers of the Santa Rosa Bank, serving as its president at one time, and is still a stockholder in the institution. The others who were principals in this organization were Dave Burris, Thomas Hopper, and Elijah Farmer. Mr. Taylor was one of eleven men who constructed the race track in Santa Rosa.

JOSEPH W. DROUILLARD.

Not unlike a large majority of the agriculturists in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, Mr. Drouillard took up his residence here after he had gained considerable experience and means in other lines of activity. In various parts of the state he had followed mining for a considerable period since the year 1884, and unlike many who follow that precarious calling he was very successful in the undertaking. Upon giving this up, however, he came to Sonoma county and near Santa Rosa purchased the beautiful forty-acre ranch that is his home today.

In Marion county, Iowa, Joseph W. Drouillard was born November 2, 1849. While he was almost too young to remember much of his early home, his parents made ready to cross the plains to California, the gold fever still attracting many to the state, the elder Mr. Drouillard being among the number. The year 1855 found them in Hangtown (now called Placerville), the father engaging in mining there for about a year, after which he gave it up as unprofitable, and instead, engaged in the stock business in Tulare county. This necessitated going to Los Angeles for cattle, which he would drive north to fatten, after which he would take them to the mining localities and sell them.

The education of Joseph W. Drouillard was begun and completed in San Jose, after which he became interested in the stock business with his father. A desire to try his luck at mining led him to discontinue the stock business and thereafter for thirty years he followed mining continuously. After an experience in Nevada and Arizona he was engaged in the Yellow Aster mines in Randsburg, Kern county, Cal., going there as mill superintendent in 1884, and leaving there seven years later to become superintendent of the Gaylord Bish mines in Inyo county. While in that county he also purchased a ranch, but as it was done more as an investment than with the idea of making his home upon it, he disposed of it when a good opportunity offered. Later he went to Haywards, Alameda county, and purchased property, but six months later he disposed of this also, and it was then that he came to Sonoma county and purchased the ranch which has been his home ever since, four miles northeast of Santa Rosa, on Calistoga street and St. Helena road. The ranch comprises forty acres, of which fourteen acres are in grapes, two acres in prunes, one acre in small fruit, and about six acres in corn. It is Mr. Drouillard's intention to enlarge his orchard from time to time, and if his present plans are carried out he will plant eight additional acres to prunes and apples. Another ambition of the owner is to embark in the poultry industry, and judging from the success which he has had in his undertakings thus far his success in this undertaking is assured also.

In 1872 Mr. Drouillard was united in marriage with Frances M. Woods, a

native of Illinois, the daughter of Abel and Sarah Woods, the former of whom passed away in California, and the latter now a resident of Los Angeles. The eldest of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Drouillard is William F., born in Modoc county, Cal., in 1884; he is filling the position of superintendent of the Electric Light and Power Company on the Owens river. Paul, born in Modoc county in 1887, is employed in the oil-well district in Kern county. Joseph W., Jr., born in Inyo county in 1892, is employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad. In national issues Mr. Drouillard casts a Republican ballot, but in local matters is governed by the qualifications of the candidate for the position. As the choice of his fellow-citizens while in Inyo county he filled a number of positions, among them justice of the peace, deputy sheriff and postmaster. While he was a resident of Modoc county he became affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, passed through all the chairs of his lodge, and was further honored by being sent as a representative to the grand lodge.

PETER W. BUSSMAN.

Bringing to his interesting and constantly widening calling, skill and excellent business judgment, Peter W. Bussman has cause to congratulate himself upon his success as an agriculturist and horticulturist. The Bussman ranch, not far from Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 1, in the Llano district, and two hundred and twenty-two acres in extent, evidences the painstaking methods and thoroughness of its experienced owner, and in its appointments is most complete and modern. By far the larger portion of the land is in grapes, forty acres are in grain, twenty-five acres in corn, ten acres in orchard, and the remainder is in pasture and devoted to the raising of chickens. This shows the diversity of the work being carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. Bussman, any one of which would seem to be enough for one man to undertake, but so versatile are his abilities that he can undertake and carry to completion any number of projects with the same unvarying success.

The records of the Bussman family show that it originated in the Fatherland, and there, in Warendorf, Westphalia, the father of our subject, Anton Bussman, was born February 7, 1829. He was the son of Harmon Bussman, to whom he gave his services until he became of age, when he immigrated to the United States. From Baltimore, where the vessel landed, he went first to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later, in the spring of 1852, he set out for California, coming by way of St. Louis, New Orleans, Texas and Mexico, then by way of Panama and San Diego, being detained in the latter place on account of the ship being out of commission. He was fortunate in securing a position with the government during the two months he was detained there, after which he went to San Francisco, and later to the mines of Placerville, Eldorado and Amador counties. His mining venture proved very satisfactory, for his share of the profits during the eight years he was so engaged more than met his expectations. With the means which he accumulated in this way he went to Clear Lake and engaged in farming and stock-raising for the eight years following, also being successful in this undertaking. A desire to visit the old homeland

took him back to Germany in 1866, and upon his return two years later he settled in Contra Costa county, Cal., near the town of Antioch. In the meantime, however, in October, 1868, in San Francisco, he had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Catherine Nintzel, who was also a native of Germany, born in Hanover in 1845. Mr. Bussman continued ranching very successfully for fourteen years in Contra Costa county, after which he disposed of his holdings there, and since 1882 has made his home on a fine ranch in Sonoma county. The parents have lived to see all of their five children grow to years of maturity and take their place in the world's activities in a manner worthy of their training. Named in order of their birth the children are as follows: Peter W., Herman, Anna, Fred and Frank, the two last being twins.

The eldest child in the parental family, Peter W. Bussman, was born in Contra Costa county, June 20, 1869, and was therefore about twelve years of age when, with his parents, he came to Sonoma county. His education was acquired chiefly in Sonoma county, after which he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, first associated with his father, and subsequently in an enterprise of his own. He now has a fine ranch of two hundred and twenty-two acres of land in Llano district, where he makes a specialty of growing grapes; with the development of present plans for erecting a winery on his ranch he will have one of the finest vineyards and wine-making enterprises in Sonoma county. Besides his vineyard he has forty acres in grain, twenty-five acres in corn, ten acres in orchard, besides which he raises stock and chickens, having about fifteen hundred of the latter. Some idea of his chicken industry may be gathered from the statement that during the season of 1909 he sold \$3,000 worth of eggs and \$1,500 worth of chickens, a large enterprise in itself, and yet only one of the many that the capable owner handles with skill and ability.

Mr. Bussman's marriage, in 1891, was with Miss Eva D. Camp, a native of Iowa, and four children have been born to them. William Guy, born in 1893, has passed all the grades in the grammar and high schools in the vicinity of the home ranch, and after a course in the high school in Santa Rosa, he expects to turn his attention to business pursuits, presumably ranching. Ellsworth B., born in 1896, Hattie Idell, born in 1899, and Genevieve Lucile, born in 1901, are attending Todd district school. Mr. Bussman is an earnest advocate of furnishing good school facilities, and as clerk and trustee of Todd district he has accomplished much in raising the standard of education in this part of Sonoma county. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Foresters of America and the Fraternal Aid of Santa Rosa.

MRS. FREDRICKA F. DROSBACH.

Though not a native of this country, so much of her life has been passed in the United States that Mrs. Drosbach is to all intents and purposes an American-born citizen. Her ancestors on both sides of the family were of German birth and breeding, and she herself was born in the Fatherland, in 1839, the daughter of John Simon and Margaret (Hoffman) Ryth. When she was a child in arms her parents immigrated to the United States, the vessel on which they made the ocean voyage landing them at the port of New York. Her child-

hood, girlhood and young womanhood were passed in the east, and it was not until 1884 that she came to the west to make her future home. Oakland was her destination upon coming to California, and it was in the vicinity of this city that the following nine years of her life were passed. In the meantime, in 1875, she became the wife of Andrew Drosbach, who like herself was a native of the Fatherland. In Oakland, where their marriage was celebrated, they continued to make their home for a number of years, finally, in 1885, coming to Sonoma county and locating on the ranch which was the home of the widow until 1911. Here the earth life of Mr. Drosbach came to a close in 1894, when he was fifty-nine years of age. While the ranch was not large as compared with many others in the locality, containing only fifteen and a-half acres, still in point of productiveness its equal would be hard to find. The land was laid out and planted to the best advantage possible and there was no portion of it that was not under advantageous cultivation, walnuts, figs, peaches, pears, apples, cherries, grapes and berries yielding crops in their season that made this one of the most desirable ranches in this part of Sonoma county. Since disposing of the ranch Mrs. Drosbach has made her home in Sebastopol, at No. 418 South Main street.

Four children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Drosbach, the eldest of whom, George A., married Miss Agnes Tomey, a native of California, and they have one daughter. The other children are Arthur G., Harry R. and William A.

JOHN AND GRANT BRUNER.

So closely and intimately interwoven have the lives and accomplishments of John and Grant Bruner been, that it would be impossible to write the life history of one without giving that of the other also. Few ranchers in the vicinity of Windsor, Sonoma county, are better known, both through the high quality of their citizenship and their exceptional success as agriculturists, than are these brothers, who have passed their entire lives in this locality. Born in what is now the town of Windsor in 1866 and 1867 respectively, they are the eldest sons of Philip and Rosella (Martin) Bruner, the former of whom was born in New Orleans, La., in 1834, of German ancestry. From his earliest boyhood he had been familiar with farm life, beginning in the south, where he was born and reared, and after his removal to California in 1853 he continued tilling the soil and followed this occupation up to the time of his death in Sonoma county in 1907.

The marriage of Philip Bruner and Rosella Martin was celebrated in Santa Rosa, Cal., in 1862 and resulted in the birth of nine children, eight of whom are living, as follows: John, Grant, James and William (born respectively in 1866, 1867, 1871 and 1879) and Amanda, Ada, Queen and Hattie (born respectively in 1864, 1871, 1878 and 1881). William Bruner chose as his wife Minnie McVain, and they have one daughter. Amanda became the wife of Frank Esmond and they reside in Oakland, Cal. Ada became the wife of Henry Laymance, and four children, two sons and two daughters, have been born of their marriage; Queen is also married, being the wife of George Smith; and Hattie has two children by her marriage with Francis Shryne.

Neither of the two eldest sons of the parental family, John and Grant Bruner, have formed domestic ties, but live together alone on the old homestead ranch, in the old home which has sheltered them from boyhood. Here they have two hundred and fifty-eight acres of fine land devoted to diversified ranching and the raising of live-stock. Besides the portion of the ranch devoted to general farming, they have fifteen acres in vineyard, from the proceeds of which they realize a good income, the yield of grapes for the reason of 1909 bringing \$800, while from the sale of sixty head of live-stock the returns for the same season were \$600. No more thrifty or intelligent tillers of the soil could be found in Sonoma county than are these brothers, whose entire lives have been passed in this occupation and as a result of their industry and business ability they are in very comfortable circumstances financially. Politically they are Republicans of no uncertain sound, being staunch in their support of this party's candidates, but they have never had any desire for public office for themselves, finding their time and energies absorbed in their ranch enterprise and doing the things for the uplift of their fellowmen and community as they come to hand, in a quiet, unostentatious way.

W. L. J. NOBLE AND A. S. DOUGLAS.

A visit to the ranch owned and occupied by the gentlemen above named, a few miles from Santa Rosa, gives one a fair impression of the practical and successful methods of these popular dairymen and chicken-raisers. The large business which they now conduct has been developed from a small beginning, which from the first has had a substantial and healthy growth, the result of untiring and unflagging energy on the part of the proprietors.

The descendant of Scotch ancestry and a native of the east, Mr. Noble was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., January 1, 1850, and in that vicinity the years of his boyhood, youth and young manhood were passed. At the age of twenty-seven, however, feeling the limitations by which he was surrounded in the east, he set out for the west, going as far as Kansas, where, in Cherokee county, he was interested in farming for about four years. Again taking up the westward march at the end of this time, he went to Oregon and was similarly interested in Wallowa county for about ten years. Going to Idaho at the end of this experience, he was located in Boise City for the four years following, after which, in 1900, he came to Sonoma county, Cal., and purchased a ranch of one-hundred and six acres in close proximity to Santa Rosa. Of this he sold a portion, but still retains forty-six acres. Inquiry and observation had taught him that no better income could be derived from any crops than from the raising of walnuts and fruits, and it was to these two commodities that he planted the greater part of his acreage. In the meantime, before these became income-producing, he engaged in the dairy business and later added the raising of chickens to his other undertakings. As his various ventures grew and his cares and obligations increased he formed a partnership with A. S. Douglas, a man of considerable experience and practical knowledge in the varied lines of agriculture, and the association then formed has continued amicably and profitably ever since. Under their combined management all lines of their business have enlarged, and at the present

writing (1910) they have twenty-two head of dairy cattle, twelve head of horses, besides a large number of hogs. The chicken industry is especially satisfactory and remunerative, one thousand chickens supplying the output of eggs, for which they find a ready market at excellent prices.

Mr. Noble's marriage in 1892 united him with Miss L. A. Webb, and three children have been born of this marriage.

A. S. Douglas was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1882, the son of parents who were born and reared in Scotland. In their early lives they came to the United States, and for many years were associated with the growth of the locality about Cedar Rapids, where they were living at the time of the birth of their son. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living, making her home in Sonoma county, near Kenwood. In the vicinity of Santa Rosa Mr. Douglas formerly owned a tract of seventy-nine acres, but he has recently sold off all but thirty acres, which he values at \$200 an acre. The association formed with Mr. Noble in 1904 is proving all that was expected on the outset, both men being practical agriculturists and indefatigable workers, and as a result their combined efforts are thoroughly satisfactory. Not only are the walnuts and fruit which they raise of superior quality, but they yield abundantly and bring excellent prices, and their dairy and chicken industries are no less satisfactory from a financial standpoint. They well merit the recognition which they receive at the hands of their fellow-citizens, who regard them as substantial upbuilders of the best interests of Sonoma county. Fraternally Mr. Noble is a Mason, having joined the order while a resident of New York state.

WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM.

The long identification of Mr. Cunningham with Sonoma county entitles him to rank among the pioneers of this part of the state, while his intimate association with public affairs and his patriotic support of progressive enterprises place him among the leading citizens whose efforts have contributed to local up-building. Throughout a considerable portion of the years of his residence here he has engaged in agricultural pursuits, but more recently he has limited his activities to the management of his homestead of seven acres at Bodega, where he has resided for almost one-half century. Recognized adaptability for public service led to his selection as an officer in his township and frequently he has been put forward successfully by the Republican party as their candidate for local positions. In June, 1890, he was elected justice of the peace, and so impartial and wise did his decisions prove, that he has been retained in the position ever since, the last election, in the fall of 1910, extending his term of office to 1915. During a part of his young life he was employed in a law office and there picked up a varied knowledge of the profession that has been helpful to him in his later years. For eight years he served as road overseer and during that time he aided in the building and grading of the public highways. In addition he has served as a school trustee.

Born near Londonderry, Ireland, November 7, 1839, Mr. Cunningham was the son of Alexander Cunningham, who taught school for fifty years and was

also postmaster at Corrigan's, a place four miles south of Londonderry, and there it was that our subject received his education until seventeen years of age. He then entered the law office of Calhoun & Knox in Londonderry, continuing there for three years and six months. At the end of this time, when he was twenty years old, he crossed the ocean to Philadelphia, where he secured employment as a clerk in a grocery establishment. Leaving that city in 1861 he came to California via Panama, arriving in San Francisco December 26, 1861. He came to Bodega in January, 1862, and has since been a resident of the locality, gaining a host of warm personal friends through his kindly disposition, genial temperament and unwavering devotion to the county's progress. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has remained staunch in his allegiance to the Republican party and favors the principles and platform of that organization as best adapted to the national prosperity. Fraternally he was formerly a member of the Druids, joining the order about 1895, and continuing his membership until the charter was*given up.

The marriage of William J. Cunningham and Alice Acker was solemnized in 1867, the bride having been born in New York state, but reared in California, whither she removed in childhood with her father, Reuben Acker, later a prominent supervisor and well-known citizen of Sonoma county. The Acker family descends from early American ancestry and its present representatives display the patriotism noticeable in every generation of the family history in this country. Seven children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and all but one are still living. Of the six survivors all are married excepting one of the sons. The wife and mother is still living and shares with her husband the regard of the friends won through years of association with the people of the locality. The six living children are S. A., Reuben, William N., A. L., Edmund J. and Jane, the latter the wife of John Parmeter, of Duncan's Mills. The highest ambition of the parents has been to train their children for positions of usefulness and honor and they have sacrificed freely in order that their family might enjoy appreciated opportunities for advancement and education.

JAMES CAHILL.

Probably nowhere in the world is the raising of chickens followed with greater success than in Sonoma county, and among those thus engaged mention belongs to James Cahill, a resident of Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 1. His initial efforts in this business date from the year 1895, and each year in the meantime has witnessed an increase in the volume of business transacted, until now he maintains one of the largest chicken hatcheries in Sonoma county.

The Cahill family is of Irish origin and the father of James Cahill was the first to establish the name in this country. He came to the United States in young manhood, and in New York met the lady who was to become his future wife. He is now deceased, dying at the early age of forty-seven, but his wife is still living, a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich., and is now in her seventy-third year. Three sons and four daughters were born of this marriage, and all are still living. It was while the family home was in Detroit, Mich., that the birth of James Cahill occurred February 11, 1855. Later the family

removed to Grand Rapids, and in the schools of that place James attended school, and there also had his first experience as a wage-earner, for a time filling a position in a handle factory. At the age of twenty-one he started to work in earnest, having obtained a position in the office of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. As a testimony of his ability and fitness for the position it may be said that he continued with this road for fourteen years, giving it up at the end of that time to accompany the family to California. With the record of his long service in Michigan as a recommendation he had no difficulty in obtaining a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and for a number of years he continued in the employ of this company, his headquarters being in Oakland. Upon resigning his position he came to Sonoma county, in 1895, and purchased ten acres of land near Santa Rosa. Here he began the raising of chickens on a small scale at first, increasing the business as his experience and means would permit, until today he maintains thirty-one incubators, from which during the season of 1909 he hatched about fifty thousand chickens. No figures are available for the present year's output, but judging from the indications it is destined to be the banner year in the history of his business. Besides his hatchery he also has about fourteen hundred laying hens. When Mr. Cahill came to Sonoma county he felt confident that a great future awaited it, but even his wildest dreams have been very conservative in the light of events. This prosperity is nowhere more noticeable than in the value of real estate, which has increased many fold. Mr. Cahill paid \$650 for the ten-acre tract composing his ranch, and today the same property could not be purchased for \$10,000.

In 1882 Mr. Cahill was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Hulburt, a native of Iowa, and the only child of this marriage is James F. who was born in 1883. He is assisting his father on the ranch. His wife was formerly Alice Westcot, and they have two children. Politically Mr. Cahill is a Republican, and he still continues his membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, although he has not been actively identified with railroad affairs for a number of years.

CARL BIRKHOFFER.

Occupying an honorable and influential position among the German-American citizens of Sonoma county, Carl Birkhofer, proprietor of Vine Hill Farm at Guerneville, has risen to this place solely through his own unaided efforts and by his modest success illustrates the statement that Sonoma county offers excellent opportunities to men of integrity and industry. The disadvantages under which he labored upon coming here, a stranger in a strange country, did not deter him from putting forth strenuous exertions to do his utmost. That he is now a land-owner and prominent tax-payer indicates the perseverance and untiring energy exhibited in his activities. This county owes not a little to its citizens of foreign birth, men of frugal habits, wise judgment and ceaseless industry, whose qualifications fitted them for aiding in the material development of the region and whose names are honored wherever known; of this class Mr. Birkhofer is a member, and he has an assured place among the horticulturists and farmers of his locality.

It was not until he was almost thirty years of age that Carl Birkhofer determined to seek a home in the new world, believing better opportunities to await the poor here than in his native land of Germany, where he was born, in Baden, October 27, 1852. The family of which he was a member comprised eight children, all of whom married and established homes in their native land. Those besides himself were named as follows: John, Martin, Herman, Mary, Matilda, Anna and Freda, their father having been Carl, Sr., who was born in Germany about eighty-three years ago. Carl, Jr., received his education in the German schools and served three years in the army, in accordance with the custom of the country. Coming to the United States during the year 1881 he joined friends in Kentucky and secured employment in that state, whence in 1885 he came to California, settling in Sonoma county.

The marriage of Carl Birkhofer united him with Miss Eliza Gisel, a native of Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland. Five sons and two daughters were born of their union, namely: Fred, Charles, Emil, Oscar, Herman, Mary and Laura. The sons and daughters were given as good advantages as the means of the parents rendered possible, and all were trained to industry and usefulness. Mary is married and has one daughter, Miriam. The younger daughter remains beneath the old home roof. The family have a large circle of friends among the people of their community. Through a residence here covering twenty-five years Mr. Birkhofer has become well-known to the people of Redwood township and the postoffice of Guerneville, and by all he is mentioned in terms of respect and esteem. While at no time has he been prominent in politics, he has convictions concerning the tariff and other public questions and favors Democratic principles, voting the ticket at all elections, but never allowing the use of his name as a candidate for any of the local offices within the gift of his neighbors. His attention has been given wholly to the care of his farm and the harvesting of the crops. The homestead consists of eighty acres in Redwood township, a half mile from Guerneville, improved with the necessary buildings and fences. A portion of the estate is in meadow and pasture, but he keeps only such stock as the needs of the farm demand, his specialty being horticulture. Seventeen acres of the farm are in a vineyard of choice grapes, large crops of which are annually marketed at fair prices. It is his experience that grape-culture is more profitable than general farming, and for this soil and climate he considers horticulture both a pleasant and remunerative occupation. Vine Hill Farm, as the place is known, is also one of the popular summer resorts of this section, a hotel having been erected which will accommodate sixty people, also a pavilion, while tent accommodation is available for about thirty families.

JAMES H. RAMBO.

In retrospect Mr. Rambo compares the present thriving city of Santa Rosa with the small village that greeted his coming to the vicinity forty years ago, when it boasted but one store and one hotel. He has watched its growth with the keenest interest, and the part that he has played in its advancement has not been inconsiderable.

The Rambo family is of Scotch origin and the father of James Rambo was born in the Land of the Thistle. The greater part of his life, however, was passed in this country, whither he came in young manhood. At the time of the birth of James H. Rambo his parents were living in Indiana, his birth occurring in Elkhart county July 4, 1836. When he was a child of six years the family removed to Iowa, and eleven years later they came to the Pacific coast, going to Oregon and settling in Corvallis. Three years later found them removing south into California, coming to Sonoma county and settling in Petaluma. Ambitious to explore the country further, Mr. Rambo went to Napa City eight years later, and from there, one year later, continued north by way of Idaho into the Frasier river country; returning, he went to Yolo county, and finally came back to Sonoma county, satisfied that there was no more desirable place to locate among all the localities that he had visited in his travels. Here he has a ranch of ten acres, not large in extent, but very productive and in every way a desirable piece of property. Fruits of various kinds are here grown and corn is also raised, both producing abundant crops and yielding the owner a good yearly income.

In 1860 Mr. Rambo married Miss Sarah Denison, a native of Illinois, and of the seven children born of this marriage two are deceased. The wife and mother passed away in 1876, and subsequently, in 1885, Mr. Rambo married his present wife, formerly Miss Katie Kidd. She was born in Sonoma county in 1870, the daughter of Luke and Abigail Kidd, natives respectively of Massac county, Ill., and Missouri, and of Irish and Scotch descent respectively. Seven children were born of Mr. Rambo's second marriage also, and of these, four are living. Nettie is the wife of Wayne Richards, and they are living near Dry Creek. Hattie E., who was born in 1892, is now employed in a printing office in Sonoma. Milton, born in 1894, is employed in Monterey county. The youngest child, Leroy, born in 1899, is at home with his parents. Politically Mr. Rambo is a Republican. It has never been his desire or ambition to hold public office of any kind, but at one time he filled the office of deputy postmaster in Dry Creek.

JACQUES FEHR.

To a noteworthy degree success has rewarded the efforts of Mr. Fehr in the new world and has left him no reason to regret the decision that brought him, a friendless emigrant with scant means, to the country that has since become his by adoption. Born in Eglisau, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, in 1857, he descended from a long line of Swiss forefathers who were experts in the making of watches. In the days when a watch was the product of one pair of hands and the visible expression of but one man's unerring judgment, his father and grandfather earned their livelihoods by following the trade and in their canton, where watch-making was the principal occupation of the people, they stood high as skilled workmen. An unerring accuracy governed every detail connected with the construction of a watch and thus Jacques had the inestimable advantage of careful training in a trade whose successful prosecution necessitates exactness and precision. Work filled his vacations during boyhood and in the winter months he was a student in local schools, remaining at home until he had com-

pleted the high school studies and then completed his trade at La Chaux-de-Fonds, Canton Neufchatel.

When nineteen years of age Mr. Fehr came to the United States. The ship on which he sailed across the ocean landed him at Galveston, Tex., and employment was secured at once in that city. There he followed his trade for four years. Next he came to California and settled in San Francisco, where immediately he found work as a watch-maker. For a long period he resided in that city and there, in September of 1894, he married Miss Mathilda Benson, who was born in Sweden and came to the United States about 1888. In his choice of a helpmate Mr. Fehr was singularly fortunate. Supplementing his integrity, perseverance and industry, her thrift as a housewife, kindly traits as a neighbor and devotion as a wife have aided him in securing a high standing among the people of Occidental, where they have resided since 1895. At first he limited his attention to the making and repairing of watches, but about 1900 he added jewelry to the other business and since then he has carried in stock a large and select assortment of articles to be found in all high-grade establishments of the kind. The latest newspapers and periodicals also are kept in the store and in addition he acts as collector for the National Casualty Company.

The fact that Mr. Fehr has gained a commendable degree of success speaks volumes for his energy. Coming to this country poor, without friends or influence, he had nothing to aid him except a rugged constitution, a thorough knowledge of his trade and an industrious disposition. With these as his capital he has risen slowly but steadily to a position of prominence among the business men of his town and county. Evidence of faith in the growing prosperity of the locality appears in his investment in real estate, which causes him to be ranked among the responsible men and leading tax-payers of the village. His parents and likewise the parents of his wife have passed from earth and they have no children to gladden life's afternoon, but they possess a host of warm personal friends and well-wishers and loneliness has never entered into their busy, cheerful lives. Charitable projects receive their generous assistance and all movements for the permanent welfare of their locality have in them intelligent advocates.

JAMES FURLONG.

In the life of Mr. Furlong is exemplified the fact that perseverance and industry have their own reward, as surely as cause and effect are inseparable. When he came to these shores a stranger in a strange land over forty years ago he was empty-handed and without friends, while today he is a large land-holder and retired from active labor, surrounded by many friends who have watched his progress with a keen interest and have rejoiced in his prosperity. Besides his home property of six acres in Bodega, he owns Willow Creek ranch, a place of thirteen hundred and sixty-three acres on the Russian river, in Bodega township, which he now leases to a tenant, finding all the activity that he needs in caring for the home place in Bodega.

A native of Ireland, James Furlong was born in County Wexford April 6, 1842, the son of Patrick and Margaret (Carroll) Furlong, the father being a

blacksmith by trade, who died when his son was fourteen years of age. Mr. Furlong remained in his native land until he was twenty-five years of age, and then, in 1867, he set sail for the new world. The vessel landed him in Boston, Mass., and from there he went to New York, where he re-embarked on a vessel bound for Nicaragua. His experiences in crossing this narrow neck of land from the Atlantic to the Pacific side were unique, including considerable walking, a short ride by rail and a part of the distance was covered on the backs of mules. San Francisco was finally reached, and from there he came direct to Sonoma county, coming by boat to Petaluma and from there to Bodega, where he has made his home ever since. His life and surroundings in the old country had made him familiar with farming, and it was work of this character that he first sought upon coming to Sonoma county. After working on ranches for about three years he turned his attention to dairying, first in the employ of others and later on his own account, and after following this business for many years he sold out the business and has since lived retired. Since disposing of his dairy interests in 1890 he has leased his ranch and is now located on a tract of six acres finely improved in Bodega, where with his wife he is now enjoying the rest and ease which her co-operation and sympathetic help have made possible.

In 1872 Mr. Furlong made a trip back to the Emerald Isle to claim his bride in Miss Ann O'Brien, their wedding journey consisting of a trip to the United States, and the home which Mrs. Furlong then entered as a bride has been her home ever since. The home was brightened by the birth of one son, Patrick, but his death while he was still an infant left a void which has never been filled. Mr. Furlong's mother came to the United States many years ago and made her home in Marin county until her death, her remains being interred in Sonoma county. Mrs. Furlong was born in Ireland in 1842, her parents also being natives of that country, and there too they passed from the scenes of earth. Politically Mr. Furlong is a Democrat, but aside from doing his duty at the polls he takes no active part in politics, and has never held any public office.

HERMAN GISEL.

Switzerland is not without her representatives in the citizenship of California, and here, as to whatever country they go, they have brought those qualities of thrift and industry that make for an ideal citizenship. This truism has been borne out in the career of Herman Gisel, a rancher near Guerneville, and a citizen of worth in the community in which he has lived and labored for a number of years.

For generations members of the Gisel family had been born and lived their life's span in the little republic of Switzerland, and there it was that Jacob Gisel was born in 1834. Growing to manhood years in his native land, he there married Miss Catherine Kubler, also a native of that country, and seven children, three sons and four daughters, were born to them, as follows: Emil, Herman, George, Eliza, Hannah L., Mary and Frieda. Emil was married in 1896 to Miss Alice Croak, and he and his wife make their home in Sacramento. Eliza, who became the wife of Carl Birkhoff, is the mother of seven children, Fred, Charles,

Emil, Oscar, Herman, Mary and Flora. Hannah L. became the wife of John Lemon, and their children are Frank, Charles, Arthur, Amelia and Freda.

The second child in the parental family is Herman Gisel, who was born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, on the Rhine, April 20, 1875, and has been a resident of California since 1884. It was in 1905 that he removed to the ranch which he now owns near Guerneville, comprising sixty acres, of which ten acres are in vineyard, besides which he has an orchard. Live-stock and hogs are also raised to some extent, although the cultivation of the vineyard and orchard absorbs the greater part of Mr. Gisel's attention, and as opportunity permits he intends to enlarge his orchard and make this his chief source of income.

The marriage of Herman Gisel occurred in 1900 and united him with Miss Stella Beebe, who was born in Mendocino county. Three children were born of their marriage, George, Daisy and Emil Herman. Politically Mr. Gisel is an advocate of Socialistic principles and in his religious belief is a Presbyterian, as was also his wife, who passed away May 1, 1911.

L. D. GALE.

The history of the Gale family in this country goes back to Revolutionary days, and makes note of the fact that Richard Gale, Sr., was a valiant soldier in that conflict and that he was also an intrepid Indian fighter. He was born in New York state, as was also his son, Richard Gale, Jr., the latter making his home in that state until attaining young manhood, when he removed to Ohio and made that state his home until 1836. That year witnessed his removal to Scotland county, Mo., where he took up government land from which he cleared a farm, and there he continued to till the soil until his death, when he was seventy years of age. Courageous and determined, he met with a fair degree of success in his undertakings and at his death left his family in good circumstances. His marriage united him with Miss Mary Linxweiler, who was born in Pennsylvania the daughter of German parents. She survived her husband a number of years, passing away on the Missouri homestead at the age of seventy-eight years.

Among the children born of the marriage of Richard and Mary (Linxweiler) Gale was L. D. Gale, who was born April 26, 1828, while the family home was in Franklin county, Ohio. He remained an inmate of the parental home until he was twenty years of age, leaving it at this time to establish a home of his own, which he did on property belonging to his father. It was about five years after his marriage, in 1853, that he crossed the plains with his wife and three children, four months of steady travel being passed before they reached the borders of California. Before deciding upon a place of location Mr. Gale worked as a day laborer for about a year in Napa, but in the fall of the year 1854 he decided to come to Sonoma county, and upon a claim upon which he located five miles from Petaluma he made his home for three years. He then went to Marin county and made purchase of a claim, but being unable to secure a title to the land after remaining there for three years, he returned to Sonoma county and made his home here until his death. One mile below Bodega bay, on the Pacific ocean, he bought five hundred and fifty acres of land where he carried on

general farming and dairying until 1875. Leasing the ranch in that year, he then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land between Petaluma and Santa Rosa and after tilling the soil of this ranch for five years, sold the land and removed to Petaluma, which was his home until 1907. By indefatigable labor and the careful handling of his means Mr. Gale accumulated a fortune that made active labor unnecessary in his last years, and indeed he had lived practically retired ever since taking up his residence in Petaluma. Though in his seventy-ninth year at the time of his death he was still active physically and mentally.

As has been stated, Mr. Gale assumed domestic responsibilities before attaining his majority, his marriage on February 10, 1848, uniting him with Miss Eliza A. Wifley. She was born in Quincy, Ill., July 7, 1830, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Ellis) Wifley, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania in 1806 or 1807, of German ancestry. From Pennsylvania he removed to Scotland county, Mo., making his home there until coming to California with his family in 1853. He passed away in Healdsburg at the age of eighty years. His wife did not long survive the journey to the west, her death occurring in Marysville, Cal., just after reaching the state, when she was forty-seven years of age. Eight children were born of this marriage, as follows: Otis S., of Petaluma; Cordelia Ann, the wife of James Brown, of Petaluma; Sarah Jane, the wife of Abraham Robinson, of Healdsburg; Emily, the wife of Ensley Fine, of Santa Rosa; Lucretia S., the wife of John Ayers, proprietor of the Washington hotel, at Petaluma; Mary Ellen, who was a school teacher before her marriage to Andrew McPhail, of Petaluma; Alice, the wife of Robert Woods, a retired citizen of Petaluma, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; and John W., who passed away in infancy. Politically Mr. Gale was independent, always voting for the best man for the office regardless of party, and with his wife he was a member of the Christian Church, he also being a member of the board of trustees of the church. He died July 18, 1907, while on a visit to his daughter in Healdsburg.

LIEUALLEN JONES HALL.

It is interesting to chronicle the history of the pioneer who has passed through the struggle of the development of a new country until it has become a veritable garden spot. Among such men we find L. J. Hall, who came to Sonoma county in pioneer days and has been a continuous resident upon his ranch in Russian River township since the year 1854. Many are the changes that have taken place in the years that have intervened, waste fields and forests giving place to cultivated ranches of luscious fruits, tended by happy and prosperous owners who have come hither from all parts of the country. Mr. Hall is a native of Missouri, his birth occurring in Lafayette county October 30, 1825. As a youth of fifteen years he started out in the world by working as a farm hand in the neighborhood of his home, and by saving his wages he was enabled to come to California in the year 1854.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Hall had assumed other responsibilities by his marriage, December 19, 1847, with Miss Elizabeth McCool, she too being a native of Missouri. After crossing the plains with his family he at once located

on his present ranch in Sonoma county, where he has since engaged in raising grain, hops and stock. From the first his undertaking proved successful, and he soon needed more land upon which to carry out his plans. As a consequence more land was added to the original purchase from time to time, until at one time his holdings amounted to sixty-five hundred acres. For many years Mr. Hall had the help and co-operation of his son Clarence, the two working together with mutual interest in the maintenance of one of the finest ranches in Sonoma county, but owing to Mr. Hall's advancing years it became necessary for him to withdraw from active participation in affairs to a large extent. Consequently he has disposed of considerable of his land, and in 1908 his son purchased six hundred and fifty-six acres upon which he has since carried on ranching independently.

Six children were born of the marriage of L. J. and Elizabeth (McCool) Hall, four of whom are deceased, two dying in infancy. Those living are Clarence C., of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume, and Rosella. The wife and mother died April 29, 1903. Throughout his life Mr. Hall has been a staunch advocate of Democratic principles, but has never cared for office-holding, finding his time fully occupied in caring for his ranch and in participation in such social and other obligations as one of his broad, humanitarian views would find necessary to his well-being. Now in his eighty-fifth year, Mr. Hall can look back upon a life well spent, content in the knowledge that he has intentionally wronged no man, and that he has the highest respect of those who have been intimately associated with him for the past fifty-six years.

FRED W. HESSE.

In the United States it is a matter of pride that a large proportion of the best and most prominent citizens in the different walks of life have risen to distinction solely through their own efforts, unaided by wealth, influential family or circumstances over which they have no control. A notable instance of the sterling worth which overcomes obstacles and creates its own opportunities is presented in the career of Fred W. Hesse, a well-known resident of Santa Rosa, where he conducts a lock and gunsmith shop, in addition to which he handles bicycles and repairs bicycles and automobiles.

In Hanover, Germany, the birth of Fred W. Hesse occurred in 1846, the son of parents who were also natives of the Fatherland. In keeping with the custom which prevails in the Fatherland Mr. Hesse attended school during the prescribed period, and later learned a trade, this also being a part of the training of the German youth. Not until he had served the required four years in the army of his native country could he hope to be free to follow his own inclinations. However, the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war made demands upon his services, and for seven months he put to practice on the field of battle his four years' training in the army. After his release from obligations in his native land he determined to come to the United States, and the year 1872 witnessed his arrival in New York. He remained in that metropolis for about one year, having found employment at his trade of tool-maker, and later went to New Haven, Conn., where he continued work at his trade with a surgical instru-

ment company. Altogether he remained in the east about two years, then coming to the far west and locating at San Francisco. His residence in Santa Rosa dates from March 16, 1877. Here his knowledge of the tool-maker's trade stood him in good stead, and the small locksmith shop which he then opened formed the nucleus of the large and varied business of which he is the proprietor today. In addition to his enlarged gun and locksmith business he added dealing in bicycles and bicycle repairing when that vehicle came into common use, and more recently, in order to keep up with the march of progress, he has added the repairing of automobiles to his other accomplishments. His natural mechanical ability makes him a genius in his line, and when a job is placed in his hands his patron is assured of the best service possible to obtain. While the greater part of Mr. Hesse's time is given to his business in town, he still carries on a ranch enterprise that any one less ambitious than he might think was a sufficient business in itself. Two and a-half miles from Santa Rosa he owns a ranch of eighteen acres that he purchased soon after coming to the west, and which has been his home ever since. Two acres of the land is in prunes, and the remainder is used as pasture for his cattle and poultry, the raising of cattle and chickens being carried on on a modest but remunerative scale.

While in the east, in 1873, Mr. Hesse was united in marriage with Minnie Schlueter, who, like himself, was a native of the Fatherland, as were her parents also. Ten children were born of this marriage, evenly divided as to sons and daughters, but the two eldest sons are now deceased. All of the remaining sons are still single, while three of the daughters are married and located in homes of their own. Walter E. is associated with his father in the lock-smith and repairing business in Santa Rosa; one daughter, Sophie, is a resident of Berkeley, Cal.; and Rachel is at home, a pupil in the public school at Santa Rosa. All of the children are native sons and daughters of California. In his political belief Mr. Hesse is a Socialist. Through a membership extending over many years he is well known in the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Lodge No. 53, and also to Camp No. 53, and for the past twenty years he has served efficiently as secretary of his lodge. By adding the name of Mr. Hesse to its citizenship more than thirty years ago, Santa Rosa was to profit by the efforts of a man thoroughly in sympathy with its progress, and one who was in a position to grasp its most desirable opportunities.

EARL DAVID HIGBY.

Sonoma county has the double advantage of offering the agriculturist both an unequalled field for stock-raising and a rich soil which is productive of a fine quality of fruit, vegetables and other farm products; thus it is that it is no uncommon sight to see an orchard and a stock and chicken-raising industry conducted on the same piece of land, both flourishing. Among the ranchers in the vicinity of Windsor, few have more comfortable homes or better-cared-for ranches than the subject of this sketch. Earl D. Higby is a native of the west, his birth having occurred in Nevada in the year 1871. He is a son of Lyman L. and Bianca (Barrett) Higby, the former a native of New York state, born in 1832, and the latter a native of Ohio, born in 1843. Earl was the eldest of the three

children, two sons and one daughter, born of this marriage, the others being Fred and Birdie. The younger son, Fred, chose as his wife Miss Arletta Walker, and they make their home in Nevada.

Until he was eleven years old Earl Higby continued to make his home in the locality of his birth, in Diamond, near Eureka, Nev. It was then, in 1882, that the family removed to the far west, locating that year in Sonoma county, Cal. Here the son completed the education which had been begun in his native state, and when he had reached years of maturity and was ready to take up the responsibility of his own maintenance he took up farming, not only because it was the labor nearest at hand, but because the work was congenial to his taste and was the work to which he felt instinctively Nature had called him. He assisted his father for a while on the home ranch, also conducted farming in this vicinity until his father's death in 1902, when he took charge of the ranch for his mother. The results of his efforts along this line have proven beyond question that his decision in the matter of a life occupation was correct, and he takes commendable pride in the fact that this ranch is one of the most productive in this section of Sonoma county. The property belongs to his mother, but the son takes as much pains with the management of it as though it were his own. Altogether they own sixty acres of land which is well located near Windsor and about eight miles from Santa Rosa. Twenty acres of the land is in orchard, thirty-five acres in vineyard and the balance is used for the purpose of raising hay. The foregoing is but a partial list of Mr. Higby's interests, for he has, in addition, a large and successful hennery on the place, consisting of three hundred laying hens and three hundred and fifty pullets. Taken altogether Mr. Higby has one of the most thrifty and productive ranches in this section of the country, and as he is a young, enterprising man, his future is correspondingly bright. Politically he is a Republican. He is keenly alive to the best interests of his community, and no one may be counted upon to further these interests more heartily than does Mr. Higby.

JOSEPH KNITTEL.

The ancestral history of the Knittel family, identified with the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, as far back as the records can be traced, began to be identified with the new world during the year 1826, when Frank Knittel, a stalwart young representative of the Teutonic race, immigrated to the United States and secured employment in Wisconsin. For a time he had his headquarters in Milwaukee, but later he became a resident of Madison, the same state, where he and his wife, Lizzie (Suiter) Knittel, reared their children to industry and usefulness and labored unweariedly to provide them with the necessities of existence. In the family were Joseph, Anton, Jacob, Celia, Alice and Sarah. Anton, who is now sixty-three years of age, married Lida Sidel and lives in North Dakota. Joseph, who was born at Madison, Wis., July 6, 1850, is now sixty years of age. Jacob married Mary Hassinger and has two children, John and Sarah. Among the sisters in the family Sarah married John Ortleby and has two children, Alice and Margaret. The other sisters, Celia and Alice, are in Minneapolis and St. Paul respectively.

After having completed a common-school education Joseph Knittel remained in his native Wisconsin, for a considerable period, earning a livelihood, but saving little or nothing from his meager income. Hoping to do better elsewhere he removed to North Dakota in 1884 and settled in Burleigh county, where he took up a tract of raw land and also became identified with other activities than those of agriculture. For two years he held the office of county clerk and in other ways he wielded large influence, both as a Republican and as a private citizen. After twelve years in North Dakota he came to California and two years later removed to Alaska, being led thither by the excitement caused by the discovery of gold. For eleven years he endured the hardships of that northern country, returning to California in 1909 and settling in Sonoma county, where he invested his savings in a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Windsor.

In his removal to California during 1896 Mr. Knittel joined his wife, who had preceded him two years. She was formerly Otilia LaValley. They have one child, Lorene, a bright, attractive girl of eighteen years. The family have established a comfortable home on the farm and devote their attention to the care of the fruit and the poultry. Fifty-two acres are planted to a vineyard and each season sees a large harvesting of choice grapes, which bring excellent prices in the markets. The apple orchard comprises two and one-half acres and in addition there are eight acres of prunes of the choicest varieties and two acres of peaches. The sale of the fruit nets the family a gratifying income in return for their care and cultivation. A specialty is also made of the poultry business, which is proving remunerative. While the care of the property demands scrupulous attention and unwearying industry, the returns are sufficiently large to encourage a continuance of the labor and a possible enlargement of horticultural activities. In the attainment of his modest degree of success Mr. Knittel has had the practical assistance of his capable wife, who possesses a common-school education and a fund of common-sense and wise judgment of the greatest aid to their interests. A native of Iowa, Mrs. Knittel is a daughter of William Murty and a sister of James, Elizabeth, Eliza, Rebecca, Josephine, Margaret, Henrietta and Sarah Murty. All of the family are deceased with the exception of herself and three sisters, Sarah, Eliza and Henrietta.

A. H. LATON.

Numbered among the prominent and substantial men of Sebastopol is A. H. Laton, whose residence here antedates its incorporation as a town, and as one of its incorporators and most indefatigable upbuilders a large share of the credit for its present high standing among the thriving towns of the commonwealth is due to him.

A native son of California, Mr. Laton was born in Anala township, Sonoma county, October 30, 1860, the son of M. F. and Elizabeth (Brians) Laton, pioneer settlers in California who made their way across the plains with ox-teams in the year 1852. The long and trying journey came to an end and found them in Sonoma county, where, at Bodega, the father purchased a ranch upon which he lived a short time, when he sold out and later made his home with his son.

As one of the early settlers his death, July 1, 1908, was mourned deeply, for during his long residence here he had endeared himself to all classes of citizens, both old and young. His widow is still living at a good old age, making her home in Petaluma.

With the exception of a short period when his father was interested in a hotel in Winters, Yolo county, known as the Parker house, and the year which he spent in Alaska, the entire life of A. H. Laton has been passed within the limits of his native county. Here, too, he has been interested almost continuously in the lumber business, which has grown to large proportions, his being the only lumber yard in this section, and one of the largest in Sonoma county. In 1895 he came to Sebastopol and established the nucleus of the business which is his today, opening a small yard, which he has been obliged to enlarge from time to time to meet his growing needs. With the exception of one year which he spent in Alaska during the memorable gold excitement at Nome, his lumber business has received his personal attention since the day of its founding. His efforts have extended beyond the interests just mentioned, resulting in 1906 in the incorporation of the Laton Lumber and Investment Company, of which he himself is president and manager. This is one of the largest and most promising enterprises undertaken in the town in recent years, and has every promise of a successful future. Among their holdings is a tract of eight hundred acres of timber land in the Russian river.

In his marriage in 1893 Mr. Laton was united with a native daughter of the state in Minerva M. Joy. Three children have been born to them, Anita D., Alfred J. and Burle C. Mr. Laton is a well-known figure in Masonic circles, being identified with the order in all of its various branches, and he also belongs to Santa Rosa Lodge No. 646, B. P. O. E. Probably none of the citizens of Sebastopol has watched the growth of the town with greater interest than has Mr. Laton. When he located here it was little more than a small village, which he assisted in developing by establishing the lumber yard of which he is now the proprietor, and upon the incorporation of the town he was elected one of the town trustees, by re-election serving altogether six years, and a part of this time was president of the board. In February, 1911, he organized the *Sebastopol Times* Company, which print a newspaper here, and is serving as president of the company.

JOHN McCANDLESS.

The spot familiar to the childhood memories of Mr. McCandless is the north of Ireland, whose shores are washed by the storm-tossed waves of the ocean and whose people have had an adventurous history since their ancestors fled thither to escape the religious persecutions in Scotland. County Donegal is his native place, and May 8, 1863, the date of his birth. The family of which he is a member lived and labored in Ireland for many generations, and his father, John, Sr., remained in his native land throughout the entire period of his industrious existence. The mother likewise remained in the old country until death. Primarily educated in the national schools, John, Jr., owes his education more to observation and self-culture than to the study of text-books.

Upon leaving school he served an apprenticeship to the trade of a carpenter, and thus gained a thorough knowledge of the occupation which he now follows.

A period of service as a member of the police force of Ireland gave Mr. McCandless a direct personal knowledge of the brutal oppression of the poor. His sympathies were aroused in behalf of the struggling and poverty-stricken tenants who were made the helpless victims of the greed of the rich. Unable to endure a condition which he was powerless to change he determined to seek a home elsewhere. At the age of twenty-six years he crossed the ocean to New York City, and thus began his association with the country of which he is now a patriotic citizen. For three years he worked at the carpenter's trade in Paterson, N. J., and from there went back to New York City, where he enlisted in the Fifth Artillery for a period of five years. The course of his service brought him to California, and at Sacramento he aided in quelling the great railroad strike of 1894, during which four of his comrades were killed.

The marriage of Mr. McCandless was solemnized in California in 1895, and united him with Miss Mary McCandless, who was born in Ireland and came to this country with her parents. The family settled in California, where the mother has continued to reside since the death of her husband. John McCandless and wife have two children, namely: John Thomas, born in San Francisco in 1896 and now a student in the Occidental schools; and Annie Maria, born in San Francisco in 1897 and now a pupil in the schools of the home town. During the year 1898 Mr. McCandless enlisted in the service of the government as a soldier of the Spanish-American war. Ordered to the Philippines, he remained in active service for three years and six months and returned to the United States under the command of General Taft. On his return in 1901 he was honorably discharged from the army and immediately afterward removed with his family to Occidental, where ever since he has made his home, being employed during all of this time as a bridge carpenter on the railroad. Notwithstanding his long service in the army he was fortunate in escaping unscathed, his only serious injury occurring when he was stationed in the Philippines and resulting from the breaking of a leg which prevented him from taking part in the activities of the troops for some time. Ever since becoming a citizen of the United States he has been staunch in his allegiance to the Republican party, and has voted the ticket in local and general elections. In his home village he is well known and highly respected as a man of honor, a capable workman and a loyal citizen to his adopted country.

ARTHUR A. McCUTCHEON.

It would scarcely be possible to find in the United States greater extremes of climate than would be experienced in traveling from her most north-easterly state in mid-winter to Southern California. No one realizes this disparity more clearly than does Mr. McCutcheon, who passed the early part of his life on the rock-bound coast of Maine. His birth occurred in the city of Bath, that state, December 7, 1837, and such educational advantages as his parents were able to give him were received in the schools of that city. From his earliest recollection he was made familiar with shipping and its allied interests, as this

was one of the chief industries of his home town, and it was quite natural that it would have attractions for a youth of his make-up. Having learned the shipwright's trade he followed it in the shipyards of his native state for a number of years, or until 1863, when he went to Vermont and remained there for the following ten years, being employed at various things in the ship-building line.

Mr. McCutcheon's identification with California dates from the year 1873, coming overland to San Francisco. The recommendations of his long and faithful service in shipyards in the east proved of great advantage to him when he came a stranger to this metropolis, and it was not long before he was filling a position at his old employment, a position which was both congenial and remunerative. Both in San Francisco and Benicia, as well as in other shipbuilding cities along the coast, he worked at his trade altogether for about twenty years, when he gave it up and turned his attention to ranching. Since the year 1893 he has resided on the property which he then purchased, comprising forty acres of choice land near Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 2. All of the land is under cultivation to grapes and fruit; and in all the country round about it would be difficult to find a ranch property more orderly and neat in appearance or an owner more contented and happy with his lot than is Mr. McCutcheon.

In Maine, in 1857, Mr. McCutcheon was married to Miss Elenora West, a native of Nova Scotia, and the only child born of this marriage was a son, Charles, who with his family resides in Kennett, Shasta county, Cal. Mr. McCutcheon's first wife survived her marriage ten years, after which, in 1880, he married his present wife, formerly Mrs. Elizabeth Sallon, a widow with one son. In his political sympathies Mr. McCutcheon is a Democrat, and fraternally he is identified with the United Workmen of America. His interest in local affairs has led to his appointment as school trustee and also as road master, in both of which positions he has rendered good, faithful service, which is characteristic of the man and exhibited in whatever he undertakes.

SARTORI BROTHERS.

The identification of the Sartori family with the agricultural development of the United States began in the year 1870, when a sailing vessel brought to the shores of the new world an energetic young immigrant, Peter Sartori, who was born in Switzerland in 1839. Although born in Switzerland, much of the formative period of his life was passed in Australia, whither he emigrated at the age of fifteen years, and for seventeen years thereafter he delved in the gold fields of that rich store-house of wealth. It was following this experience that he again embarked on an ocean-going vessel, this time with the United States as his destination, and after a safe voyage he finally touched foot on the soil of his newly adopted home. From the point of landing he came direct to California and for a period was a resident of Duncans Mill, Sonoma county. During that time he followed the business for which his kinsmen are noted the world over, and in which he was as equally competent. Reference is made to the dairy business. Following his experience in Duncans Mill he continued the same business in Marin county for a number of years, later, in 1880, returning to Sonoma

county, and from that time until his death he was recognized as the most competent and best-informed dairyman in the Two Rock valley. He reached the age of seventy-one years, while his wife, before her marriage Addolodara Sartori, and born in Switzerland in 1847, died at the age of sixty-two years. Five children, two sons and three daughters, were born of the marriage of this worthy couple, as follows: Charles, Leo, Mary, Elvira and Elizabeth.

All of the children were born and reared in California, and all are still residents of the immediate vicinity of the parental homestead in Sonoma county. Elvira is the wife of Paul Spelatta, a rancher near Petaluma, and they have one son, Henry. In all of the work connected with the maintenance of the home ranch in Sonoma county the father had the co-operation and practical assistance of his two sons as soon as they were old enough. It was this training under their father that made it possible for the sons to continue the work which the elder man laid down at his death, and today they are recognized as expert ranchers, men who are doing a noble part in maintaining the high supremacy which Sonoma county has attained as an agricultural center. In the vicinity of Petaluma may be seen the fine ranch property of which they are the proprietors, comprising five hundred acres, which is utilized almost entirely as grazing and hay land. Here sixty cows of excellent breed find pasturage, as well as five horses and twenty hogs. The raising of chickens is also an important feature of the ranch enterprise, and this as well as the dairy enterprise is being enlarged as rapidly as is consistent with circumstances. At the present time five hundred Leghorn chickens constitute their flock. The brothers work harmoniously together, and with what they have already accomplished as a basis it is safe to predict a doubling of their present fortune in a remarkably short time. The brothers are believers in the principles of the Republican party, and they find their church home in the Catholic Church of Petaluma, a faith in which they and their fathers before them for many generations were reared.

JAMES R. NESBITT.

In so far as Petaluma's reputation as a well-built and substantial city has to do with the cement and concrete work which forms so large an element of her material foundation, much credit is due to James R. Nesbitt, a leading cement and concrete contractor and road builder of this city. He was born in the north of Ireland in 1857, and at the age of fifteen years came to make his home on this side of the Atlantic. The vessel on which he made the voyage landed its burden of human freight in the harbor of New York, and the young Irish immigrant passed his first year on this side in the Empire state, working at anything honorable that came his way. From New York state he went to Lexington, Ky., and there as in the east he was successful in finding employment. During the year that he remained in that southern city he had charge of a herd of Durham cattle, very high blooded and valuable stock which brought the owner enormous prices. One of the bulls which weighed twenty-eight hundred and sixty pounds was sold in England for thirty-one hundred guineas or \$15,500.

It was in 1876, after a varied experience in the eastern and southern sections of the Union, that Mr. Nesbitt came to California, and here he has been contented to remain. Not only is he satisfied with the state in general as a desirable place in which to live and make a living for himself and family, but he is especially pleased with Petaluma in these respects, and here he has made his home ever since coming to the state, thirty-five years ago. For the first sixteen years of this time he was engaged in baling hay, working up a splendid business in this line, but he gave it up at the end of this time to take up work at his trade of cement contractor. With the growth and expansion of the young town this business became increasingly profitable, and the demand for his services soon placed his business on a firm foundation. Many miles of sidewalk on the best streets of the town were laid under his direct supervision, besides numerous curbs and gutters, all of which are in good condition and are a credit to Mr. Nesbitt as well as to the town. He has also built many miles of macadam road in this county as well as in Marin county. Besides work of the character mentioned, he also takes contracts for foundations of buildings, notable among those which he has laid being the public library, the Doyle building on Washington street and the Hill opera house.

In Petaluma, in 1879, Mr. Nesbitt was united in marriage with Miss Isabell Rice, a native of California, whither her father came in an early day, settling in Sonoma county. A large family of fourteen children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt, but of the number only nine are living, as follows: Joseph, Hugh, Randolph, James, Isabell, John, Elizabeth, Sadie and Thomas. Fraternally Mr. Nesbitt is a member of the Eagles and Fraternal Brotherhood. He is a friend of education and advancement, and is one of the most thoroughly reliable, both as to character and attainment, of any of whom we have knowledge in the town.

RANSOM POWELL.

In recording the lives of those who, having completed their allotted tasks in life, have gone to their reward, mention of Ransom Powell must not be omitted. A veteran of the Mexican war, one of the early pioneers of California and for many years a prominent business man in Sonoma county, when death removed him from the scenes of earth on April 8, 1910, his loss was the cause of general mourning in the community which had known him so long, his residence in the vicinity of Healdsburg dating from the year 1856. A native of Tennessee, he was born in Robertson county, January 11, 1824, the son of Reuben and Nancy (Ethridge) Powell, both of whom were born and reared in North Carolina. Subsequent years found Reuben Powell in Tennessee, where he owned a plantation, but in the year 1828, when his son was four years old, he removed to Franklin county, Ill., taking up land from the government upon which he lived throughout the remainder of his life. He died in middle age, at the age of fifty-three years, while his wife was only forty years old at the time of her death.

The seventh child in order of birth among the twelve born to his parents, Ransom Powell was four years old at the time removal was made to Illinois, where the father died three years later. Subsequently he lived with his step-

mother three years, his father having been twice married. At the end of this time he went to Kentucky, where he began an apprenticeship of three years at the tailor's trade, after which he went to New Franklin, Howard county, Mo., opened a tailor shop of his own, and continued in the tailoring business until the breaking out of the Mexican war. Enlisting in Company G, Doniphan's Regiment of Cavalry, in 1846, he went to the scene of the disturbance that year, going through Santa Fe and El Paso, to Buena Vista, where Colonel Doniphan and his men joined General Taylor a few days after the battle at that place. On the way Mr. Powell and his comrades took part in a number of Indian skirmishes, and when about eighteen miles from Chihuahua met a force of seven thousand Mexicans, which the little band of one thousand, only six hundred of them Americans, fought and conquered. With the expiration of his term of service, which was also the close of the war, Mr. Powell took the company's band of horses back to Howard county, Mo., after which, for a short time, he was engaged in business at New Franklin, Mo.

The news of the finding of gold in California was the means of bringing Mr. Powell across the plains in 1849, September of that year marking his arrival at Coloma. He engaged in mining on the American river until the rains set in and made further work impossible, after which he went to Sacramento and engaged in hauling freight from that city to the mines, on one load alone clearing \$1,100. He continued in the freighting business throughout the winter, and in the following summer he returned to Howard county, Mo., where he had left his family, making the journey by way of the Isthmus. The year following his return he engaged in the dry-goods business, but in 1852 disposed of his interests in Missouri and again crossed the plains to the west. Misfortune overtook him on the way in the death of his wife. Completing the journey, he located on the Sacramento river, opening a wood yard in what is now Clarksburg, and continuing there for a number of years. Then, in 1856, he removed to Sonoma county, and in Healdsburg and vicinity the remainder of his useful life was passed. In partnership with John McManus he was for three years interested in an extensive mercantile business, at the end of this time disposing of his interest in the store. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business, buying and selling land throughout the county, and it is safe to say, that at times he had owned more land than any other one man in this section of the state. About three years, from 1889 until 1892, he owned and managed a hardware store, after selling which he purchased the ranch of fifty acres one mile west of Healdsburg which was his home throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring at Rose Villa, as his place was known, April 8, 1910. Here as with every other industry he had been interested in from time to time, he put his whole thought and attention, and from a rough, uninteresting tract of land he evolved a garden spot that is now the home of his widow and one of the most productive fruit ranches in the county. Peaches, pears, apples, and prunes are grown, the last mentioned fruit yielding twenty tons from five hundred and fifty trees.

In Howard county, Mo., Mr. Powell was first married to Elizabeth Hults, who died while crossing the plains in 1852, leaving one son, Lory, who is now a trader at Fort Sill. In 1853 Mr. Powell married Frances Ware, who passed away in 1857, leaving no children. A later marriage was formed with Mary

Capp, who died a few years later, leaving two children, John D., a dentist in Sacramento, and Nettie, the wife of T. S. Roscoe, a railway conductor. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Powell married Katie Beeson, who at her death in 1875 left a son, Jesse, who died in January, 1903. Subsequently, February 1, 1887, Mr. Powell married Louise E. Madeira who was born in San Francisco, the daughter of George Madeira, who was born in Galena, Ill., and came to California in 1852. He is now making his home with his daughter.

In his political affiliation Mr. Powell was a Democrat, and was active in the cause of his chosen party, although never to the extent that he sought or desired public office, township trustee being the only office which he ever held. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, and as one of its directors, cared for its real-estate interests for many years. In his fraternal affiliations he was a charter member of Healdsburg Lodge No. 123, F. & A. M., and of Healdsburg Lodge, I. O. O. F. As one of Sonoma county's best beloved citizens, Mr. Powell's opinion carried great weight in his community, where his conservative worth stood the test of years, and where his word was regarded as binding as would be his bond.

Mrs. Powell takes special pride in the ranch, and also in the fact that under her care since the death of her husband it has been kept up to the high standard of excellence of which he was so proud. She is now changing the place into a prune ranch, having had the peaches dug out, and in their place has set out French and Imperial prunes. Active, intelligent and enterprising, Mrs. Powell has a host of warm friends and well-wishers in the community in which she has lived for so long a time, all of whom are interested in her welfare and count her among the substantial citizens of this part of Sonoma county.

FRANK A. SULLIVAN.

Among the men to be named as factors in the material growth of Santa Rosa is Frank A. Sullivan, who has been identified with the city's growth for the past seven years, having taken up his residence here in 1903. In following his trade of contractor and builder in the meantime his success has been little short of marvelous and has not been confined to this immediate locality, but has taken him into all parts of northern California.

Not only is Mr. Sullivan proud of the fact that he is a Native Son of California, having been born in Tuolumne county May 1, 1871, but he also takes justifiable pride in the fact that he is a son of one of the state's early pioneers, Michael Sullivan. He was married in New York City in 1848, to Miss Ellen Baldwin. Leaving his wife in New York, he went to Mexico for service in the Mexican war, after which, in 1850, with his regiment, he came to San Francisco, where he was discharged from service. Soon afterward he was joined by his wife and son, who made the voyage around the Horn on the ship Uncle Sam.

Frank A. Sullivan's education was started in the schools of his birthplace, Jamestown, Tuolumne county, after which, when he was twelve years of age, the family removed to San Francisco, where he completed his education in the public schools and in Sacred Heart College. His first work was in a hat store

in San Francisco. He had not been in the metropolis long before he began to formulate plans for his future along another line of endeavor and in undertaking work at the carpenter's trade he inserted the entering wedge which has developed into the large business as contractor and builder which is carried on under his name today. He was fortunate in having his training under the largest building contractors of San Francisco, Mahony Brothers, and while with this firm he worked at his trade in San Mateo and Palo Alto.

Mr. Sullivan's identification with Santa Rosa dates from June 1903, and from the first he has met with a success that has been remarkable, but one which is nevertheless deserving. Over sixty buildings in Santa Rosa alone stand as monuments to his skill and ability, among which are included six business blocks on Fourth street, in the heart of the business center of the city. Among the residences which he has constructed may be mentioned those of county auditor Charles A. Poole, county assessor F. Dowd, besides the Hodson, McConnell, Quinn and the Shea residences. In Healdsburg he erected the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, the Catholic church, the Carnegie Library and the Telephone building; the Bank of Ukiah in the city of that name; the interior finishing in the Bank of Sebastopol; the residence of J. D. Ellis and store buildings for Judge Barham in Petaluma; residences in San Rafael and three store buildings in San Francisco; residences in Tomales and in different parts of Sonoma county, and at the present time is erecting a \$6,000 residence in Sacramento for J. T. W. DeJong. With what he has already accomplished as a criterion, it is safe to predict a brilliant future for this young and enterprising contractor and builder of Santa Rosa, and all who are familiar with the quality of his work wish him success and use their influence in his behalf.

In his marriage, February 5, 1900, Mr. Sullivan was united with Miss Mary McNamara, who before her marriage was a successful school teacher in Sonoma county. Six children have been born to them, Clare, Leo, Harvey, Pauline, Edward and Stuart. Fraternally Mr. Sullivan is associated with a number of orders, and is holding office in a number of them, being deputy grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, past council in the Modern Woodmen, besides which he is associated with the Native Sons, Foresters of America and the Royal Neighbors. In his political inclinations he is a stanch believer in Democratic principles, and at one time was the representative as delegate to the Democratic state convention held in Sacramento. Recently Mr. Sullivan has associated himself with the celebrated artist, S. T. Daken, in the establishment of the Daken Art Institute of Santa Rosa, Mr. Sullivan being vice-president and general manager of the enterprise.

ARTHUR GOMEZ LUMSDEN, M. D.

One of the young physicians of promise in Petaluma is Arthur Gomez Lumsden, born in Penole, Contra Costa county, Cal., November 9, 1882, receiving his education in the public schools of his home town and later in the San Francisco Commercial high school, where he was graduated in 1900. After two years of travel he realized the ambition of his boyhood in taking up the study of medicine, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San

Francisco. At the end of four years, upon receiving the degree of M. D., he launched into active practice in Reno, Nev., where he remained for three years, then wishing to get in touch with some of the more recent modes of procedure along certain lines he took a post-graduate course in the California College of Medicine, after which he settled in Petaluma, in January, 1910, and here he is now successfully engaged in an active practice of medicine and surgery.

While in Reno, Nev., Dr. Lumsden was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Johns, born in Red Bluff, Cal., one child, Arthur, having been born of this union. Dr. Lumsden is proud of his native blood. His grandmother, Francisca Martinez, was a cousin of General Vallejo and also of Senor Morrocco, of Morrocco valley. Fraternally Dr. Lumsden is connected with the Sonoma County Medical Society and the State Medical Association, is a member and medical examiner for the American Yeomen, Fraternal Aid, Moose I. D. E. S., U. P. E. C., Artisans, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Foresters of America and Eagles, in all of which orders his good citizenship and benevolence are manifested. He has a happy faculty for making friends, which together with his great ability and progressiveness in his profession, readily stamps him as one of the leading physicians of the future.

GEORGE RIELLY.

Born in County Kings, Ireland, March 7, 1851, George Rielly inherits the characteristic energy and ability of the nation to which he belongs, having added to his native qualities those which accrue from an American citizenship. He was reared and educated in his native land and, when little more than a boy, when only sixteen years old, had become sufficiently accomplished as a stone-cutter to work as a journeyman. He had worked at his trade altogether about three years when, at the age of nineteen, he set sail for the United States, and in due time arrived at the port of New York. Finding work at his trade in that metropolis, he remained there until the spring of 1872, when he came as far west as Chicago, and there, as in the east, sought and found work at his trade. He continued to work at his trade in the employ of others in that city for about ten years, when he branched out as a contractor on his own account, supplying the stone for the buildings which he erected from his own stone-cutting plant. At the time his was the largest plant of the kind in that city, and was equipped with every device then known to the trade. Many fine buildings had been erected under his immediate supervision, and a large business was under way when the fire of 1903 destroyed his plant and ended his career in that city.

From Chicago Mr. Rielly went to Lewistown, Mont., where he continued work at his trade, and one of the finest specimens of his handiwork may still be seen in the fine bank building which he erected there of native stone quarried near the city. He has used Bedford limestone brought from Indiana in some of the fine buildings which he has erected in late years, finding it more durable and satisfactory than other grades of stone formerly used. It was with

the accumulated experience of many years in the east and middle-west that Mr. Rielly came to California in 1906 and settled in Santa Rosa in the spring of that year, immediately following the disaster of the earthquake and fire. Much of the construction of the new city is the work of his hand and brain. The first concrete building erected after the fire he constructed for Mr. Marcille, and he also built the Mitchell Hall building, of re-inforced concrete, a row of ten stores on Third street, the foundation for the Masonic Temple on Fourth street, and the granite work for the new court house, including the steps and foundations. All of the foregoing is in Santa Rosa, while in Sebastopol he has erected a bank building that is said to have no superior in point of architectural beauty and utility combined in the state. In addition to maintaining a granite-cutting plant which is equipped with all the latest improvements in power machines, planers, etc., he also has a plant for the manufacture of sewer pipes and cement blocks used in erecting business structures. One of the contracts filled from his plant was an order for seven thousand five hundred feet of sewer pipe for the city. Mr. Rielly has just completed the George Prindle building, consisting of three stores on Fourth street, also the addition of the Elite Theatre in Santa Rosa, and is now erecting three stores in Sebastopol for Robinson Brothers. These buildings are constructed of concrete blocks manufactured in his own plant.

In 1873 Mr. Rielly was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Boland, who, like himself, was born in Ireland. Seven children have been born to them, as follows: Mary, John, Elizabeth, Margaret, Catherine, Lucy and Sarah. Mr. Rielly is identified with only one social order, the Knights of Columbus of Santa Rosa. No better evidence of his satisfaction with this city as a place of residence could be cited than the fact that he has recently completed a fine residence for his family at the corner of Laurel and Olive streets. This is representative of the best and most durable work turned out by Mr. Rielly, and in keeping with his policy of late years he has used Bedford stone in the construction of the basement and granite for the steps.

F. KORBEL & BROS., INC.

Instances without number might be furnished illustrating the opportunities offered by California to men of energy, keen foresight and sagacious judgment, but doubtless none would more forcibly indicate the advantages of the commonwealth than a citation of the careers of the brothers whose business title introduces this article and whose remarkable success is a source of pride to the citizens of their home county. The location presented a favorable opportunity for the development of business interests and the men possessed the keen mental powers necessary to the upbuilding of an important enterprise. One-half century has passed since they sought the shores of the Pacific, moneyless but not mistrustful of the future among strangers. The era has been one of progress and almost uniform success, and we find them, fifty years after their arrival, in positions of high financial trust and assured commercial responsibility, with a national reputation in the industry to which they devote their large talents.

The members of the firm comprise Francis Korbel and his brother, Anton F., and until his death, in February, 1900, Joseph K. was also a member of the firm. All were natives of Bohemia, and early in boyhood each youth was apprenticed to a trade. Francis, eldest of the three, acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of cigars and tobacco; the others served their time at the trade of a machinist. As boys they crossed the ocean to New York City and secured work at their various occupations. From that city they came in 1860 via the Isthmus of Panama to California and settled in San Francisco, where they followed their trades. During 1862 the brothers formed a partnership and embarked in business for themselves, starting the first cigar-box factory in San Francisco. In the manufacture of these boxes Mexican cedar is used and this lumber was brought up from Mexico in sailing vessels. Very often these ships would bring a mixed cargo of hardwood to be sold in one lot and thus the brothers soon found that they had a large stock of the various kinds of hardwood grown in Mexico and Central America. This prompted them to embark in another business and they started the first hardwood lumber yards in San Francisco. As the business increased they bought their own sailing vessels and sent them to all parts of the world with cargoes of hardwood.

Coming to Sonoma county in 1872 the brothers purchased timber lands on the Russian river near what is now Korbel and here they erected two sawmills. For a considerable period the mills were in constant operation sawing the lumber and by the year 1883 most of the timber had been removed, leaving the cleared land. The cultivation of the vast tracts was a matter of importance. One of the lifelong ambitions of the brothers had been the raising of grapes and the making of good wines, and so they decided to start vineyards. In a short time the once timbered hills and valleys had been transformed into cultivated vineyards. Soon it was proved that the imported vines, grown in the soil along the Russian river, were capable of producing wines equal to the most famous wine countries of Europe. During 1886 the first wine cellar was built and as the vineyards increased the second cellar was added. In 1890 a branch house was started in Chicago and all the products of the vineyard are shipped east, whence they are distributed to local merchants. As early as 1894 the brothers began to produce California champagne by the famous French method "fermented in bottles." Prior to their successful attempt it had been asserted that champagne could not be produced in California, but the firm has proved to the satisfaction of all that it is possible to manufacture an article equal to, if not better than, many of the imported varieties whose delicacy and richness of flavor are the proud boast of their producers in Europe.

THOMAS MOONEY.

Among the citizens of Petaluma who have won themselves a place of note by years of honest and zealous labor, mention should be made of Thomas Mooney, who is now spending his last years in peaceful retirement. He was born in Ireland in 1830, and was brought to America when he was a child of eight years, so he has practically known no other home than this. After landing on these shores the parents settled in Rochester, N. Y., where the son attended school, and when old enough to prepare for business life took up work

at the machinist's trade. While he was fortunate to fall in the hands of a careful, painstaking master mechanic from whom he was to learn his trade, he met his teacher half way by bringing to his work an apt mind and a willing hand, to the end that he not only learned his trade acceptably, but he learned it well beyond that of his fellows, as was noticeable throughout his business career in that his services were in constant demand.

After completing his apprenticeship Mr. Mooney went to Canada and took up work at his trade, but his stay there was of short duration, for the year 1850 found him on his way to California, responding no doubt to the call of the mines, although the records do not so state. However that may be, he returned east after a stay of some months in the state, only to return west again later. On coming to California the second time he located in Sonoma county, and in Bloomfield opened a blacksmith and carriage shop. His was the first shop of the kind established in the place, and as a consequence he had a monopoly of the business in his line throughout the town and surrounding country. His ability was not confined to the blacksmith's trade, for he was able to build and repair fine carriages, and also to repair threshing machines and other farm implements. In fact, there was nothing in the line of mechanics to which he could not turn his hand when carrying on his shop, for he was a natural mechanic and no problem in his line was too difficult for him to undertake and solve satisfactorily.

From Bloomfield Mr. Mooney came to Petaluma in 1883, opening a blacksmith shop the same year, and this he conducted until 1900, since which time he has lived retired in his pleasant residence at No. 26 Fifth street.

In western Canada, in 1865, Mr. Mooney was united in marriage with Miss Nora Gleason, a native of Canada. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom the eldest, Mary Ellen, is the wife of Robert Brown, of Petaluma. Anna J. is the wife of W. S. De Turk, of San Francisco; Edna is the wife of Dr. H. S. Gossage, of Petaluma; William Thomas, who graduated from the Harvard Law school, is now a practicing attorney of San Francisco; Birdie is the wife of Capt. B. J. Benson, of San Francisco; Mabel is deceased; and Josie E. is a graduate of the San Francisco normal school. She is a capable and popular young woman among her associates, as was demonstrated by her election as president of the students body of the school which she attended. In addition to owning considerable real estate in Petaluma and East Petaluma, Mr. Mooney also owns a fine ranch in Two Rock valley comprising three hundred acres, now occupied by a tenant. Public-spirited and enterprising, he is one of the staunch, dependable citizens who have contributed so largely to the substantial growth of the city, not only in a commercial sense, but morally as well, as is exemplified in the sons and daughters he and his wife have reared to take their place in the world's activities.

ERNEST L. YOUNG.

A number of excellent and competent contractors and builders have contributed to the substantial and material growth of Petaluma, but among this number probably the youngest in point of years is E. L. Young, although in point of accomplishments he may well take his place among those who have many more years to their credit. Like many of those who are profitably and interestingly en-

gaged in business in this thriving town, he is a product of the east and brought with him a wealth of knowledge and experience which he has put to good account in his new surroundings, and while he himself has undoubtedly derived the greater benefit from the change, his coming to this western town has meant an added impetus to its business, social and fraternal life.

A native of Massachusetts, E. L. Young was born in the city of Haverhill October 22, 1880, and was there reared, educated and gained his start in the world of business. His first insight and experience along this line was in a wholesale lumber yard in his native place, learning the business in all of its phases, and at the age of twenty-one he was an experienced lumber grader and surveyor. From this he branched out into contracting and building, beginning on a small scale and working up a steady and substantial business. Chances of a better opportunity in Lawrence, Mass., finally attracted him to that town, and the readiness with which he gathered a large business about him proved conclusively that the change was a wise one. Many large contracts for the erection of tenement buildings were accepted and executed, in doing which he had from thirty to forty men in his employ. It will thus be seen that when he came to Petaluma in 1904 he brought with him a valuable business asset in practical experience, and this he has here put to account, resulting in material benefit to himself, and incidentally to the town and surrounding country. Among the buildings that stand as monuments to his executive skill may be mentioned the Prince block, Van Marter block, the residences of William Farrell, M. E. Clough, Peter Blinn and Thomas Kyle, as well as many substantial warehouses. All of the aforementioned structures are in Petaluma, and he also erected the Odd Fellows building in Sonoma.

The same year in which he came to California, 1904, Mr. Young formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Loula F. Clough, who was born and reared in Vermont. Three children have been born of their marriage, Beckford, Leatha and Vivian. The family have a convenient, modern residence on D street, which Mr. Young erected to suit his own needs, and which is a model in architecture as well as in point of convenience and utility. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows order at Petaluma, and he is also a member of the local branch of the Patriarchs Militant.

ROBERT WOODS.

In outline the life of Robert Woods is not unlike that of scores of other men whose youth and strength have been lent to the upbuilding of this great state, not as a pioneer settler, but rather as one who builded upon the foundation which he found waiting and made possible only through the efforts of those who had preceded him by about three decades. A native of Canada, he was born in Ontario January 1, 1858, and in that province he was reared and educated, making it his home until he had attained his majority.

A new epoch in the life of Mr. Woods began at this time, for he then bade farewell to home and friends and crossed the continent to California, Petaluma, Sonoma county, being his destination. Over thirty years have since come and gone, and at no time has he had cause to wish that Fate had guided him elsewhere,

for here he has been successful from a financial standpoint, and here, too, he found what was of far more value, a true and devoted life companion. Upon first locating in Petaluma he turned his hand to the first work that offered, which was farm work on a ranch near by town. This gave him an opportunity to look about for a better business opening, and in deciding upon the wood and coal business he made no mistake, for from a small beginning he gathered about him in time a business that made him independent and enabled him to retire from business. This was accomplished in a comparatively short time, the business which he sold out in 1910 representing the work of fifteen years, not a long time in which to accumulate a competency sufficient to enable one to live retired. Care of details and steadfastness of purpose may be given as the prime cause of his wonderful success, and co-incident with his success was the fact that he made friends and not enemies, all admiring and esteeming him for his honorable, upright methods.

In 1894 Mr. Woods was united in marriage with Miss Alice Gale, the youngest daughter of L. D. and Eliza A. Gale, pioneer settlers in Sonoma county. (An interesting account of the life of Mr. Gale and his wife will be found elsewhere in this volume.) Fraternally Mr. Woods is well known, being a member and active worker in the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, Elks and the Independent Order of Foresters. His interest in the well-being of his home town is genuine and deep, and in season and out of season he sounds her praises and as often gives substantial testimony to his views. In 1906 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Petaluma, and in him his co-laborers on the board find an enthusiastic though conservative and well-balanced member. Mr. Woods and his wife are members of the Christian Church of Petaluma, of which he is now a trustee.

HOMER WESLEY WINTON.

The work that has formed the basic strength of Mr. Winton's mature years and the keynote of his growing success has been accomplished within the limits of Sonoma county. Here he was born in 1875, Santa Rosa having been his native city. Here, too, he received a practical education in the common schools and an efficient training for life's responsibilities under the kindly supervision of devoted parents. After taking up independent activities he became interested in the dairy industry and while he did not continue permanently to make a specialty of this occupation, he acquired a thorough familiarity with all of its details, so that he became recognized as an expert judge of milch cows and a careful, capable dairyman. At the opening of the war with Spain he offered his services and volunteered in Company E, Eighth California Infantry, being mustered into service June 28, 1898. At the expiration of his term of service, in February of 1899, he received his honorable discharge and returned from the camp to the duties of home and the cares of the workaday world.

The family represented by Mr. Winton comes from southern extraction, their history in this country dating back to a very early period of our national existence. His father, Stephen, born in Texas in 1848, for many years has been an honored resident of Santa Rosa and has a large circle of friends among

the pioneers of the place; the wife and mother, formerly Florence Hammontree, who also descends from old southern ancestry, was born in Nashville, Tenn., and is still living. The marriage of Homer Wesley Winton was solemnized November 26, 1899, and united him with Miss Minnie Hansen, who was born in Oakland, Cal., and is a woman of education and refinement, sharing with him the esteem of acquaintances. Their married life has been passed principally in the village of Occidental, where also reside her parents, William and Henrietta Hansen. The cosy home they have improved and developed is brightened by the presence of three children, namely: William Hansen, born in 1903; Henrietta, 1907; and Richard Corliss, 1908. The children were born in Occidental and the eldest attends school in the village. Soon after his marriage Mr. Winton located in Occidental, and has since been with his father-in-law, William Hansen, the pioneer butcher of Occidental and Camp Meeker, and is devoting all of his time to promote the interests of the business.

It is but natural that Mr. Winton should be deeply interested in all movements for the upbuilding of Sonoma county, for here he has spent all of his life, here his friendships have been formed and here his success has been achieved. The county and the commonwealth have in him a patriotic citizen, to whom no progressive movement is a matter of indifference. Partisanship has no part in his political views, yet he stanchly adheres to the Democratic party and believes that its principles, if applied to governmental rule, would work many needed reforms in our national development. Optimistic in his views concerning the welfare of the west, he belongs to that class of citizens whose enthusiastic faith in local resources, whose unbounded zeal in local advancement and whose keen judgment in matters pertaining to the common welfare form the bulwark on which rest civic honor and statehood growth. Fraternally he is a charter member of the Eagles.

JOSEPH WALKER.

In the development of the resources of Sonoma county especial attention has been given during recent years to the fruit industry and this in turn produces a form of intensified farming that decreases the acreage of homesteads but increases the profits derived therefrom. Near the village of Windsor lies the tract of eighty acres owned and operated by Joseph Walker and under his skilled management transformed into a profit-producing fruit farm. Observation and experience convinced him that a portion of the land is best adapted to meadow and pasture, but the larger part possesses all the qualifications necessary for successful horticulture. During the season of 1909 he received \$600 from grapes sold out of his vineyard of twenty-five acres. In addition he has three acres of prunes and an orchard containing the best varieties of other fruits adapted to this soil and climate. Poultry-raising is conducted in conjunction with fruit-growing and during last season he sold \$400 worth of chickens and eggs. The annual income from his small farm is sufficiently large to represent interest on a very high valuation of the land and this fact alone furnishes abundant evidence as to his ability and energy.

Switzerland is the native country of Mr. Walker, who was born in 1864 in the little canton of Uri lying below the picturesque lake of Luzerne and within the shadow of the Alps. The national schools enabled him to secure a fair education, while at home he was trained to habits of economy, thrift and industry characteristic of the nation. When seventeen years of age, in 1881, he crossed the ocean to the United States and proceeded direct to San Francisco, whence he removed to Sonoma county, and in 1901 he became the owner of his present property. During 1893 he was united in marriage at Santa Ana with Anna Hild, by whom he has three sons and one daughter, Fred, Lawrence, Walter and Josephine. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of August and Christina Hild and has three brothers in Germany, Carl, George and Rudolph, besides two sisters, Louisa and Christina. Louisa married William Kohlmann and has two sons and one daughter, Amiel, William and Lucile. Christina was twice married, her first husband having been Carl Miller, by whom she had one son, Charles Miller. After the death of Mr. Miller she became the wife of John Lavell.

The sturdy energy and perseverance possessed by Mr. Walker enabled him to secure a modest degree of success in the new world, whither he came without money or friends and lacking even a knowledge of the English language. His devotion to the land of his adoption has been unwavering throughout all the years of his residence here. Although his tastes do not lie in the direction of public affairs he has kept posted concerning the national issues and has given steadfast support to the principles of the Republican party. While living in the old country he became a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and ever since boyhood years he has given unswerving allegiance to that faith, but is liberal in his views, allowing to others the freedom of religious belief he demands for himself and maintaining a warm interest in all churches, particularly in the Presbyterian denomination, with which his wife is identified. Projects for the permanent upbuilding of the county receive his support and to such extent as his means permit he contributes to the financial aid of movements for the educational, moral and spiritual advancement of the community.

CHARLES WELCH.

Sonoma county has one of its best-known ranchers in Charles Welch, who came to California as early as 1875 and has witnessed its subsequent development with the keenest interest. The part that he has played in this advancement has not been inconsiderable, for he is a man of action and energy and throws his whole heart and soul into whatever he undertakes.

The boyhood years of Mr. Welch had been passed in the middle west, his birth having occurred in Boone county, Mo., in 1852, the son of parents who gained a livelihood by tilling the soil. They were McDonald and Amanda (Tucker) Welch, natives of West Virginia and Terre Haute, Ind., respectively, and the greater part of their lives was passed on the Missouri homestead, where they reared their four children, Larentine, Larrah, Lilly and Charles. Not content with the outlook in his native locality, Charles Welch determined to come to the west and establish a ranch along special lines, and as is well known, he is

one of the largest raisers of Angora goats throughout this section of Sonoma county. Located ten miles from Guerneville, the Welch ranch comprises three hundred and twenty acres, a part of which is used as pasturage for the eighty head of Angora goats which constitute his herd at the present time, and which increases each year at the rate of fifty head. Some idea of the profits realized from this industry may be gathered from the statement that during the year 1910 he received \$1 per head for the wool from these animals. While the raising of goats is his chief interest, still it does not represent all of the activities in which he is engaged, for he also raises hogs extensively, having sixty-two head besides forty-two head of young pigs, all of which are fattened for market purposes. He also has a well-established vineyard of seven acres, also a fine orchard of three acres. Taken in its entirety Mr. Welch's ranch is one of the best in this section of Sonoma county, and it is safe to say that there is no one more enthusiastic as to the possibilities of the goat industry than is he, and it is his purpose to develop his own business along this line as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Mr. Welch's marriage united him with Miss Anna E. Donovan, and they have one son, Albert L. The latter is also married, his first marriage uniting him with Anna Travers, after her death marrying Allie Trageer. They reside in San Francisco. Mrs. Welch is a daughter of John and Annie Donovan, to whom were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, as follows: John, William, Walter, James, Cornelius M., Anna and Ella. William is married and has one son, William, Jr. Walter and his wife, who before her marriage was Lawrie Best, have six children, five sons and one daughter. Cornelius M. chose as his wife Nellie Bloodsell and they have one daughter, Mabel. Ella is the wife of Henry Woolsey. Politically Mr. Welch is a Republican, and while he is not identified by membership with any church organization, he squares his actions by the Golden Rule, than which there can be no better guide.

MARY JANE THOMAS.

For over half a century Mrs. Thomas has been a resident of her present location in Sonoma county, near Sebastopol, and in the meantime has witnessed a marvelous transformation in her property, as well as in the entire country. When she first located on the ranch as a young bride her husband had purchased a squatter's right to it from a Mr. Griffith, and afterward secured legal right to the land by purchasing it from the government. The barren, uncultivated tract that it then was would not be recognized in the finely improved and productive ranch that it is today, yielding bountiful harvests of Gravenstein apples, prunes and cherries, and considered one of the finest fruit ranches in this section of country.

In maidenhood Mrs. Thomas was Mary Jane Leffingwell, and was born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1841, the daughter of William Leffingwell, and the granddaughter of Joseph Leffingwell. On the paternal and maternal sides she is of New England ancestry, both her father and mother being natives of Connecticut, and both born in 1805. Both are also deceased, the father passing away in October, 1884, and the mother in 1889, at the age of eighty-four, the death of both

occurring in San Luis Obispo county, Cal. Mrs. Thomas has but a limited knowledge of her birthplace in Iowa, for she was a child of eight years old when with her parents, three brothers and four sisters, she set out to cross the plains in 1849. That winter was passed in Utah, and in the following spring they resumed their journey and finally reached Sacramento. After staying there long enough to get rested from their long journey they went to Yuba county, where, in the vicinity of the mines, the father established and operated the first mill in the county. In addition to this grist and saw mill he also added to his income by maintaining a boarding house at Pilot Hill, and he also kept a hotel in Placer county for some time, in Hangtown, now known as Placerville. Altogether the family continued in Yuba county for about three years, at the end of which time, in 1852, they came to Sonoma county. Locating in Petaluma, Mr. Leffingwell erected the first hotel in the town, which was carried on by Samuel N. Terrell, Mr. Leffingwell's attention being given more particularly to his ranch in the vicinity. The closing years in the lives of this early pioneer settler and his wife were passed in San Luis Obispo, both reaching good old ages.

In 1858 Mary Jane Leffingwell became the wife of Robert B. Miller, who was born May 27, 1833, in Virginia and who came across the plains to California with ox-teams in 1852. The young people began life on the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres seven miles from Sebastopol which was the home of Mr. Miller until his death, August 10, 1870. The only child born of this marriage was Alva O. Miller, whose marriage with Viola Colwell has resulted in the birth of three children. Several years after the death of her first husband Mrs. Miller became the wife of Zachariah A. Thomas, in 1874, his death, December 18, 1905, leaving Mrs. Thomas a widow for the second time. Through sunshine and shadow she has continued to make her home on the ranch on which she first settled as a bride in 1858, in the care of which she is now assisted by her son Alva O. Miller, who with his family resides on the ranch with her. Here may be seen one of the finest fruit ranches in this part of the county, apples, prunes and cherries being raised in large quantities, and all of the fruits are of a choice quality and therefore readily salable.

JOHN MORGAN STRODE.

In the vicinity of Guerneville, Sonoma county, may be seen the thriving ranch of which Mr. Strode is the proud owner. Its prosperous condition both as regards crops and buildings is due to his own untiring efforts, inspired by an appreciation of the value of looking carefully after details. Mr. Strode was born near Guerneville October 20, 1864, the son of C. E. and Margaret (Goddard) Strode, the former born in Tennessee, and the latter in Iowa. By means of ox-teams the father crossed the plains in 1849, and after spending some time in Contra Costa county, located in Napa county, where he followed farming. Subsequently coming to Sonoma county, he settled on a ranch near Geyserville upon which he continued to live throughout his remaining years. The mother is now a resident of Sea View, Cal. Three children were born to these parents, and of the two who are now living John M. is the youngest. He was reared in Napa

and Sonoma counties, receiving his education in the common schools, after which he turned his attention to farming. In 1897 he purchased the ranch on which he now resides near Guerneville. It was covered with stumps and timber, and after the latter was cut the stumps had to be grubbed and blown out with Judson powder. Some idea of the amount of work this involved may be gathered from the statement that from eight acres of stumps he made eight hundred cords of four-foot wood; this wood was hauled to the Great Eastern quicksilver mines and sold. His ranch originally comprised thirty-five acres, upon which he raised hops for three years, after which for seven years he engaged in the dairy business. By the purchase of adjoining land he has increased the size of his ranch to one hundred and three acres, one mile from Guerneville. He is giving considerable attention to horticulture, having fifteen acres in fruit, the greater part of which is in French prunes. His success in the dairy and fruit business has more than met his expectations and his ranch is counted one of the most valuable in this immediate section. Besides the home ranch he also owns a two-thirds interest in seventy acres of land at Geyserville.

Mr. Strode's marriage occurred at Guerneville and united him with Miss Edith Hauffe, who was born in London and was eleven years of age when she came with her parents to California. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Strode, as follows: Theresa, the wife of T. R. King, of Healdsburg; Charles, in the United States navy aboard the South Dakota; Margie, Walter, Clara, Andrew and Florence.

Mr. Strode set the example of carving out a ranch from wild land, showing what could be accomplished, and now others are taking advantage of his experiment and doing the same thing for themselves. In the face of obstacles he has persevered and has proven beyond question that a man who has a taste for ranch life can make a success of it in Sonoma county. He is enthusiastic in his praise of this section of the state, and by his fellow-citizens is regarded as one of the most public-spirited and generous residents of Guerneville.

SAMUEL RODD.

Among the responsible and successful contractors who have for many years been active in the upbuilding of Petaluma, mention must be made of Samuel Rodd, who was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, January 26, 1848, the son of George and Mary (Clark) Rodd, and of their ten children Samuel was the youngest. After completing the course of instruction offered in the public schools he was apprenticed as carpenter and joiner for four years, and during this time he also became proficient as a stairbuilder and a cabinetmaker.

On June 12, 1868, Samuel Rodd left Liverpool for the United States, arriving in Chicago, July 8, 1868, where he worked at his trade until September, 1869. Just after the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad, which occurred in July, 1869, Mr. Rodd came through to California on one of the first trains, the trip from Chicago to San Francisco taking twelve days. On March 6, 1870, he located in Petaluma, which place has been the scene of his activity ever since. He engaged in contracting and building until 1889, when with John L. Camm

he bought the planing mill and engaged in manufacturing building material. However, in 1895 he sold his interest to Mr. Camm, since which time he has been in the building business, not only in Petaluma, but also in San Francisco, Santa Rosa and Mendocino county. Among the many residences he has built in Petaluma are the following: Healey's, Canope, Hill, Bowles, Sweed, Brown, Risk and Meyers residences, all showing his ability as a builder.

Mr. Rodd was married in Petaluma to Miss Mary Blackburn, a native daughter, whose father, Charles Blackburn, was a prominent and early settler of this city. They have one child, Dorothy C., an accomplished music teacher in Petaluma. Mr. Rodd is a member of the Foresters and for many years was a member of the Petaluma fire department.

THOMAS BENJAMIN WARD.

There is in the whole world no higher field of usefulness than that of educational activity, and the men and women who give their lives to the training of the young are of all others the most helpful factors in the development of the race. In laying down the work which he has followed with such zest and success throughout the greater part of his life, Mr. Ward does so with the assurance that he has performed his duties faithfully and well. Since retiring to private life, in 1909, he has given his attention to the cultivation of his ranch of thirteen and a-half acres near Santa Rosa, where as a horticulturist and vineyardist, as well as a raiser of chickens, he is meeting with a success which exceeds his expectations.

On both sides of the family Mr. Ward is a descendant of southern ancestors, both his father and mother being natives of Scott county, Ky. However, they were reared and educated in Fountain county, Ind., and there their marriage occurred in January, 1844. The mother passed away in 1905, at the age of seventy-seven, and the father in 1901, at the advanced age of ninety-five years, seven months and six days. Much of the early married life of this worthy couple was passed in Missouri, and in DeKalb county, that state, their son Thomas was born December 16, 1849. There he was reared and educated and under the wise and careful training of his cultured parents was fitted as few are privileged to be for the special work which he was to follow in life. In 1874, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to California and during that season worked as a ranch hand in Sonoma county. With the opening of the term he became a pupil at the George W. Jones Academy at Santa Rosa, and as soon as he received his certificate, took up the work of teaching in this vicinity. From July, 1875, until 1882, he followed his profession uninterruptedly, but failing health in the latter year made a change of employment imperative. Appreciating the value of outdoor life as a restorative to one impoverished from too close confinement, he again undertook ranch life and followed this steadily until 1890, when he was enabled to resume his profession, following it steadily up to the year 1909, when he resigned his position and retired from the profession. Since then he has turned his attention to the care of his ranch, which is largely devoted to the raising of fruits common to this locality, apples, prunes and peaches, besides which he has a very flourish-

ing vineyard. This however does not represent the limit of his abilities as an agriculturist, for he raises chickens on a large scale, and at the present time his flock numbers seven hundred. Besides the home ranch of thirteen and one-half acres, he also owns a ranch of ten acres, which is also under cultivation and under his immediate supervision.

Mr. Ward's first marriage occurred in 1878 uniting him with Miss Mattie K. Crane, a native of California, and the daughter of Robert and Susan (Davidson) Crane, natives of Kentucky and Missouri respectively. Six children, evenly divided as to sons and daughters, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward, but the two youngest are deceased. Harry Robert, born July 12, 1879, is interested in mines in Nevada City; Charles D., born July 5, 1881, is established in the chicken business in the Rincon valley; by his marriage with Miss Nellie Van Keppel, of Bennett valley, he is the father of one child; Ellen Forrest, born December 9, 1882, was married in 1906 to Fred Warner, of Clinton county, Mo., where they make their home with their two children, a son and daughter; Stella May, born May 5, 1884, is following in the footsteps of her father in the choice of a life work; she is a graduate of the Santa Rosa high school and has also taken a five-year course in the state university at Berkeley; all of her training has been with the idea of teaching in the higher grades, and she is now in her second year as instructor in the Corning high school. The death of Mr. Ward's first wife occurred June 24, 1888, and on August 19, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Benson, who is a graduate of the Petaluma high school and had taught in Sonoma county for twelve years. A son and daughter were born of this marriage. Mary Benson was born December 25, 1894, and is now a student in the Santa Rosa high school. The son, William Benson, born July 22, 1898, died when sixteen months old. Mr. Ward is held in high esteem for the good that he has accomplished in Sonoma county, both in the line of his profession through a long course of years, and also as a citizen.

PATRICK SMITH.

For the past fifty-four years Patrick Smith has been a resident of the United States, during all of which time he has also lived in California, and with the exception of five years, has been actively identified with Sonoma county during this entire time. A native of Ireland, he was born in the year 1836, in county Monaghan, and it was in that locality that he was reared and gained his first insight into the larger activities of life and its responsibilities. By the time he had reached his majority he had laid out a plan for his future, which was to come to the United States and establish his home in the Pacific coast country, which was then attracting settlers on account of its agricultural possibilities, mining at that time being on the wane. With his young wife, whom he had married the year previously, Mr. Smith landed in the port of San Francisco in 1857. After continuing in the metropolis for one year he went to Mendocino county and was engaged in raising sheep altogether for about five years.

Mr. Smith came to this country with a knowledge of farming as conducted in his native land, and after adjusting this knowledge to conditions as he found

them in his new surroundings he felt competent to own and undertake the management of a property of his own. It was after his experience of five years in Mendocino county just mentioned that he came to Sonoma county and near Cloverdale purchased a mountain ranch upon which he engaged in raising sheep on a large scale. His was probably the largest undertaking of the kind in this part of the county and during the fifteen years that he carried on this ranch he not only made a success of the undertaking from a financial standpoint, but he advanced agricultural activity throughout the locality and otherwise did his part as an active, interested citizen toward the general upbuilding of the community. After disposing of the ranch just mentioned he purchased the property on which he now resides, which is also near Cloverdale, and which has been his home since 1869. Here he has three hundred acres of fine land well suited to the raising of grapes, and this he does on an extensive scale, having the entire acreage under cultivation. As a complement to his extensive vineyard he maintains a finely equipped winery, where the entire product of the vineyard is manufactured into an excellent quality of wine, the brand being one which is well known and in constant demand.

As has been stated elsewhere, Mr. Smith had formed domestic ties in his native land and brought his wife with him when he immigrated to the United States in 1857. Prior to her marriage, in August, 1856, Mrs. Smith was Miss Ann McElarney, the daughter of parents who never knew any other home than the Emerald Isle. Nine children have been born of this marriage, the eldest of whom, James F., has attained considerable distinction in executive affairs in the Philippine Islands, where in 1906 he was appointed governor of the islands, serving until 1909, and recently he has been further honored by appointment as judge of the federal court by President Taft. The other children in the family are as follows: Frank W., Owen, Kate A., Henry P. (deceased), William J., Anna, Mary E. (deceased) and Genevieve.

THEODORE G. KING.

About two miles north of Petaluma lies the farm known as the Samuel Nay homestead, the present property of Theodore G. King, who since coming to the place has repaired and enlarged the buildings, renewed the orchards and made many other improvements of permanent value. Of the fifty-five acres comprising the estate twenty-five acres are planted to fruit trees, a specialty being made of pippin apples, which are of a quality and flavor unsurpassed by any similar product in sections more widely advertised, besides which there are also about one hundred Bartlett pear trees on the ranch. Another specialty in the agricultural efforts of the owner is the raising of blooded single-comb white leghorn chickens, a breed exceptionally well adapted to the Pacific coast regions. From a flock of twenty-five hundred laying hens his output of eggs ran from six hundred to fifteen hundred, according to the season, and in 1911 he increased his flock of laying hens to thirty-five hundred, increasing his output of eggs from nine hundred to twenty-two hundred, varying according to the season. He broods about six thousand chicks a year, of which about eighty per cent mature; the

pullets are kept and the old hens sold each season, or when three years old. The average income from the hens is about \$1 per head each year and the owner, who is an active worker in the Petaluma Egg Association, believes that the poultry industry offers splendid opportunities for profit to persons of thrift, intelligence and industry.

Born in 1866 in the county of Sonoma where he now resides, Theodore G. King is a son of Charles and Maria (Waldemar) King and a grandson of Captain King, the commander of an ocean vessel. The father likewise was a sailor and while following the high seas he rounded the Horn and came up the Pacific Ocean to California, settling in Sonoma county during the year 1865 after a brief sojourn in Marin county. In the parental family there were the following children: Theodore G., whose name introduces this article; Henry D., who married Emma Jones and resides with his father on the old homestead in Marin county; Ernest F., who married Geraldine Sales; Anna, Mrs. Charles Moltzen, who was four children; Mamie, Mrs. Allen Owens, the mother of four children; Johanna and Louisa. The son, Ernest F., has no children, while the other son, Henry D., is the father of four children. Three children, Vernon, Waldemar and Gladys, comprise the family of Theodore G. King and his wife, Ida M., who was born in Sonoma county in 1867, being a daughter of John and Mary (Bryant) Sales, the latter a native of Sonoma county. Mr. Sales was born in Illinois in 1834 and came to California in 1852 via the Isthmus of Panama, afterward becoming a farmer in this county. In his family there were seven children, namely: William L., who married Mattie Tharp and has two children, Paul and Dorothy; Henry; John; Roscoe; Ida M., Mrs. King; Dora, who married George Gaston and has two children, Russell and Alta; and Geraldine, the youngest daughter of the Sales family circle.

Ever since attaining his majority Mr. King has given his support to Republican principles and candidates, but he has taken no part in politics nor has he sought the honors of office. In religion he is of the Congregational faith, while fraternally he holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the local lodge of Yeomen and the Grange. His early identification with the dairy business occurred in Marin county and from there in 1892 he returned to Sonoma county, where he continued in the dairy industry, having a dairy averaging from sixty-five to one hundred and ten head of cows. A large amount of butter was sold in the city markets and the excellent quality of the product rendered possible the best market prices. Before settling on his present place he leased and operated the Denman farm, one of the oldest estates in the valley, and there, in addition to his large herd of cows, he also has a flock of three thousand hens. As a farmer he is resourceful, keen and prudent, wise in judgment, quick in action, energetic in temperament and economical in expenditure of money and time. Besides his own time he employs two men the year round and in the fruit season as high as fourteen people are given employment. In 1910 he built a ten-room modern house at a cost of \$3,500, besides which he has made other improvements about the ranch, putting in new fencing, and during the next two years he expects to replace all of the old buildings with new ones, with the exception of the apple house. Chief among Mr. King's characteristics is his devotion to the community welfare and his sympathetic support of progres-

sive projects. Through his services as president of the local telephone line there has been pushed to success a movement of inestimable value to the locality. Other enterprises have felt the impetus of his encouragement and the permanent benefit derived from his zealous and intelligent support.

EDWARD NEWBURGH.

Although eighteen years have passed since the death of Mr. Newburgh, time has not effaced from the memory of those who knew him the effect of his life and accomplishments in the city which was his home for so many years. Not only is he remembered as one of the pioneer merchants of Petaluma, but a deeper and more personal remembrance is of his kindly, gentle nature, blended with a deep understanding of humanity, all of which attracted him to his fellow men and made bonds which only death could sever.

Edward Newburgh was a native of the Fatherland, born in Heidenheim, Bavaria, November 24, 1828, and he continued a resident of his native land until two years past his majority. Then, in 1851, he immigrated to the United States, landing on our eastern shores, and for two years thereafter was engaged in the mercantile business in one of the New England states. This experience proved of incalculable benefit to him in a number of ways, enabling him to obtain a good understanding of the English language and also to gain valuable knowledge concerning business methods. It was with this experience of two years in the east added to his original knowledge and ability that he set out for California by the Panama route in 1853. Interest in the mining possibilities of the state still ran high, and it was not surprising that Mr. Newburgh was attracted by its allurements and made an attempt to find quick wealth in the mines. He followed the shifting fortunes of the miner for a number of years, but finally gave up this speculative existence and turned his thoughts to things more dependable. It was then that he first came to Sonoma county, in 1856, and following this he opened a merchandise store in Freestone which he maintained for a couple of years. Later he established and maintained a similar store in Sebastopol for two years, at the same time being interested in a store in Petaluma. After disposing of his mercantile interests he made a visit to his old home in the Fatherland in 1860. Upon his return to this country in 1861 he again located in Sebastopol as a dry-goods merchant, being associated with his former partner, the firm being known as Bernhard & Co. Business was carried on under this name for some time, when the business was disposed of and Mr. Newburgh located in Petaluma in 1864. Here he again established himself in business, this time alone, and so continued until his nephew and sons grew up and took its cares from his shoulders. From then until his death, October 23, 1892, he lived retired from active business cares, his demise causing general and heartfelt sorrow among those who had been permitted to know him, either in a business or social way. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Newburgh has continued the business, which in 1909 she incorporated as the Newburgh Dry Goods Company, with herself as president and Morris Neuburger as vice-president and manager. The latter gives the business all of his attention, and is demonstrating his ability

as a merchant, as shown by the success of the business since he undertook its management, and without exception it is the finest store of the kind in Petaluma.

Before her marriage in 1862 Mrs. Newburgh was Miss Fannie Kusiel, a native of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to California in 1861 by the Isthmus route. Eight children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Newburgh, named in the order of their birth as follows: Albert; Augustus, deceased; Theresa, the wife of Leopold Allenberg, of San Francisco; Arthur, city editor of the Petaluma *Argus*; William; James, deceased; Henry, a lawyer of prominence in San Francisco; and Stella, the wife of S. Suskind, of that city. Albert and William Newburgh are assisting in the store. Fraternally Mr. Newburgh was well known and active in the ranks of the Odd Fellows. On a lot in the business portion of town which Mr. Newburgh gave her many years ago, Mrs. Newburgh has recently erected the fine new Swiss-American Bank building which now graces the spot. This is conceded by residents generally to be the finest business block in Petaluma, and besides being an ornament to the town, gives added proof of Mrs. Newburgh's enterprise and business ability.

WILLIAM A. LEWIS.

It is now almost sixty years since the subject of this article came to California, attracted by the many stories of the great possibilities of this land of the Golden West and in all these years he has never regretted the step he has taken although he, like the other early pioneers, had to make sacrifices continually and suffered the privations that beset a new and undeveloped country. But these things never deterred Mr. Lewis, for whenever he found obstacles in his way he would press forward all the harder to surmount them. Thus, after years of close application and a successful career he is able to retire with a competency ample for the wants of his family and himself.

The grandfather of Mr. Lewis was John Lewis, who was of Welsh and French extraction and a native of the state of Virginia. From there he emigrated to Kentucky, where he married and afterward moved to Missouri, reaching St. Louis on January 5, 1797, and settled in a part of the city then called Creve Cœur Lake. He was one of the first—probably the first—American agriculturist that acquired a permanent residence in what is now Missouri. In his family there were seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom one, Elizabeth, was a woman of strong intellectual powers. She was closely allied to the history of St. Louis and by her many deeds of Christian charity won for herself a warm place in the hearts of the people. She was the second daughter of John Lewis and was born in Harrison county, Ky., April 3, 1794, and was taken to St. Louis Mo., by her parents. She was thrice married, the first time, immediately after the completion of her thirteenth year, to Gabriel Long, a wealthy merchant and planter of St. Louis, June 25, 1807; to Rev. Alexander McAllister, a talented and much-respected clergyman of St. Louis, on April 30, 1823; and to A. R. Corbin, Esq., of New York (then a resident of St. Louis and the editor and proprietor of the St. Louis *Argus*, the organ of the old Jackson party), June 11, 1835. Her last husband, with whom she lived more than thirty-three years, was

afterwards married to a sister of Gen. U. S. Grant. Her death occurred at the residence of her husband in New York City, July 9, 1868, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Her end was painless and happy; she was surrounded by her husband and daughters, by many grand-children, and several great-grandchildren. Thus surrounded and supplied with every comfort and with every alleviation of suffering which affection and affluence could command this early emigrant to St. Louis, this pious Christian, this accomplished lady, this most loving wife and mother passed to that blissful abode provided by Infinite Goodness for the good of all nations and of every degree.

Sallie, another daughter of John Lewis, became the wife of Col. Daniel M. Boone, a son of the famous Col. Daniel Boone, the old pioneer and hunter of Kentucky. She lived to the age of nearly seventy years and was the mother of a large family. One of the sons of John Lewis was also named John and was four years old when his parents moved to Missouri, having been born in Kentucky in 1793. He grew to manhood in St. Louis and there married Nancy Curry, also a native of Kentucky. He was a farmer by occupation and spent the most of his life in St. Louis county, where he died in 1848. In his family there were ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to be grown men and women.

William A. Lewis was born in St. Louis, May 1, 1830. He was reared on his father's farm, fourteen miles west of St. Louis, and educated in the common schools. In 1852, his father being dead, he came to California, crossing the plains with his uncle, Lindsay Lewis, in an ox-team train of seven wagons, taking five months to make the journey from the Missouri river to Marysville, Cal. His brother Austin had come to California in 1849 and his uncle, Samuel Lewis, had also come in 1849 and spent his last days in Petaluma. In the spring of 1853 W. A. Lewis engaged in trading with the emigrants, buying and selling stock and that same fall he located in Sonoma county, buying one hundred and thirty-five acres, the nucleus of his present possessions. He engaged in the stock and dairy business and has added to his place from time to time until he now has a ranch of two thousand acres. Over much of this land title disputes arose and he had to fight for his rights through the courts as well as at times having to buy the purported rights of other claimants. His start was made with twenty cows, which was gradually increased, against adversity at times, but he stayed with it and the result to him is eminently satisfactory. His place is located about four miles west of Petaluma on the Chelino Valley road, and is watered by San Antone creek and numerous springs. Before he saw the real value of land in Marin and Sonoma counties he was offered different tracts for from \$3 to \$4 an acre, but \$50 slugs were very valuable, while land and real estate were unsalable at that time, hence many an opportunity was passed by. In the early days, for he was of the first settlers in this locality, there were no fences and he could ride across lots to Petaluma through wild oats over his head on horseback. He has sold butter for \$1 and \$1.10 per pound and eggs for \$1 per dozen. The grass was abundant for many years and it was not until years later that it became necessary to make any hay. His place is a part of the Borjorques ranch and he resided there until 1882, since which time he has resided in Peta-

luma, from which place he visits his ranch frequently, it being leased to two tenants.

Mr. Lewis married, February 4, 1868, in St. Louis; Mo., Miss Mary Louise Hall, who was a native of St. Louis, the daughter of Dr. James H. Hall, a prominent physician and surgeon of St. Louis and later of Petaluma. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Nannie M., the wife of Foster Moale of San Francisco; Hall, an attorney in San Francisco; Lillian, Mrs. Dr. Fleisner, of Petaluma; Edith, Mrs. White of Petaluma; and William who is a poultry rancher in this city; the latter has made several trips to South America and nine trips east and is well qualified to decide that California is the most desirable location in which to reside.

Mr. Lewis has helped to build schoolhouses from the first that was built in his vicinity until they are all built up in four districts around him. He is very public spirited and enterprising, aiding in any enterprise for the upbuilding of the county, and his many deeds of kindness and charity are remembered by the many recipients and all is done in an unostentatious manner. It is to such men as William A. Lewis that the bay region owes its present progress and growth. As this was going to press notice came that Mr. Lewis died Monday, August 7, 1911, at his home surrounded by his wife and children.

EDWARD C. RAND.

One of the comparatively late acquisitions to the ranching community of Sonoma county is Edward C. Rand, who came here in 1905 and purchased the ranch of which he is now the owner, near Santa Rosa. This ranch has taken on value and importance since coming into the possession of the present owner. At present preference is given to the raising of stock, Berkshire hogs especially, but it is the intention of the owner to ultimately make it a dairy ranch exclusively.

As are many of California's best citizens, Mr. Rand is a native of the middle-west, and came hither with a fund of experience gained in various lines of business in his native state of Illinois. There the earth life of the elder Mr. Rand came to a close in 1877, but the mother still survives, making her home in Lombard, where are centered the memories and experiences of a long and happy life. Edward C. Rand attended the public school of Lombard until he was fourteen years of age, at that time beginning his own support by entering the employ of George E. Cole, of Chicago. This was in 1888, and he continued with this employer until 1898, when he accepted a position with the National Storage Company of the same place, continuing with the latter company until 1901. It was in the year just mentioned, when he was twenty-seven years of age, that he engaged in business on his own account, manufacturing novelties of all kinds. He continued in this business with very satisfactory results for about two years, when, in 1903, he became financially interested in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines, associating himself with the D. D. D. Company of Chicago.

Mr. Rand had been associated with the latter company about two years when, in 1905, though still retaining his interest in the medicine business, he

came to California and located in Sonoma county. His purpose was to purchase and locate upon a ranch when he found one that suited his needs. This he found in the ranch of which he is the proprietor today, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five acres and located six miles from Santa Rosa. Thus far he has maintained it as a stock ranch, but it is his purpose to transform it into a dairy ranch as rapidly as possible, and every change or improvement on the property is made with this idea in view.

Mr. Rand's marriage in 1899 united him with Miss Mary Rand, who was born in Connecticut in 1874. No children have been born to them. Though comparatively newcomers to the west they have entered into the spirit of the thriving community into which they have settled and are now as keenly interested in its welfare as are old, established residents.

LOUIS POULIN.

An illustration of the prosperity which has rewarded the efforts of our French-American citizens may be found in the life of Louis Poulin, who for over a quarter of a century has been identified with the interests of Sonoma county and has won recognition as an expert in the wine-making industry. Without energy and resolute determination he could not have risen to his present station in the community. Nature endowed him with the faculties necessary to the struggle for a livelihood in a new country. With the keen mind characteristic of his people he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language, which he speaks with the same fluency as his native tongue.

Louis Poulin was born in Donzy, France, November 21, 1848, the son of parents who were also natives of that country. The father passed away in France in 1882, at the age of sixty-five years. After his death the mother came to the United States, and until her death, at the age of seventy-nine years, made her home with her son in Sonoma county, Cal. The raising of grapes and their manufacture into wine has long been one of the chief industries of France, and it was in this industry that the elder Mr. Poulin was engaged in his native country throughout his life. His son was very early in life made familiar with the industry, first through association, while he was too young to take any active part in its duties, and later through his participation as an active assistant in the maintenance of the business. The art of vinegar and wine making he had learned thoroughly under the training of his father, and this was one of his chief assets upon coming to the United States at the age of twenty-five years. Coming direct to Sonoma county, Cal., from the port at which he landed, he remained here for about three years, and in 1877 returned to the east. His stay there was short, however, for he soon afterward returned to the west, going direct to San Francisco. From there he again came to Sonoma county, and in 1883 purchased the ranch which has been his home ever since. This consists of seventeen acres of land well suited to the raising of grapes, the entire tract being given over to the growing and manufacture of the grape. Some idea of the extent of the business conducted by Mr. Poulin may be gathered from the statement that ten thousand gallons of wine were manufactured in his winery

during the season of 1909. In addition to the grapes which he himself raises, he also buys of other growers in the vicinity to make this output of wine possible. In addition to the management of his vineyard and winery he also maintains a roadhouse in Santa Rosa, where the weary wayfarer may find rest and refreshment and a welcome that is genuine and spontaneous.

Mr. Poulin's marriage in 1890 united him with Miss Emily Hall, a native of England, as were also her parents, who are now deceased. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Poulin. Politically Mr. Poulin is an adherent of no party, and possibly for that very reason is the better citizen, for in casting his vote he is guided by the qualifications of the candidate, and not by the name of the party that he represents. Sonoma county has few citizens more enthusiastic over her advantages than Mr. Poulin is. It is his belief that there is no place in the state more favorable to the growing of the grape than this particular locality, and certain it is he has cause to hold this view, for his success has been phenomenal, both in the quantity and in the quality of the grape which he has produced and is still producing in his vineyard. The purchase price of his ranch twenty-seven years ago was \$100 an acre, but today the ranch could not be bought for \$12,000.

PETALUMA & SANTA ROSA RAILWAY COMPANY.

In this age of electricity there is no department of activity that has not benefited directly or indirectly by the application of electricity, transforming old methods of performing duties so completely as to make what was once a difficult task a delightful pleasure. In the multitudinous ways that electricity has been applied in the largest sense, reference is made to the modern mode of transportation, which is literally making the whole world kin, by bringing together the residents of city and country, each gaining a knowledge of and sympathy for the other thereby which formerly was unknown. Among the various electric roads that have threaded their way across the country in California and assisted in this general transformation is the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway, whose system is one of the most modern and up-to-date extant.

The history of the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway dates from the beginning of the twentieth century, but the actual work of construction was not commenced until the fall of 1903. However, well-laid plans made it possible to push the work rapidly, and in the fall of the following year the road was completed between Santa Rosa and Petaluma, and the life of the country through which the road passed immediately took on a new aspect. The trolley system is employed, and the equipment throughout is the best that could be secured. Sixty freight cars are now in use on the system, twelve passenger cars, four electric locomotives, besides express and baggage cars. Rates for passenger service are on the basis of two cents per mile, while freight is carried on the basis assigned in the Western classification. The destiny of the entire thirty-five miles of country through which the road passes seems to have hung upon its establishment, for from the first day that the road was in operation it has had a patronage that speaks more forcibly than can words, of the appreciation of the citizens. Up to the present time the road makes regular trips for passenger and freight serv-

ice between Petaluma and Santa Rosa, touching at Sebastopol and from there running north to Forestville, besides tapping numerous towns on the way, but this is but a fraction of the road which the promoters have under way. When their plans for extension of the service are a reality a road will run south to San Francisco with numerous lateral branches, which will represent between two and three hundred miles of steel rails.

The Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway Company was incorporated in 1903, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, the direct outcome of the energy and perseverance of A. D. Bowen. The general officers in charge of the management of the road at the present time are as follows: E. M. Van Frank, president and general manager; John A. McNear, vice-president; Thomas Archer, secretary and treasurer; and B. H. Dibblee, Rudolph Spreckles, Francis Cutting, Thomas Archer, E. M. Van Frank and John A. McNear, directors. Among managers in this part of the state Mr. Van Frank is conceded to be one of the best, possessing a wide experience and marked executive ability, all of which, taken in connection with the fact that he has a personality that makes a friend of every one that he comes in contact with, has made him an invaluable acquisition to the upbuilding of the road.

Of all the towns tapped by the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway, probably none has benefited by it more directly than has Petaluma herself. Here are located the shops of the company, wherein fifteen men are in constant employment, while eighty men are employed on the entire system, the greater part of whom are residents of this city. Besides the electric roads owned and managed by the company, it also operates two steamers between Petaluma and San Francisco, the officers and crew of which number forty men. The general offices of the company are also located in Petaluma, which is destined to be one of the largest and most popular cities in this section of the state, if its record of progress during the past few years may be taken as a criterion.

GEORGE W. LAMOREAUX.

One of the early merchants that continued in business for many years in Petaluma, making an honorable record, was George W. Lamoreaux, a native of Wayne county, N. Y., born May 17, 1828. His father, Thomas Lamoreaux, was born in France and was one of three brothers who fled from France on account of religious persecution at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Mr. Lamoreaux came to the United States, locating in Wayne county, N. Y., where he was a merchant in Arcadia, now Newark, on the Erie canal, on which he also ran a packet. Under these surroundings his son, George W., was reared, learning the mercantile business from the time he was tall enough to look over the counter, and following this vocation until he came to California.

In 1858 George W. Lamoreaux was married in East Newark, N. Y., to Miss Margaret H. French, a native of Rockingham county, N. H., daughter of Asa and Betsey (Bean) French. The former, who was born in New Hampshire, was a cooper by trade, and his demise occurred when Mrs. Lamoreaux was a babe. The mother subsequently married Thomas Dearborn and removed to East New-

ark, N. Y., where Margaret lived until she was twelve years of age, when she returned to New Hampshire, receiving her education there in the public schools until her marriage.

In 1859 Mr. Lamoreaux came to Petaluma, Cal., where he engaged in the grocery business for many years with an honorable record and a successful career until he retired. He died July 30, 1908, aged eighty years, mourned by a host of friends. He was a member of the Odd Fellows order, an active member of the Petaluma Fire Department for many years and was also affiliated with the Old Military Company. He and his wife were active members of the Episcopal Church, in which he was senior warden.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Lamoreaux continues to reside at the old home on Fourth street, where she is surrounded by many friends, who love her for her amiable qualities and her charitable deeds.

JAMES ROSS MOWBRAY.

Many years have elapsed since the death of Mr. Mowbray in 1881, but the good which he accomplished in the locality in which he lived for so many years in Sonoma county has kept his memory fresh in the minds of those who came after him and profited by the uplift which his life and efforts gave to the upbuilding of the community.

J. R. Mowbray was a native of Ohio, born in the Miami Valley in 1818, and in the locality of his birth he was reared to a stalwart young manhood. He was in the full flush of young manhood when he heard of the opportunity for young men in California, and among those who came to the state early in the year 1849 he was one of the most enthusiastic. The trip was made across the plains behind slow-plodding oxen, but as soon as he reached his journey's end he lost no unnecessary time in going to the mines of Sierra county. His enthusiasm was not without its satisfaction, if the five years he spent in the mines there may be taken as an indication of satisfaction in his efforts. From Sierra county he then went to the Sacramento valley, remaining there for a short time only, when, in 1860, he came to Cloverdale and near this town, in the limits of the town of Preston, he purchased a ranch upon which he lived and labored the remainder of his life. His ranch comprised one hundred and seventy acres of choice land, sixty acres of which he planted to wine grapes. In the early days, however, much of his attention was given to cattle and sheep raising, and he was one of the very first in this part of the county to make the change from stock-raising to the raising of grapes and other fruits now a source of such large income to the valley.

Mr. Mowbray's marriage in 1867 united him with Miss Mary J. Larison, a native of Ohio and the daughter of that well-known pioneer, Samuel Larison. One son was born of the marriage of Mr. Mowbray and his wife, Frank, a civil engineer by profession, who is engaged in business in Vancouver, B. C. Fraternally Mr. Mowbray was an Odd Fellow. His death in 1881 was looked upon as a public loss, for he was held in the highest regard by all residents of the community, by common consent being counted one of the most fruitful benefactors the valley had ever known.

Since Mr. Mowbray's death the widow has resided on the place, engaging in grape-growing and agriculture. She built a new residence on the hill, overlooking Preston and the Russian river, and known as Rio Vista. She is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs at Cloverdale, in both of which lodges she has held office. In her religious views she is liberal, and assists all of the churches in their philanthropies as well as all public enterprises for the upbuilding of the community. As one of the very first settlers in the valley no one appreciates more than she the wonderful transformation from its original primitive condition to the paradise that it is today.

WILLIAM HENRY MANION.

In Mr. Manion we find another Native Son of the Golden State, and in him too we find those characteristics which almost invariably stand out prominently in the make-up of her native sons and daughters. In the light of heredity this is but another demonstration of cause and effect. More often than not, the parents of these children have come to the west in their early married life, eager to establish a home in the midst of conditions that would develop and reward them for their labors. As their hopes and ambitions became realities their children were naturally endowed with the same love for the locality, to the end that they rarely ever seek a home in any other part of the country upon attaining years of maturity.

A perusal of the family records develops the fact that Mr. Manion comes of southern ancestry, his grandparents on the paternal side, Edmund and Elizabeth Manion, being natives of Kentucky, as were also his parents, William and Elizabeth (Barnett) Manion. An interesting account of the life and accomplishments of William Manion will be found elsewhere in this volume. Among the worthy pioneers who came to California during the period of the gold excitement was William Manion and his wife. Struggles and hardships were their lot for a considerable period, but hope of ultimate success in the accomplishment of the purpose for which they had risked their all buoyed them on and rewarded them at last. Settlement was made in Sonoma county, and it was on their ranch near Santa Rosa that their son William Henry was born October 16, 1856. With the other children in the parental family William attended the district school near his home, and early in life he became familiar with agricultural life through the performance of the duties that were required of him by his methodical parents. The outcome of this training was that when he attained mature years there was no indecision in his mind as to his future career, and ever since entering upon business life he has continued to be a tiller of the soil. He lays claim to four hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in Sonoma county, five miles from Santa Rosa, on Rural Route No. 3. Believing in a diversity of interests he has not confined his attention to one branch of agriculture to the exclusion of others, but is maintaining a number of industries with equal success. Stock-raising forms one of these industries, about thirty head of cattle being fattened for the market at the present time, besides which he has about ten head of horses. Chicken-raising is also followed

with very satisfactory results, about five hundred hens contributing to Mr. Manion's shipment of eggs, besides which he has about six hundred small chickens, three months old. Sufficient corn is grown on the ranch to supply the home needs, about ten acres being in corn. Another source of income to Mr. Manion is from the sale of wood cut from his property, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty cords being cut and sold each year, yielding about \$700 annually. Much of this timber is cut from Bennett's peak, which is on his ranch, and which is not only a source of profit, but is also a mark of beauty and adds considerably to the value of his land.

In 1887 Mr. Manion was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Johnson, who was born in Illinois in May, 1869, the daughter of Snelling and Amanda Johnson, the former deceased, but the latter still living in Santa Rosa. Three children have blessed this marriage, of whom we mention the following: The eldest, Edith Lee, born March 11, 1889, is now a trained nurse in Mary Jesse Hospital in Santa Rosa; Zelda M. was born January 23, 1894; and Zalene, born October 27, 1898, is now a student in the grammar school at Santa Rosa. Politically Mr. Manion is not an adherent of either of the parties, but nevertheless does his duty as a good citizen at election time by casting his vote for the best man for the office in question. With the exception of filling the office of school trustee he has been the incumbent of no public office, finding all of his time consumed in the care of his ranch.

CHRISTIAN NISSON.

When asked for his opinion concerning the possibilities of Sonoma county, Christian Nisson has nothing but praise and commendation to offer for reply, and in truth he could make no other, his opinion being based upon his own success as rancher and dairyman. The first representative of the family in this country was Erick Nisson, who came from Denmark in 1866, and located in Sonoma county, Cal., and three years later his son, Erick P., also came to this locality and built up a ranch enterprise in the vicinity of Petaluma which is a credit to the owner as well as to the community. By his marriage with Claudina Moltzan, who, like himself, was a native of Denmark, Erick P. Nisson became the father of eight children, two sons and six daughters, named as follows: Christian, Henry, Lena, Mary, Clara, Anna, Loretta and Elinor.

The eldest child in the parental family, Christian Nisson, was born on the homestead ranch near Petaluma, October 5, 1877, and with the other children he attended the public schools in Petaluma during boyhood. By predilection as well as early training on the home ranch he was well fitted to take up the duties of ranching as soon as his school days were over, and by concentrating thought and efforts along this line to the exclusion of other distractions he has been enabled to take his present high position among the ranchers and dairymen of Sonoma county. For a considerable period he worked side by side with his father in the maintenance of the home place, but finally, in 1906, purchased the ranch of which he is now the owner and proprietor, not far from the old homestead on Rural Route No. 4 from Petaluma. This consists of two hundred

acres, for which he paid the owner, Allen Roseburgh, \$80 an acre. Here he makes a specialty of dairying and chicken-raising. His dairy consists of twenty cows, and from the sale of butter which he manufactured he realized about \$1,800 during the season of 1909. During the same season he realized in eggs from three thousand chickens \$8,100, while during the year 1910, from four thousand chickens, his income amounted to \$11,000. During the year 1911 he increased his flock to six thousand chickens. From the above figures it is plain to be seen why Mr. Nisson is such an enthusiastic believer in the possibilities of Sonoma county. He has labored indefatigably to bring about his present success, and all who know of his good fortune take heart and labor the more industriously on their own ranches, knowing that what one has accomplished others can also do. Politically Mr. Nisson is a believer in Republican principles.

J. LUPPOLD.

The self-made men of Sonoma county have a fine representative in J. Luppold, of Santa Rosa, one of the respected and popular men of his community. Cordial, frank and sincere in speech, he makes friends with all with whom he comes in contact, and is an active participant in the affairs that affect community, state or nation. A native of Missouri, he was born in Bridgeport, Warren county, March 26, 1860, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Luppold, both of whom were natives of the Fatherland. The parents lived to attain good ages, the father living to the age of eighty-five years, while the mother passed away when seventy years old. In so far as their circumstances permitted the parents gave their son every advantage for an education, his schooling including attendance at the common and high schools of Bridgeport.

However, it was early in life impressed on the mind of Mr. Luppold that he had his own way to make in the world, and accepting the situation philosophically he lost no time in finding employment after his school days were over. Working as a farm hand in the vicinity of his home was the first work to which he turned his hand, and he continued there in that line of occupation until the year 1888. That year marks his advent in the west and the beginning of his career covering nearly a quarter of a century in Sonoma county. Here as in his home locality he continued agricultural pursuits, working for a time in the employ of Winfield Wright, of Santa Rosa, and subsequently establishing himself on a ranch of his own in this vicinity. This is an exceptionally fine property, located four miles north of Santa Rosa on the Healdsburg road, and here he has resided alone for the past twenty years, never having formed domestic ties. In 1901, with the accumulations of a number of years hard labor, he went to Nome, Alaska, in the hope of finding sudden wealth, but he was doomed to disappointment, as instead he lost all the means that he had saved. Disappointed but not discouraged, he returned to his Sonoma county ranch and has since been contented with the peaceful, wholesome and remunerative life which it affords.

An incident which comes to the mind of every resident of Santa Rosa when the name of Mr. Luppold is mentioned is that concerning the burning of the

"hoodoo automobile." An account of the event was graphically told in the *Press-Democrat* of November 5, 1908, from which we quote as follows: "The hoodoo auto goes up in smoke. In the presence of a tremendous crowd of spectators Luppold's hoodoo automobile was burned at ten o'clock last night, November 4, 1908. The auto held a big bale of hoodoo hops, grown in 1902, placed on a specially selected pile of oak and pine cord wood. At a given signal a sky rocket was sent up, at the same time Milton W. Wasserman applied the torch to the wood just mentioned. The crowd cheered themselves hoarse as the flames danced here and there amid the wood that had been saturated with oil to insure its burning. Good Luppold was the hero of the hour on this occasion. He said the auto should burn and it did. He kept his part of the agreement and the people were satisfied. The old auto was soon reduced to ashes, and as the embers died down there was heard across the din the exultant voice of Mr. Luppold saying: 'I guess the hoodoo is sure gone now.' Among those gathered in front of Luppold's place were a number of hop growers who had come from all parts of the county to see the hoodoo bale of hops burned. The hops were 1902's, the hoodoo-price year. The hop-growers hope that this hoodoo disappeared when Luppold's did. Luppold and his hoodoo auto have become known from coast to coast and newspapers everywhere have printed accounts of the affair. In the burning of the auto last night Mr. Luppold celebrated the election of Taft. He said he would do so when he first said he would burn the machine or the hoodoo would go up in smoke."

GEORGE IRWIN.

In Mr. Irwin we find a Native Son who has never known any other home than the one he now occupies, for his birth occurred on the ranch he now owns, near Santa Rosa, in 1873. The records show that he is a descendant of southern ancestors, for his father was born in Tennessee, and his mother was born in Missouri. Both are now deceased, the father passing away in 1898, and the mother nine years later, in 1907. Besides George Irwin the parental family included four other sons and one daughter, all of whom are living in Sonoma county, three sons making their home near Sebastopol, and the other son and daughter make their home with Mr. Irwin of this review, on the old home ranch near Santa Rosa.

Mr. Irwin was educated at the district school in the neighborhood of his home, and with the close of his school days he began to assume duties in the management of the home ranch that ultimately resulted in his supervision and control of the entire property. Here he has a fine tract of fifty acres all in grain, besides which he keeps a number of cows, only enough as yet however for his own use, but it is his intention to enlarge his dairy and ultimately make the dairy business his chief industry. In the meantime he is reaping large harvests of the various grains, all of which find a ready market at excellent prices.

By his marriage in 1901 Mr. Irwin was united with Miss Anita Jones, a native of Ukiah, Mendocino county, Cal., and the daughter of Lewis D. and Martha J. (Orender) Jones, the former deceased, but the latter still living in

Santa Rosa. One child, Ruth Agnes, has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, and everything in the power of these proud parents is being done to further her welfare and happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are both members of the Baptist Church at Santa Rosa, being regular attendants upon its services and active workers in the many benevolent organizations connected therewith. Politically Mr. Irwin is a Democrat. If there is one object more than another that receives Mr. Irwin's keenest thought and interest it is the subject of providing good school facilities for the young in his district, and his accomplishments along this line are worthy of commendation. At the present writing (1910) he is serving as trustee of Hearn district school and is also central committeeman of the Matanza district.

GEORGE EDWARD KING.

One of the thrifty and most enterprising agriculturists of Sonoma county is George E. King, who for many years has been actively engaged in his chosen vocation on a large and well-kept ranch near Kenwood. Being early trained to habits of industry and economy, he laid the foundation of his future success when young, and is now enjoying the prosperity to which he is justly entitled. He was one of a large family of thirteen children born to his parents, who at the time of his birth, March 18, 1861, were in Stuttgart, Germany. One year later the parents removed to England, where they remained throughout the balance of their lives. The father, Rev. Joseph King, was a native of London, England, and was a minister in the Episcopal church.

George E. King was reared and educated in England, and in 1883, when about twenty-two years of age, came alone to the United States, going direct to Klamath Falls, Ore., where, during his nine years residence there he accumulated considerable valuable real-estate, among others owning a half-interest in five hundred and sixty acres of land. It was this interest that he traded for real estate in Santa Rosa in 1891, receiving in its stead twenty-five acres one mile from town. For a time he followed farming and poultry raising, and after selling the land engaged in the real estate business in Santa Rosa until 1901. In December of that year he came to Kenwood and bought a twelve-acre ranch upon which he resided for four years. He then bought fifty acres of the Yost tract which he subdivided and sold, subsequently purchasing the ranch on which he now resides. The original purchase consisted of fifty-six acres, to which he added by the purchase of adjoining land until at one time his acreage included eighty-two acres, constituting one of the finest ranches in Sonoma county. In addition to carrying on general farming he also had a fine vineyard and an eight-acre orchard of walnuts, the latter of which he set out himself. From time to time Mr. King has sold off portions of his ranch until now he has only thirty-six acres. In addition to his other interests he is also engaged in the poultry business.

Mr. King's marriage January 24, 1889, united him with Miss Winnifred Prideaux, a native of Plymouth, England, whose ancestry can be traced back to William the Conqueror. Her father, George Prideaux, a gentleman of Plymouth, is deceased, as is also his wife. The eldest of the six children born to Mr. and

Mrs. King is Joseph E., born in Oregon January 9, 1890, and now in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Benicia, Cal. Martha Winnifred was born November 13, 1891, and has graduated from the public schools of Santa Rosa and Kenwood. Nellie Gertrude, who was born in Santa Rosa April 24, 1893, was educated in the schools of Santa Rosa and Kenwood also. Catherine Frances, born in Santa Rosa in 1895, received her schooling in Kenwood. Esther Florence Violet, born in 1897, and Marguerite, born in Kenwood in 1901, are both students in the schools of this place.

Politically Mr. King is a staunch Republican, and while in England was identified with the Masonic body, but has not affiliated with the order since coming to the United States. He is a member of the Kenwood Improvement Club, composed of enthusiastic citizens whose object is the promotion of the unrivalled advantages of town and county, and he is also a member of the Royal Order of Moose in Santa Rosa. He is a member of the board of school trustees for the Los Guilicos district, to which he has already given eight years service, a part of the time as clerk. Mr. and Mrs. King are both active members of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Santa Rosa, in which he has served as vestryman.

M. V. HOOTEN.

With the activities of earlier life restricted by the physical limitations of advancing years, Mr. Hooten has withdrawn from many of the enterprises that once occupied his attention and has reduced greatly his former extensive agricultural operations, so that at the present time he owns merely his old homestead of six acres. From time to time in other days he sold off land from the original tract and thus reduced the size of the place to its present acreage. The title of Walnut Grove, by which the farm is known, comes to it in recognition of its splendid grove of beautiful large black walnut trees, planted by the present owner very many years ago and now forming one of the best-known landmarks in the vicinity of Healdsburg.

Born in Morgan county, Mo., in the year 1838, M. V. Hooten was a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Cook) Hooten, pioneers of 1852 in California. During the spring of the year mentioned the family packed their belongings in a wagon, and with ox-teams started across the plains in company with an expedition comprising seventy-five persons. The eventful journey lasted four months and was made memorable by an outbreak of cholera among the emigrants. Twenty-three of the number were taken ill during a period of two weeks, and all died within eight hours after their first seizure. Every sickness proved fatal and death soon ended their sufferings. The survivors, worn and exhausted, arrived in California in the early autumn, and the elder Hooten mined during the winter at Cherokee Flat, Butte county. Coming to Petaluma, Sonoma county, in 1853, he took up land near Liberty and there remained for seven years. The county was sparsely settled and Petaluma itself contained only two stores and a few houses. The tide of emigration was diverted from San Francisco to the southeast and the coast counties to the north were passed by, their settlements being insignificant and their ranches few for many years after the discovery of gold.

During 1860 the Hooten family came to Healdsburg, and near here the father bought the Paxton ranch, where he remained until 1868, the year of his death.

Remaining at the home ranch M. V. Hooten aided his father until the latter's demise, and afterward he superintended the estate until it was sold in 1879. Subsequent to that sale he bought and sold ranches near Healdsburg. A number of well-known places in this vicinity were owned by him at one time, but it was his custom, after making improvements on the land, to sell the same at a small profit and then buy unimproved property. Wheat was his specialty in the early days, and several years he sold as many as three thousand sacks in one season. In addition he engaged extensively in raising hogs and cattle, and one year he brought one thousand head of hogs to the San Francisco market. During the era of mining activity in Nevada he went to that state and worked in the mines for three years, but was not sufficiently successful to be encouraged to continue the mining industry. For some time he has made a specialty of drying peaches, pears and prunes, of which he dries more than two hundred tons per annum, and this work he finds both congenial and profitable. In the year 1864 he married Rebecca J. Marical, a native of Missouri, but from girlhood a resident of California. Politically prominent in the Democratic party, he is known to politicians throughout the entire state and has served as a delegate to almost all of the Democratic state conventions held since 1860. In many of these gatherings he bore a prominent part as a committeeman and active worker, and his counsel was often sought in the selection of candidates, as well as in the promulgation of measures for the benefit of the organization. Nor has his interest in politics lessened with declining years. On the contrary, he has maintained an intelligent knowledge of public projects and has supported with earnestness all movements for the permanent upbuilding of the party as well as the local enterprises for the county's advancement.

WILLIAM THOMAS LIGGETT.

A native son of California, William Thomas Liggett was born at what is known as Murderers Bar, Placer county, October 7, 1855, the son of James and Nancy (Gott) Liggett, the former born in Indiana in 1830, and the latter born in Ohio in 1831. The only other child born in the parental family besides William T. was Urilla E., who became the wife of Reuben Bray, and the mother of one son, James. Both of the children born to James Liggett and his wife were natives of California, whither the parents had come in the early days of the gold excitement to Placer county. The father followed mining in the locality of Murderers Bar for a number of years, but removed from Placer to Sonoma county about 1858, and he is now a resident of Australia.

William T. Liggett has practically been a life-time resident of Sonoma county, having come hither from Placer county with his parents when he was a child of three years. Here, in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, he passed his boyhood, youth and young manhood, attending the schools of the city in his early years, and later becoming interested in agricultural pursuits. Ranching was his chief occupation for many years, but since giving up that calling he

has filled teaming contracts that have been very remunerative. One of these contracts was hauling all of the material used in the construction of the new court house in Santa Rosa, which was completed in 1909, prior to which time he had been janitor of the old court house for six years. No less well known in Santa Rosa than he is his wife, who is the proprietor of a hotel at the corner of Third and A streets, where the wayfarer is assured of the best of accommodations for rest and refreshment.

Before her marriage Mrs. Liggett was Miss Zella Millsapp, who was born in Yolo county, Cal., October 15, 1859, the daughter of Graham Millsapp, who was born in St. Clair county, Mo., December 5, 1827. In the east he followed farming for a livelihood, but the gold excitement brought him to California in the year 1849, the trip being made across the plains with ox-teams. With him came his wife, who was formerly Miss Nancy Jane Clark, who was born in Missouri March 27, 1840. Five children were born of this marriage, Marian S., John W., Franklin C., Zella and Emma. The eldest, Marian S., became the wife of Hallie Brennan; Frank married Miss Ellen Moshner and has two children, Lena and Fern; Zella is Mrs. Liggett; and Emma became the wife of Charles Mellens. Six children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Liggett, as follows: Thomas W., Maud L., Claudia J., Erma E., Emma E. and Ora May. Maud L., the eldest daughter, became the wife of Frank Burns, who was born at Occidental, Cal., October 7, 1870; five children have been born to these parents, John, Bessie, Bernice, May and Frazier. Erma E. became the wife of Joseph Cassani, who was born in New York city in 1870. Mr. Liggett is a stanch Democrat in his political belief, supporting the candidates of that party as often as the opportunity occurs. Mrs. Liggett is a member of the Christian Church of Santa Rosa.

KNUDT LAURITZEN.

The tide of immigration which bore to the west so many of the industrious and capable sons of the Fatherland brought Knudt Lauritzen to Sonoma county in 1898, his decision to immigrate hither having been made after an unprejudiced comparison of the opportunities which his own land offered and those which others of his countrymen were enjoying on this side of the Atlantic. It was after carefully weighing the matter, therefore, that at the age of eighteen years (his birth having occurred June 2, 1881) he bade farewell to home and friends and embarked on a vessel bound for the United States. From the eastern port at which he landed he went by rail to Jones county, Iowa, and in that part of the middle-west he continued for about three years, working on farms in that locality and at the same time imbibing knowledge in various directions which has been of incalculable benefit to him.

With a good knowledge of the English language as well as a thorough understanding of farming as conducted in the middle-west, Mr. Lauritzen came to California in 1902, in the same year locating in Sonoma county, with which he has been so completely satisfied as a place of residence he has had no desire to seek a home elsewhere. On Rural Route No. 4 from Petaluma he leases a ranch of three hundred and ten acres upon which he conducts a dairy business

supported from forty cows, and each year witnesses an increase in the size of his herd. He also gives pasturage to one hundred head of sheep, and four thousand chickens also add materially to his annual income. As with his dairy industry, so also in his poultry business each year finds an enlargement of the business and greater profits, all of which is due to the perseverance and energy of the owner. Personally he is a man who finds no inclination to ally himself with organizations of a fraternal or social character, finding instead ample diversion in the care of his ranch and its stock, and in his associations in the Christian Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. In the casting of his ballot he is independent of party names, voting at all times for the best candidate personally and with an eye to his capability for the position which he is to fill. On October 27, 1909, Mr. Lauritzen formed domestic ties by his marriage with Jennie Sammorini, and they have one daughter, Isalina.

BENONIA HOTCHKISS.

Throughout a long period of useful years Mr. Hotchkiss was intimately identified with the agricultural development of Sonoma county, and when death terminated his energetic endeavors a large circle of acquaintances testified to his worth as a citizen, his sterling integrity as a man and his skill in husbandry. Born in the Green river valley of Kentucky in 1833, he inherited the chivalrous spirit and polished manner characteristic of a long line of southern ancestry. It was his good fortune to enjoy the educational and social advantages offered by the blue grass state during the prosperous era that preceded the Civil war and as he was a member of a family possessing considerable means, he enjoyed opportunities equal to those extended to other young men similarly situated. Possessing a faculty of intense application and considerable will power, he early determined to rise to success in agriculture, his chosen vocation, and with the belief that the west offered more desirable advantages than those of his own state, he migrated to California prior to the war and in 1860 located in Woodland, Yolo county, where for four years he kept one of the first hotels of the town. In 1865 he became a citizen of Sonoma county, where the remainder of his life was devoted to the building up of an improved estate. Sagacious judgment was one of his principal traits and he soon became numbered among the county's leading farmers, giving his attention with such exactness to private affairs that he never identified himself with politics in any way aside from voting the Democratic ticket in all elections.

Not a little of the success attained by Mr. Hotchkiss was due to the capable assistance of his wife, who was his wise counselor and willing helper, and who still survives to enjoy the esteem of old friends and the fruits of early labors on the farm. Prior to her marriage in 1857 she was Miss Virginia Edrington, being a daughter of Barrett and Jane (Kerr) Edrington, natives of Kentucky. Two children, William J. and Mary Jane, were born of this marriage.

William Joseph, more familiarly known as W. J., was the only son born to Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss. He received fair advantages, graduating from the Santa Rosa grammar school and becoming a trustworthy and capable business man. Some years ago he was honored by election to the state legislature and

represented his district at Sacramento with fidelity and appreciated distinction. By his marriage with Miss Emma Grove he has five children, namely: Miller, Homer, Marius, Linvil and Hazel. The last-mentioned is a graduate of the University of California and the champion tennis player of the world. The old homestead, purchased by the elder Mr. Hotchkiss some time after his arrival in Sonoma county, comprises three hundred acres lying near Healdsburg. A portion of the land is in hay and pasture, supplying feed for the live-stock kept on the place. By far the greater part of the land is under cultivation to fruit of different kinds, the aim in each being to secure a superior quality as well as a variety that bears in abundance. Prunes and apples are among the specialties and each is an income-producer of no small proportions. The improvements inaugurated by the former owner have been maintained by the widow and son and no pains are spared in keeping the large orchards in thrifty condition. In the year 1911 they set out three thousand new prune and apple trees. Since early girlhood Mrs. Hotchkiss has been identified with the Christian Church, which was also the religious preference of her husband, the two being generous contributors to that organization in its missionary movements, while at the same time they were sympathetic co-operators in all enterprises for the well-being of their community.

HARVEY GREGORY.

Not unlike many others, Mr. Gregory came to California in the hope of regaining health impaired in activities east of the Rocky mountains. The delightful health-giving climate repaired the inroads which duties in a more rigorous climate had made, and for more than a quarter of a century thereafter he was able to accomplish what at the time of coming to the west he thought was impossible. He passed away at his home in Santa Rosa May 30, 1910, beloved by a host of friends who had learned to love him for the sturdy qualities which had been the foundation of his long and useful life.

Near Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., Harvey Gregory was born October 13, 1833, the son of parents who tilled the soil as a means of livelihood. He was educated in the public schools and academy near his home, after which he followed teaching for some time, or until he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he purchased a farm and began life as an agriculturist. At the time of purchase no improvements had been made on the property, and the work involved in its transformation into the fine property which it later became was the means of impairing the health of the owner and ultimately bringing him to the Pacific coast. Coming to Sonoma county in 1883, Mr. Gregory located on a ranch two and a-half miles from Santa Rosa, where he was engaged in horticulture, selling out orchards of apples, prunes and pears, a business which he followed until January, 1904, when he disposed of his property and located in Santa Rosa, where he was living at the time of his death, May 30, 1910.

It was due to the untiring energy and indefatigable labor on the part of Mr. Gregory that the Sonoma County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company came into being in 1898, at the organization of which he was elected secretary, and continued in the office up to the time of his death. For the last five months

however, he was unable to perform the duties of the office, and his wife nobly and efficiently assumed the responsibility, and after his death she was elected secretary for the remainder of his term.

The first marriage of Harvey Gregory occurred in Iowa and united him with Miss Melissa Holcomb, who at her death a few years later left one child, Clara, who is now Mrs. Shepherd, of Muscatine, Iowa. His second marriage was to Almira Bamford, who passed away in Sonoma county, leaving three children, as follows: Frank, who died in Oregon; Bion, of Mexico City; and Lester, of Fort Bragg. On March 17, 1897, Mr. Gregory was married in Santa Rosa to Mrs. Mary M. (Gilbert) Kniffin, who was born near Muscatine, Iowa, the daughter of Hiram and Eliza (Benefield) Gilbert, born respectively in Kentucky and Indiana. Mrs. Gregory's paternal grandfather, Mordecai Gilbert, was a native of Virginia, whence in the early days he removed to Kentucky, and still later to Iowa. The maternal grandfather, Robert Benefield, came from Indiana to Muscatine county, Iowa, when that county was as yet practically uninhabited by white men. Mrs. Gregory was fourth from the oldest of a family of nine children born to her parents, eight of whom are still living. She was given the privileges of the public schools of Muscatine county. Her first marriage was with Isaac Kniffin, a native of New York state and later a farmer in Muscatine county, Iowa, where he was living at the time of his death. Some years afterward his widow removed to Hodgeman county, Kan., where she entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, but the country suffered from lack of rain during the years she remained upon it, and when the opportunity came she disposed of the land, after which she removed to Topeka. One child was born of her union with Mr. Kniffin, Minnie L., who became the wife of Dr. Beatty, of West Branch, Iowa. In his political belief Mr. Gregory was a stanch Republican, and with his wife was an active member of the Grange and the Methodist Episcopal Church. Personally he was a man of kindly, lovable qualities, a man of integrity and true worth, one whose greatest happiness was in showing kindness to those about him.

CHARLES E. WYATT.

A native son of the state, Charles E. Wyatt was born in Petaluma, Sonoma county, May 14, 1873, and was brought up and educated in the public schools of his native town. The financial condition of his parents made it obligatory upon him that he assume the responsibility of his own support at an early age, and as he had no opportunity to learn a trade, he followed the line of least resistance when he applied for work in the care of horses. A natural and inborn love for horses prompted him in his choice, and that it was a wise one has been apparent in all that he has undertaken along this line, and indeed throughout his life he has been associated with horses in one way or another. His first experience was at Agricultural Park, where he helped to care for Thorough and Standard bred horses, and it was not long before he had developed an ability in riding and training them that was to be of invaluable help to him later on. In fact, for years he followed this business with splendid success, and gave it up reluctantly when he became too heavy for the exercise.

A subsequent position which Mr. Wyatt filled acceptably was as foreman of Haney's livery stable, continuing there for five years, when he became associated with Theodore Skillman, of Petaluma, an extensive importer of draft horses, and still later he was connected with the Petaluma Transfer Company, remaining in the last-mentioned position for two years. It was in 1892 that he entered the employ of George P. McNear, and his long retention in the position of foreman of the large stable of this well-known citizen speaks eloquently of his ability and all-around fitness for the position. Without exception the McNear stable takes first rank in Sonoma county, and no small credit for this high standing may be given to Mr. Wyatt, who is an excellent judge of the value of a horse, whether draft or roadster, years of experience and association with horses making this accurate judgment possible.

In Petaluma occurred the marriage of Charles E. Wyatt and Miss Sadie Edwards, who was born in this city and has passed her entire life here. Three children have been born of this marriage, Anita, Gladys and Alice. Mr. Wyatt's fraternal associations are with the Eagles and Moose.

SAMUEL ELMER ADAMS.

A comparatively late arrival in the west and Sonoma county is Samuel E. Adams, who came here from the middle west in 1900 and has every reason to be satisfied with the opportunity for advancement which has come to him during the past decade. The earliest member of the Adams family of whom we have any definite knowledge is the paternal grandfather, Benjamin Adams, who was born in Kentucky and who in an early day became a pioneer settler in Brown county, Ill. Near Mount Sterling he entered a tract of land from the government for which he paid \$1.25 an acre, and there his earth life came to a close. The duties which he laid down at his death were assumed and faithfully continued by his son and namesake, Benjamin Adams, until he too laid down the burden of life, his death occurring when he was only forty-four years of age. His marriage united him with Miss Mary McCoy, a native of Brown county, Ill., her father, Samuel McCoy, immigrating there from Ohio. Mrs. Adams survived her husband many years, passing away at the age of sixty-three years.

Of the three children originally comprised in the parental family Samuel Elmer Adams is the only one now living. He was born October 8, 1867, on the farm near Mount Sterling, Brown county, Ill., which had been the home of his grandfather and father before him. He was educated in the public schools in the vicinity, and in addition to his educational training he gained a good insight into farming through doing his share of the chores that almost without exception fall to the lot of farmers' sons. The training proved timely, for at the time of his father's early death he was able to step in and assume responsibilities which otherwise would have been impossible. He proved equal to the task thus suddenly laid upon his shoulders, and he continued the management of the farm until he was thirty-three years of age. After spending a short time in Chicago he came to California in 1900, and at Reclamation, Sonoma county, he was fortunate in securing employment as foreman on the Rose ranch, property of the California Sugar

Company, where he continued for two years. He then came to Petaluma and became foreman of the warehouse for George P. McNear, after which he was foreman of a large alfalfa ranch in Humboldt county, Nev., for two years. At the end of this experience he again came to Petaluma and for one year was engaged in the poultry business, after which he carried on a grocery business in Santa Rosa for two years. It was in 1909 that he undertook the business in which he is now engaged in Petaluma, general contracting, teaming, heavy hauling, street grading and excavating. Beginning the business in a modest scale, it has constantly grown until from six to ten four-horse teams are necessary to carry on the business. One of the contracts which he executed was grading the switch yards for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad at Petaluma.

In Brown county, Ill., Mr. Adams was married to Miss Ada Frank, a native of that county, and four children were born of their marriage, Merle, Rita, Nanetta and Ila. In his political sympathies Mr. Adams is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of the Redmen and the Woodmen of the World. Push and enterprise are strong points in the make-up of Mr. Adams, and all who know him admire him for his integrity and straightforward business methods.

CHARLES WARREN YORK.

Although Mr. York had lived a quiet, unostentatious life, when death claimed him and removed him from the midst of those who had been associated with him for over thirty-five years, his loss was deeply felt, and they realized as they had never done before what his life and accomplishments had meant to the community in and around Healdsburg. For many generations his ancestors had been associated with the far-off state of Maine, and in that state he too was born, his birth occurring in Franklin county in 1838.

A natural inclination toward the blacksmith's trade led Mr. York to take up this business as soon as his education was completed and when he was strong enough to wield the hammer. He found the business fully as interesting and remunerative as he had anticipated and had followed it in his native locality for a number of years when the attractions of the west brought him to California in 1861. After a time spent in northern California and Nevada he came to Sonoma county, and in Healdsburg established a blacksmith shop which he maintained until his death in 1896. During the years that intervened the merry ring of his anvil became a familiar sound to those who had business dealings with him, and his removal from accustomed scenes after many years of unabated energy was felt individually and collectively.

In his wife, to whom he was married in 1866, Mr. York had a true companion and help-mate. Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Chapman, a native of Ireland, who was born in 1839, the daughter of Irish parents. Four children were born to Mr. York and his wife, but only one of the number is now living, Anna M. Politically Mr. York was a believer in Republican principles, and upon all occasions supported this party's candidates and tenets. The only public position which he ever filled was that of town trustee, a position in which he discharged his duties efficiently and well, and had he any desire for other offices

of trust he might have had them, for he was well qualified to fill any position to which his fellow-citizens might have elected him. His greatest interest centered around his home and family, and it was only those who were most intimately associated with him who were able to penetrate into his deeper nature and realize to the fullest extent the depth and breadth of his kindly, wholesome nature. Fraternally he was associated with but one order, the United Workmen of America.

HANS JUHL.

Not only is Mr. Juhl known as a tiller of the soil in the vicinity of Petaluma, but he is also known as a genial "mine host," owning and maintaining a small hotel at the head of Chelino valley, on San Antone creek. Mr. Juhl is one of the sons of Denmark who have found in the United States an opportunity for the development and expression of ideas and ideals which would not have been possible in the land which gave them birth. To the man willing to work for the attainment of his ideal even in the face of obstacles if need be, this new country has been a boon, as for one Mr. Juhl can testify. Born in Hadersleben, Denmark, November 18, 1848, he was a young man of eighteen years when he determined to come to the United States and begin life under new conditions, confident that if one avenue of support failed, another could be found whereby he could at least make a living. The voyage was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on the 26th day of December, 1866, he landed at San Francisco, after a long voyage of land and sea travel.

From the metropolis Mr. Juhl came to Sonoma county and in the agricultural district he found ample opportunity to put his knowledge of farming to good account, for in the old country he had attained considerable proficiency in this line of endeavor. He worked in the employ of others for a number of years, in the meantime laying aside from his wages whatever was not actually needed to supply his wants. His object in so doing was a desire to become a property owner, but before taking this step he made investigations in other parts of the state, going first to Humboldt county and from there to other localities; but he finally returned to Sonoma county, satisfied that this particular part of the state offered advantages over any others that he had investigated. It was therefore with considerable assurance that he came to Petaluma and purchased the ranch of forty-one acres upon which he has resided ever since. As has been stated, in addition to maintaining this property, he also runs a small hotel for the traveling public in the Chelino valley, on San Antone creek, just over the line in Marin county. His ranch, which adjoins the Sonoma county line and is five and three-quarters miles west of Petaluma, was formerly known as the Laguna station, but now is called Chelino Valley station.

Mr. Juhl's marriage, which was celebrated October 7, 1876, in San Francisco, united him with Miss Matilda Peterson, who was born on the island of Fohr, Schleswig, Germany, the daughter of John and Anna Peterson, who were born in Germany in 1823 and 1821 respectively. Four children were born to these parents, Nicholas, Claudius, Anna and Matilda, and all are married and established in homes of their own. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Juhl, one son and two daughters growing to maturity, Luis, Ida and Henrietta.

The last-mentioned, a resident of Marin county, is the wife of Henry DeWitt and the mother of two children, Roger and Marjorie. The other children are still at home with their parents. Public-spirited and enterprising, Mr. Juhl has done his part at all times to advance the welfare of the community in which he lives, and for a number of years was road master of his district and also school trustee. Fraternally he is affiliated with Petaluma Lodge No. 38, U. A. O. D., and socially he mingles with his fellow-countrymen in the Dania, a Danish society. When opportunity is afforded to express his political views he speaks and votes in favor of the Democratic party, believing that its principles, if rightly understood and expressed, will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. For thirty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Juhl have resided in this vicinity and of this period twenty-five years have been spent at Chelino Valley station, where for six years Mr. Juhl served as postmaster until the office was discontinued and rural delivery established. Both Mr. and Mrs. Juhl are beloved by all who know them for their many deeds of kindness, rendered not only to those in their immediate vicinity, but to wayfarers who come to their doors.

JOSEPH B. SMALL.

Holding a position of prominence among the foremost citizens of Sonoma, Joseph B. Small is one of the best-known and most reliable builders and contractors in this section of Sonoma county, where he located over thirty-nine years ago, and in the meantime has built up an excellent reputation. A man of ability, intelligence and excellent business talent, he is very influential in the management of public affairs, and is rendering good service in the community in which he resides as city clerk, a position which he has filled for ten years, and for twenty years he served efficiently as justice of the peace.

A native of Maryland, Joseph B. Small was born in Baltimore July 12, 1852, the son of parents who were natives of Ireland (the mother born in Dublin), and both of whom were brought to the United States by their parents in childhood, the father at the age of four years, and the mother when she was two years old. Joseph B. Small was reared and educated in Baltimore to the age of fourteen years, when, in the early spring of the year 1866, the family set out for the far west, and reached San Francisco May 23d of that year. Mr. Small remained in the metropolis with his parents until May, 1871, at that time coming to Sonoma county and taking up work at the carpenter's trade. From this has developed the business as contractor and builder which is his today, and which takes him to all parts of the county. Many fine specimens of his handiwork are to be seen in Sonoma, and the first house put up in Glen Ellen was constructed by him. His business affairs however have not consumed his time and attention so completely as to blind him to his duty as a good citizen, and during the thirty-nine years that he has been a resident of Sonoma no one has been more wide-awake or active in the town's upbuilding and advancement. On the Democratic ticket he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, filling this position efficiently for twenty years, and on the same ticket he was the successful candidate for the office of city clerk, in 1900, a position which he filled continuously until the expiration of his term in April, 1910.

Mr. Small's marriage, August 15, 1883, united him with Miss Emma A. Poppe, a native of Sonoma county, and on both sides of the family a descendant of German ancestors, both parents being natives of Germany. Her father is deceased, but her mother is still living, a resident of Sonoma. Four children have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Small, and of them we mention the following: Norine C. became the wife of Frederick Bulotti and the mother of one son, born in 1907, and they make their home in Sonoma; Joseph Lester, born in January, 1886, is a graduate of the high school at Sonoma and is now studying law in the office of Robert A. Poppe; Annie Gladys, born in 1888, is a graduate of the local grammar school; and Bernice D., born in June, 1892, is a graduate of Presentation convent of Sonoma. Fraternally Mr. Small is a well-known member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, in which body he is at present filling of office of district deputy. Mr. Small's mother is deceased, and his father, who was born in Belfast June 5, 1819, died at his son's home November 19, 1910, at the venerable age of ninety-one years.

JAMES R. ROSIE.

For over twenty years J. R. Rosie has been identified with ranching interests in the Molino section, Sonoma county, beginning with a small acreage, but increasing his holdings from time to time as he was able, until today he has seventy acres, all under cultivation. By far the greater part of his land is in hops, in the cultivation of which he is an acknowledged authority, notwithstanding the fact that, for him, this is a latter-day industry. The raising of blackberries and apples of all the best-known varieties represents another industry equally interesting and remunerative to the fortunate owner, who has been more than ordinarily successful from a financial standpoint.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Rosie was born near the city of Kirkwall, November 2, 1863, the son of parents who never left their native home, Scotland. The parents were farmers, and it was therefore quite natural that the son should imbibe some knowledge of agriculture from his surroundings, even though he had not been a participant in their duties. However, he had a taste for agriculture, and father and son worked side by side in maintaining the home farm until the latter was twenty years of age. It was then, in 1883, that he bade farewell to parents and friends and set sail for the new world, with California as his destination. The voyage was accomplished without accident or other unusual occurrence, and a few months after he left his home in Scotland Mr. Rosie settled in Alameda county, Cal. There he engaged in the dairy business, milking forty cows, and he continued in this business for six years, or as long as he remained in that county. On coming to Sonoma county in 1889 he bought a ranch of ten acres in Green valley, near Sebastopol, which he cleared of timber and underbrush, and subsequently enlarged it by the purchase of a similar amount of land, all of which he used as grazing and pasture land for a time. All of the twenty acres have since been placed under cultivation, nine acres being in blackberries, and the remainder, or eleven acres, in apples of the best varieties. That Mr. Rosie thoroughly understands the business in which he

is engaged needs no emphasis beyond the statement of the yield of his crops. From nine acres of blackberries he gathers twenty-five tons of fruit annually, while his eleven acres of apples yield two thousand boxes. In addition to his orchard Mr. Rosie maintains a still greater enterprise in his hop yard, which covers fifty acres, from which he realizes sixteen hundred pounds of hops to the acre.

In 1888 Mr. Rosie returned to Scotland to claim his bride, in Miss Lizzie Liddle, and the wedding journey of the young people consisted of a journey to the United States, to the home which Mr. Rosie had prepared in Sonoma county. The house to which they then came sheltered the family for about twenty years, until Mr. Rosie erected the present fine residence on an elevation over-looking the entire valley. Fraternally Mr. Rosie is a Mason, having attained the Royal Arch degree, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters.

A. L. LANDIS.

The wide popularity which of late years has been given to the varied uses of cement and concrete has made an opening in the commercial world which the young, ambitious man has not been slow to recognize. Among those engaged in cement contracting in Santa Rosa is A. L. Landis, who during the past five years has done much of the best work of this character in the city, including sidewalks and curbs, and foundations for residences and business structures.

A native son of the state, A. L. Landis was born in Woodland, Yolo county, February 9, 1870, the son of Daniel and Phoebe (Smith) Landis, who were born respectively in Pennsylvania and California. Both are now deceased, the mother passing away March 31, 1885, and the father March 31, 1907. The latter came to the west from his eastern home in young manhood, during the early '60s, and from then until his death he was interested in agricultural affairs in Oregon and California, principally, however, in Yolo and Sonoma counties, this state. It was after coming to the west that he met the lady who was to become his wife, Miss Phoebe Smith, their union being one of mutual helpfulness and happiness. It was while they were making their home in Woodland, Yolo county, that the birth of their son occurred and there he was educated and trained to habits of usefulness by his parents. At an early age he decided upon his future course in life. Noting the rapidity with which cement was being made to take the place of wood, not only for sidewalks and curbings, but also for building purposes, he determined to learn the business and engage in it in all of its varied departments. It was with this end in view that he went to San Francisco and became an apprentice at the business, learning it in all of its details, and subsequently working at his trade in that city for a number of years. Many foundations of fine structures in that city stand as evidences of his workmanship, besides many blocks of sidewalks and curbing. It was with this experience to his credit that he came to Santa Rosa in 1906 and continued the good record for conscientious work that had brought him such success in the metropolis. All recognize that his work is uniformly of the highest order, and in placing a contract in his hands the patron is assured of the best work possible to be secured. Besides many miles of cement sidewalks and curbing, foundations of many of the best structures in the city

have been laid by him, including residences and business structures. Mr. Landis is one of the young, enterprising business men whom Santa Rosa is proud to number among her citizens, and with the continued development of the cement business a bright future awaits him in his chosen calling.

Mr. Landis was married in Sonoma county, in 1894, to Miss Cora Barnes, whose father, William Barnes, was one of the early settlers of Sonoma county. Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Landis, named in the order of their birth as follows: Raymond, Wallace, Helen and Norma.

WILLIAM JONES.

If Mr. Jones could be induced to write a history of his life it would be found to contain much of interest to old and young alike, for his experiences have been associated with the early historical epoch of this Pacific commonwealth. A native of the south, he was born March 18, 1836, in Jefferson county, Tenn., near the line which separates that state from Virginia. His knowledge of his birthplace is very vague in his memory, however, for from the age of four years he was reared in Cass county, Missouri, remaining there until he was sixteen years of age. It was about this time, in the fall of 1853, that he made a trip to Old Mexico in the interests of the United States government, carrying supplies to the soldiers there. His return to Missouri in the fall of that year was followed by preparations for his immigration to California, and May 2, 1854, found him starting on the journey. The party of which he formed a part consisted of forty men and women, under the leadership of Captain Norman Rosson. The Sacramento river was crossed at Red Bluffs, and from there they proceeded without accident or injury, and when they reached their destination, each went in the direction that choice or inclination dictated. Mr. Jones went to Placer county and secured employment in panning gold. The habits of uprightness and honesty which have been marked characteristics throughout his entire life, became apparent at an early age and were put to a test while filling the position just referred to. Being at one time left in charge of the premises for two weeks, in the course of his duties he found hidden in the barn two sacks of gold, which he put in a place of safety and gave to his employer upon his return. Subsequently he came to Sonoma county, locating first near Sebastopol, and later on Sonoma mountain, near the old adobe. Still later he located on his present property near Petaluma, where he has one hundred acres of choice land, upon which he carries on dairying, owning twenty cows of fine breed, considerable live-stock, besides which he has seven hundred chickens. Although he is advancing in years he is still caring for his ranch interests with the same interest and enthusiasm as formerly and is as keenly interested in the affairs and happenings in the world at large as he was a quarter of a century ago.

The marriage of William Jones occurred in Petaluma and united him with Miss Rebecca A. Farley, who was born in Indiana in 1844, the daughter of S. H. and Elizabeth (Grant) Farley. Their marriage was celebrated in the old Casa Granda fort, on the Sonoma road, February 14, 1860, and on February 14, 1910, they celebrated their golden wedding in the home which has

enshrined about it the memories of their happy married life. The participants consisted largely of relatives, numbering thirty-seven, all of whom were rejoiced to see the happy couple in such buoyant spirits and excellent health. A large family of twelve children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of whom we mention the following: Frances E. became the wife of A. Wilsey, by whom she has two children, William and Zelpha, the family making their home in Petaluma. Amanda E. became the wife of Benjamin R. Bowman and the mother of three children, Robert, Beatrice and Claire. Mary Alice is deceased. William F., a well-known rancher of Marin county, married Mary Dennett and they have four children, Dennett F., Cecil M., Wilma A. and Elliott McG. Carrie Ann became the wife of William Meyer, of Hollister, California. Robert Grant is a guard at the San Quentin prison. Charles Milton is a resident of Ross Station; his wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth McGrath. Emma Jane is the wife of Henry King of Petaluma, and they have four children, Kenneth; Elvus, Gertrude and Everett D. Walter Graves is still at home. Martha Lena is a school teacher in San Rafael. Edith Jeanette is the wife of Otto Ingram. Vivian Aletha is the wife of DeWitt Appleton and the mother of two children, only one of whom is living, Dederick.

Politically Mr. Jones is a Democrat of no uncertain stand, the only instance of his departure from the rule to cast a straight Democratic vote being the time when he voted for Gen. U. S. Grant. For ten years he filled the office of school trustee of San Antone, now Union, district and in every way possible has exerted an influence toward betterment of conditions in the locality in which he lives, as well as in the state in general. When in a reminiscent mood Mr. Jones is very entertaining in his account of happenings and events of the long ago. Hunting and fishing were sports in which he indulged whenever the duties of his pioneer life would permit, but ordinarily, however, the former of these pastimes was waiting at his door, for he relates that during the years from 1859 to 1870 he could go to his door with his gun and find game plenty, and on a number of occasions he shot bear.

FREDERICK GROHE.

Many of the successful and prosperous agriculturists of Sonoma county are of foreign birth and to this land of fertility and plenty have transported the habits of thrift and industry to which they were trained in their native country. Among these there is none better known or more widely respected than Frederick Grohe, whose reputation as a raiser of flower seeds has made his name a household word all over the state. A visit to his ranch at the corner of McDonald and Park streets reveals a blaze of splendor radiating from the beds of petunias, Shasta daisies and delphinium, which are his specialties, as is also the strain of pentstemon which he raises, this latter being obtainable from no other source. In addition to caring for his ranch and hot-houses Mr. Grohe is prepared to do floral work and also to supply cut flowers to the trade.

The first seventeen years of Mr. Grohe's life were passed in the home place in Germany, his birth occurring there in 1847, and in the meantime he had learned the rudiments and also had considerable experience at the florist's

trade. When he landed on our shores in 1864 he found the country in the throes of warfare, and in the same year he volunteered his services in the restoration of peace. Enlisting in a company of New Jersey cavalry he continued in the service until peace was declared, after which he came to the west, reaching San Francisco in April, 1866. About this time the mines of Idaho were attracting considerable attention and Mr. Grohe was one of the number who went there that year for the purpose of trying his luck in the field of mining. Just what success he had there is not known, but the records state that he later went to Arizona and combined mining and ranching for seven years. He then came back to California, but instead of settling down at that time, he returned east and remained there altogether about ten years. In reality his association with California dates from the year 1891, when he located in Stockton and established himself as a florist. This was the business in life for which nature intended him, and it has therefore been along this line that his greatest achievements have been brought about. After continuing in that city for about ten years he came to Sonoma county in 1900 and his success in the meantime has been marked and rapid. Upon first locating in Santa Rosa Mr. Grohe rented what is known as the old Meldrum property for seven years, transforming it into a flower garden. After he had been on the place for about three years he purchased his present ranch on the corner of McDonald and Park streets, and at once began its development. Finally he gave up the rented property and gave his entire attention to his own ranch. While he raises for seed purposes flowers of various kinds, which are shipped to all parts of the United States, as has been stated, he makes a specialty of petunias, Shasta daisies, delphinium and pentstemon, in the cultivation of which he is especially successful and has made his name known all over the United States. In 1909 he shipped about \$750 of the above varieties of seed. His gardens cover about two acres, with hot-houses and accessories, making about twenty-five thousand feet under glass, to which he expects to add six hundred feet during the season of 1910.

Politically Mr. Grohe is a Republican, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic lodge at Santa Rosa. He is affiliated with Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., and is a member of the Lutheran Church, in the faith of which he was reared from boyhood.

WILLIAM KING.

The acquisition of a comfortable home and large holdings of land represents years of unwearied industry and the endurance of hardships innumerable on the part of William King, an honored pioneer of Sonoma county, who has risen to agricultural prosperity only after great toil and countless privations. Of Canadian birth, he was born in 1855 near the St. Lawrence river across that stream from New York state, and during the year 1876 he crossed the plains to California, where his adult years have been passed in Sonoma county. The land which he first secured still remains his homestead, but its boundaries have been greatly extended through wise investments and frugal thrift. At the time of settling on West Austin creek no roads had been opened to Cazadero or Guerneville, the nearest markets, and often he carried supplies on his

back over the mountain in order that his family might not perish from starvation. For years his chief dependence was a trusty mule, on whose back supplies could be placed and the animal would then cross the mountain and swim the creek several times in order to reach the station. When it was impossible to get to the market the pioneer would shoulder his rifle and go forth into the woods in search of deer. When game was plentiful he would kill more than one animal, which would necessitate packing as much as possible on his back and hanging the balance on a tree to be taken home the following day. In that way the winter supply of meat was secured. In addition there were fish in the creeks and mountain trout was especially plentiful and appreciated by the family.

The parents of this western pioneer were David and Eliza (Colwell) King, both born in Canada in 1822 and continuous residents of that country until their deaths, when seventy years old. There were six sons and four daughters in the parental family, namely: Thomas, James, William, John, David, Chester, Jane, Helen, Margaret and Eliza. James married Augusta Dahlman, who died after giving birth to one son, Chester; his second marriage was to Mabel Willis, of Petaluma, by whom he has eight children. David chose as his wife Miss Anna Barnes, and they have three children, Thomas W., John D., and Lora Belle. Margaret, wife of John Mills, of Canada, has three children, David, Hazel and Electa. During early manhood William King married Lora Z. Adams, who was born in 1862 near the St. Lawrence river in Canada. One daughter, Edith, blesses their union. Excellent advantages have been given to this only child and her education was completed in the State Normal School at San Jose, where she made a flattering record for progress in studies. The father of Mrs. King was a Canadian, Levi Adams, who was born on the St. Lawrence river in 1810 and died in Canada during the year 1876, after having spent his entire life in the same locality. Two children, George and Ruth, were born of his union with Sarah Sparahawk, who was born in New York in 1823 and died in Canada during young womanhood. After her demise Mr. Adams married Miss Zerviah Fenton, by whom he had seven children, named as follows: Azro H., John Q., Colin C., Sarah J., Edith, Lora Z. (Mrs. King) and Maruella J., wife of F. D. Trosper, a leading Democrat of his locality and for twenty-four successive years the incumbent of the office of township judge.

The possessions accumulated by Mr. King aggregate sixteen hundred and ninety-five acres of land, a large part of which is in timber, some in meadow and a small tract in pasture. Twelve acres have been planted in choice fruits. From the home place a magnificent view is afforded of the mountains bounded by the great redwood trees. To the casual inspector the land on the mountains would seem barren. Experience, however, has proved that the soil will grow fine apples and luscious grapes. When the woodman's axe shall have cleared away the giant trees and when the horticulturist shall have come into the now timbered region, then fruit orchards will arise with their wealth of golden fruit and this part of Sonoma county will take rank with the other rich sections of imperial California. Such is the theory of Mr. King and close observers hold this judgment in the matter to be correct. In the township he is a man of prominence and high standing. He is now county supervisor of

the fifth district of Sonoma county and for fourteen years he held office as deputy assessor, while in other local posts of trust he has proved efficient and trustworthy. Fraternally he is identified with Mount Jackson Lodge No. 295, F. & A. M., in Guerneville.

CAPT. C. GUSTAFSON.

The subject of this biographical sketch is a native of Sweden, born in Gottenberg, June 28, 1864, and a typical representative of his race, energetic, thrifty and a lover of the sea. His father, Gustaf Gustafson, was a farmer in Gottenberg, and in the rural district about the family home Captain Gustafson was educated. At the age of fifteen years the sea-faring spirit took possession of him and he sailed first on the Baltic and then on the Mediterranean, later going on a trading vessel to Brazil. From there he came to the United States and landed at New Orleans, where he went on the American ship *Lucile* in the European trade. In the year 1882 he came to California and spent a year in the coasting trade, but since then has been sailing on the Bay. The following year he entered the employ of the Sausalito Ferry Company, first as mate on the *Donahue*, and then as pilot. In 1890 he was mate and pilot on the *Ukiah*, until the completion of the *Tiburon*. Four years later he went on the Sacramento river with the Sacramento Transportation Company, then with the California Transportation Company. During the time he was in the employ of the latter company he was appointed captain, and took charge as master of the *Richelieu*, serving until 1911, when he became captain of the *Napa City* for the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway Company.

Still a young man and a busy one, Captain Gustafson has been so provident as to invest in a fruit ranch of twenty-four acres at Graton, Sonoma county, where he resides, his family taking care of the place. All of the land is set to fruit, nearly one-half of it to apples of the Gravenstein variety principally. Here Captain Gustafson loves to spend all the time he can spare from his responsible duties as master of his vessel, taking the keenest enjoyment and delight in his surroundings.

Captain Gustafson's marriage united him with Miss Anna Pearson, a native of Sweden, and to them were born two children, Gladys G. and Roy H. Captain Gustafson is a Master Mason, and a member of the California Association of Masters and Pilots. Politically he is a Republican. A man of kindly and sympathetic nature, his liberality and interest in public-spirited measures are felt upon all sides.

JOHN KENNETH GIBERSON.

Numbered among the prominent and substantial men of Petaluma is John K. Giberson, a prosperous agriculturist, who has long been identified with the farming interests of this part of the county. As a citizen he is held in high repute, and by his excellent character and straightforward business course in life has fully established himself in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and associates. He was born in Hightstown, Mercer county, N. J., December 24, 1862.

Charles McChesney Giberson, the father of John K. Giberson, was also a native of New Jersey, born in Hightstown, August 25, 1834. At the time of the breaking out of the war between the north and the south he served as a government telegraph operator at Hightstown, and after the close of the war engaged for a number of years in building telegraph lines for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He had a congenial life companion in Meribah Jane Gravette, who was born in Clarksburg, N. J., July 16, 1838, and to whom he was married in Philadelphia, Pa., August 8, 1860. The parents came to California in 1870 and were farmers at Two Rock, Sonoma county.

John K. Giberson attended the elementary schools of Hightstown in his early boyhood, and completed his education in Sonoma county, Cal., whither the family removed in November, 1870. This has been his home ever since, and so satisfactory are his surroundings from every viewpoint that he has no desire to change his home place to any other part of the state or county. Ever since leaving school he has been interested in agriculture, and since 1872 has been engaged in farming two hundred and twenty acres with his uncle, Charles McChesney, in Two Rock. In April, 1911, he located in Petaluma, where he purchased a residence and four acres on Bodega avenue, and here he is now engaged in the poultry business.

During the summer of 1909 Mr. Giberson returned to New Jersey to claim his bride in Miss Kate L. Gravette, their marriage occurring in Trenton, N. J., June 2 of that year. She was born in Hightstown, N. J., October 5, 1862, the daughter of William LaRue and Hannah C. (Osborn) Gravette. Mr. Gravette rendered valiant service in the United States Navy during the Rebellion, serving until the close of the war, when he received honorable discharge. Politically Mr. Giberson upholds Democratic principles, and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church at Petaluma. Fraternally he is identified with Petaluma Lodge No. 139, I. O. R. M.

ELZI BROTHERS.

The opportunities which California offers to young men of determination and perseverance find appreciators in Anton J. and Joseph T. Elzi, natives of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, who have been residents of Sonoma county since 1881, since which time they have followed the dairy business in Sonoma and Marin counties. The year 1906 marks the date of the establishment of the dairy business which they are maintaining near Petaluma, on eighteen hundred acres of land which they lease from Mrs. Mabel Burdell Smith. Here two hundred and fifty cows of excellent breed find pasturage, besides a large number of stock, twelve head of work horses and colts. The brothers are mutually interested in the maintenance of the ranch enterprise carried on under their name and each year notes an increase in their business and a corresponding enlargement of income. They are both young men of push and determination, and the progress which they are making is being watched with interest by their fellow-citizens.

Anton J. Elzi was born in 1868, and since thirteen years of age has been a resident of Sonoma county. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Reta

Rasmussen, a native of Denmark, born in 1879. Four children have been born of this marriage, Alfred J., Clarence E., Anna C. and Lillian C. In their political proclivities both Anton J. Elzi and his brother are Republicans, and they have never departed from the faith of the Roman Catholic church in which they were reared. Joseph T. Elzi was born in 1872 and came to California in 1885, and is now actively associated with his brother in the maintenance of the dairy.

FREDERICK THOMAS CULLEN.

A native of the East Frederick Thomas Cullen was born in Utica, N. Y., January 26, 1874, the son of John L. and Frances (Ackerman) Cullen, the former born in Ireland and the latter in New York state. Following the trade of contractor and builder, John L. Cullen, believing his opportunities would be greater in a new country, took his family to Nevada City, Nevada, in the year 1876 and the following year to Petaluma, Cal., where his son, apprenticed to the same trade as that of his father, has succeeded him with a goodly measure of success.

Frederick Thomas Cullen was one of seven children, all of whom were reared and educated in the public schools of Petaluma. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade and received good training from the start, as it was at this time the fair grounds were being remodeled, and his services were called for and highly approved. At the age of nineteen he became foreman for Camm & Hedges, which position he held for three years, then spent three years in Arizona in the employ of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad at bridge building, after which two years were spent in Butte, Mont., at his trade. In 1900, he returned to Petaluma, and launched out as a contractor and builder of the very highest standard and his ability and art are shown in many of the most beautiful buildings in Petaluma, chief among which are the residences for Messrs. Brainerd, Dittman, Clamer, Webber and the McKinley school building.

In this city Mr. Cullen was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Stephens, a native of Wisconsin, and four children have blessed their union, Frederick Stephen, Vivian Margaret, Dorothy and Richard. Although but thirty-seven years of age Mr. Cullen has made distinctive strides in his profession and during the eleven years of his residence in Petaluma has made for himself an enviable position, bidding fair for a future of unusual success. As a member of the community and St. Vincent's Catholic church, his charities and good citizenship are favorably commended.

MRS. MARGARET T. DRAGO.

The estate known as the Drago ranch forms one of the early cultivated places of Sonoma county and comprises four hundred and eighty acres lying in close proximity to Occidental. The house that Mrs. Drago occupies was erected more than sixty years ago and is one of the few remaining landmarks associated with an interesting period of Californian history. Notwithstanding its great age and long use, the building presents a neatness of appearance and solidity

of construction not always to be found in houses of more recent date. It was during October of 1862 that Mrs. Drago began to reside in this historic structure and since then she has witnessed the changes transforming the country from a wild region into a cultivated area. In the early days her table was abundantly provided with venison, bear-meat and other kinds of wild game that frequented the country and among her guests were not a few Indians, for the red men had not yet disappeared before the ambitious sway of the Anglo-Saxon.

Born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1830, Mrs. Drago was a girl of fourteen years when she left her native land and went to London, England. During 1850 she crossed the ocean to the United States and landed at Boston, from the sailing vessel Grace. Finding employment, she remained in Boston seven years. From that city she removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where, August 21, 1859, she became the wife of John Morgan, a native of Ireland, born in 1823, and deceased in Sonoma county December 5, 1867. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. The eldest, William N., was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and died in Sonoma county, Cal., at seventeen years of age. The second, John L., was born in Sonoma county in 1863 and still resides at his birthplace. The third child, Mary Jane, makes her home in Oakland, Cal. The youngest member of the Morgan family was Nellie W., born in Sonoma county in 1868 and married in 1891 to Robert Lee Adams, a native of this state and a resident of Point Richmond.

After the death of her first husband Mrs. Morgan remained a widow about two years and in 1869 became the wife of Nelson Drago, who was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1832 and died in Sonoma county November 20, 1904. Surviving him are his widow and two sons, Frank and Nelson, Jr. The elder son, Frank, was born January 5, 1871, and grew to manhood at the old homestead, receiving fair advantages in the county schools. During 1901 he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Mabel Glynn, who was born in San Francisco. Of their union two sons were born, namely: George Francis, who was born in 1902 and died in infancy; and David Patrick, who was born September 5, 1903, and is now a pupil in the local schools. The youngest son of Mrs. Drago and his father's namesake was born March 10, 1872, on the ranch that has been his lifelong home. In the supervision of the large property Mrs. Drago has the assistance of her three sons and maintains improvements of a high character, including a large vineyard, a well-kept fruit orchard and a thrifty garden. Formerly she made a specialty of the dairy business, but of more recent years she has given attention largely to the pasturage of sheep and the raising of lambs. Life's twilight finds her still busy and active, retaining full possession of her physical and mental faculties and enjoying the companionship of her children and a competency accumulated by years of self-sacrificing effort.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BOWMAN.

On Rural Route No. 3 from Petaluma may be seen the unpretentious but nevertheless thrifty ranch of which Mr. Bowman is the owner and proprietor. Here he is engaged in the dairy business, on a much smaller scale than formerly, but in the care of five cows he finds enough to occupy his time and to maintain himself and wife in comfort.

A native of the east, W. F. Bowman was born in Boston, Mass., in 1845, and in that city of culture he received an excellent education, attending first the grammar schools and later the high school, from which he was graduated. With the splendid educational preparation which had been granted him he might have filled successfully any position in the commercial world that he had chosen, but he preferred agricultural life and it was to this that he turned his attention as soon as his school days were over. He had followed farming and dairying in the vicinity of Boston for a number of years when, in 1873, he determined to come to the west and locate. Setting sail from an eastern port, he made the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and without unusual delay or disaster he finally reached his destination, San Francisco. Five years were passed in the metropolis in the milk business before he finally took up his residence in Sonoma county, which he did after selling his business and goodwill in San Francisco for \$3,000. Near Petaluma he purchased eighty acres of land upon which he established himself in the dairy business on a moderate scale, having twenty-five cows, and during the many years in which he continued the business as then started he laid by considerable means and is thereby enabled to live at the present time with less effort to provide for necessities of life than would have been possible otherwise. He has disposed of a large part of his original acreage, now having only twenty-three acres, and caring for only five cows.

Mr. Bowman's first marriage united him with Miss Rebecca Lougheed, a union which resulted in the birth of two children, Charles J. and Rebecca, both of whom are married and have families. The daughter is the wife of Clayton Shader and the mother of five children, George W., William, Clayton, Gertrude and Florence. Some time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Bowman was married, July 3, 1894, to his present wife, who was formerly Mrs. Louise (Miller) Sunderhaus. She was born in Basel, Switzerland, in 1855, the daughter of Jacob and Marie Louisa Miller, they too being natives of Switzerland. No children have been born to Mr. Bowman and his wife and they live quietly and alone on the ranch near Petaluma. Their lives, however, are not devoid of activities, for they are active workers in the Episcopal Church in which they hold membership, and are constantly helping and cheering those with whom they are brought in contact. Mr. Bowman has no inclination to recreation of an active kind, finding sufficient activity in the care of his ranch and in doing for his fellowmen and his community whatever benefit lays in his power. Politically he is a Democrat.

DAVID BOCK.

Coming to California in pioneer days, the late David Bock was for many years intimately associated with the agricultural interests of Sonoma county as an industrious and prosperous rancher. A man of energy and thrift, frugal and prudent, he was in truth the architect of his own fortune, by his persistency and perseverance obtaining a good annual income from his property.

A native of the east, David Bock was born in McKeansburg, Schuylkill county, Pa., in 1822, and died June 28, 1888. He was the son of Andrew Bock, whose father came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, and served in the Revolutionary war. David Bock learned the blacksmith's trade, after which he

followed this until coming to the west in 1852. In April of that year he set out for California on a sailing vessel which made the perilous voyage around Cape Horn, but the vessel was sea-worthy and made the voyage in safety, consuming nine months. In San Francisco, where the vessel landed her human freight, he remained one year working at his trade. Following this he farmed at San Leandro for one year, and in 1854 he came to Sonoma county and this was his home continuously thereafter until his death. Soon after locating here, in 1854, he selected and purchased the ranch upon which his life was thereafter passed, consisting of three hundred and sixty acres of land near Petaluma. Politically he was a Republican.

The marriage of David Bock, in 1850, united him with Miss Lucy Renn, who was born in Sunbury, Montour county, Pa., in 1828, and who died in 1896. Eight children were born to them, five sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in California except the eldest. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Andrew, deceased; Edward H.; George L., deceased; Walter B., deceased; John P.; Kate M.; Blanche E. and E. Josephine. The eldest daughter, Kate M., became the wife of W. H. Magoon, formerly postmaster at Stony Point, and an instructor in the schools of this county for many years; he is deceased, and his widow is living at Stony Point. Edward H. married Miss Emma Colyar and has two sons, Lester and Harley. Walter B. chose as his wife Miss Anna Parks, by whom he has three children, Shirley, Charles and Clarence; the family reside near Goshen, Cal. Since the death of the father John P. Bock and his sisters Blanche E. and E. Josephine have maintained the homestead ranch, property which their father purchased over fifty-six years ago. This now consists of two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, of which twelve acres are in orchard, the balance of the land in hay and pasture, the latter supplying grazing for the twenty-six cows which comprise the dairy.

A department of the ranch enterprise which is of special interest to the present managers of the ranch is the hennery which forms such a large income from the property, the returns for the year 1909 amounting to \$3,000. They have a cherry orchard of ten acres, principally Royal Anns, which they set out eight years ago. This is a splendid variety of cherry and bears bountifully. There are several old cherry trees on the ranch set out years ago by the father, and two of these are probably the largest cherry trees in the county. The ranch is located on the Bloomfield road, one mile west of Roblar station.

JAMES FRANKLIN ELPHICK.

From the age of ten years to the present time Mr. Elphick has been a resident of California, and ever since early manhood he has followed ranch pursuits, his tastes inclining him to make a specialty of the raising of fruit, in which he has been successful to an unusual degree. The place which he owns and occupies comprises eighty acres of valuable land lying near Penn Grove in the county of Sonoma. For a long period he has devoted his time and attention to the cultivation of the land, specializing with four acres of fruit of the very choicest varieties. Through intelligent care in the selection of his trees and vines and through wise management in the cultivation of the orchard as well as skill in the marketing of products, he has been rewarded with considerable

financial success as well as a growing reputation in horticultural circles of the county.

Genealogical lore connected with the Elphick family indicates their long residence in the old town of Hastings, England, associated so inseparably with the history of the Norman Conqueror. Thomas Elphick was born at Hastings, October 13, 1821, and received a common-school education in the city where his boyhood years were passed. An early-formed decision to seek a livelihood in America led him in 1839 to bid farewell to the friends and environment of his childhood, after which he crossed the ocean to the United States. At the time of his emigration from the old country he was scarcely eighteen years of age and it was not until some time afterward that he established domestic ties through his marriage to Sarah Estherline, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1820. His first employment in the new world was that of mining in Michigan, and later he secured work at South Bend, Ind., after which, in the spring of 1858, accompanied by his wife and children, he started across the plains for the west, bringing with him a large band of horses. The trip lasted five months and nineteen days, when the party landed at Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., with a loss of only eight out of the large drove of horses.

During the sojourn of the family in Ohio James Franklin Elphick was born February 28, 1848, and he was ten when he started for the west in a "prairie schooner," meanwhile aiding his father in the care of the horses and in the other work incident to such a tedious trip. Across the chasm of a busy half-century he recalls vividly some of the happenings of that journey, which made an indelible impression upon his mind. One of the amusing though dangerous incidents occurred in a camp one night, when a man was awakened by feeling something pulling at a toe. Hastily investigating the cause he raised the tent and found a black bear had been the intruder. Needless to say that the animal was dispatched in haste.

The other members of the parental family were Filora, Mary J., Sophronia, Amos F. and Thomas. Two children, Clarence and Herbert, were born to the union of Thomas Elphick and Anna Defreaze, while after her demise he married Elizabeth Doerson, by whom he had five children, Roy, Linn, Pearl, Blanche and Sarah Jane. Filora, Mrs. George Whitley, had three children, Harry, Frank and Ora. Mary became the wife of J. W. Morris and had a family of eight children, seven of whom attained mature years, namely: William, Ralph, Edwin, Eben, Edward, Ida and Isabel. Sophronia married Thomas V. Barney, their union being childless. In 1877 James Franklin Elphick moved from Susanville to a farm in Sonoma county, where he still resides. To this place in 1880 he brought his bride, who was born at Petaluma in 1860 and bore the maiden name of Hester C. Blackburn. Five children blessed their union, Oscar, Frank, Mayze, Sidney J. and Lottie.

The father of Mrs. Elphick, Charles Blackburn, like the father of Mr. Elphick, was born in England in 1821 and came to the new world in 1839. Immediately afterward he landed in California, where he lived during his remaining years, being for a long period an honored resident of Sonoma county. The mother of Mrs. Elphick bore the maiden name of Jemima Richardson and was born in Illinois in 1825, coming to California in girlhood. There were ten children in the Blackburn family, namely: John S.; Charles, who married

Laura Bennett; Allen, who married Anna Winkvist and had two children, Walter and Alma; Frank M., who married Cora Williams; Mary E., who died in infancy; Martha; Mary J.; Hester C., Mrs. Elphick; Emma H., who is unmarried; and Lillie M., who married Harry Parsons and has five children; Charles, Harry A., Russell, John B. and Gladys. Mary J. Blackburn was first married to George Faith, by whom she had a son, George, and later she was united with Samuel Rudd, their union being blessed with a daughter, Dora. Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Elphick has voted with the Republican party in national elections and has been firm in his allegiance to the principles for which the party stands. The community has in him a patriotic citizen, accommodating neighbor and loyal friend, and his long and honorable identification with the county has brought his name into permanent association with the local advancement.

ALEXANDER BENJAMIN.

The life which this sketch depicts began in Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., January 16, 1834, and came to a close on his ranch in Sonoma county, Cal., near Santa Rosa, February 16, 1909. Between these dates is encompassed a record of usefulness and industry begun in the middle west and completed more fully in the Golden state.

Contributions from two sturdy nations blended in the subject of this sketch, his father being the son of English parents, while his mother was of Holland-Dutch extraction. Both were natives of New York state, and the early years of their married life were passed in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in the outskirts of Troy, Lansingburg being a suburb of that city. While Illinois was still in its infancy historically, in 1837 the father took his family to that frontier state, settling near New Salem, in Pike county. There he took up a farm and engaged in its cultivation for many years, besides which he carried on wagon-making and blacksmithing on the farm. In the meantime the son grew to be a sturdy boy and became a pupil in the public school in New Salem. When he was sixteen years old he started across the plains with his father, in 1852, but the father did not reach his destination, his death occurring on the plains. After this bereavement the son resumed the journey alone, finally reaching Jacksonville, Ore., where he spent three years engaged in harness and saddle making. He also engaged in mining with fair success, after which, in 1856, he returned to his home in Illinois. Purchasing the old home farm of his mother, he continued its cultivation for about two years, when, in 1858, he moved to Rockport, Pike county, and for the following fifteen years was engaged in the meat packing business and in merchandising.

In 1872 Mr. Benjamin turned his face once more toward the setting sun, this time with California as the favored location. He came to Sonoma county that same year, but it was not until several years later, in 1877, that he selected and purchased the ranch with which so many years of his life were associated thereafter. This consisted of one hundred and three acres of land in Bennett valley, near Santa Rosa, for which he paid \$35 an acre. Wheat and corn constituted his principal crops, while the raising of sheep and cattle proved equally

remunerative. Since his death his widow has continued the policy which he had inaugurated, still raising grain extensively, as well as raising a band of sheep.

Before her marriage Mrs. Benjamin was Miss Maria Ducker. She is a native of Missouri, born at Independence Landing, Jackson county, July 15, 1837. Five children were born of this marriage, but of the number only three grew to years of maturity. The eldest of these, William Edward, was born January 25, 1858, in Pike county, Ill.; he is married, and with his wife and two children makes his home with his mother on the homestead ranch, having the care of its management. Eudora Ann was born October 8, 1860, and died at the age of three years. Charles Alexander was born in Illinois October 8, 1862, and died April 24, 1877. On her father's side Mrs. Benjamin is of English descent, although he was a native of the south, his birth occurring in Kentucky in 1795. He lived to reach a good old age, passing away at the age of ninety-one years in 1885. The mother was a native of Illinois, born in 1800, and upon the birth of the following century she passed away, in 1900. Mrs. Benjamin came with her parents to the west in 1853, coming overland and making settlement in Jacksonville, Ore., and there she was married to Mr. Benjamin, September 21, 1854. Her parents ultimately came to California and settled in Sonoma county, near Petaluma, making their home there until 1865, when they moved to Rincon valley, near Santa Rosa, and continued there throughout the remainder of their lives.

WILLIAM D. AYERS.

A native son of California, William D. Ayers was born at Stony Point, Sonoma county, March 21, 1869, the youngest of the seven children born to his pioneer parents, William and Martha (Wade) Ayers, natives of Ireland and Virginia respectively. A sketch of the former appears elsewhere in this volume.

The primary education of William D. Ayers was begun in Stony Point and continued in Petaluma, whither the family removed when he was eleven years of age. He was about seventeen years old when he entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Company as a messenger, and for nearly twenty-five years he has continued with the same company. Year by year he was advanced to positions of greater trust and responsibility, and at one time his duties on the road took him as far east as Ogden, Utah, and as far north as Oregon. For a number of years he has been the efficient encumbent of the position of general manager of the company at Petaluma, his long training in the various departments of the company's business fitting him admirably to cope with any problem that might arise. Interests outside of his position with the express company have contributed to his income for some time, one of which is the handling of dairy produce, eggs and poultry, and besides this he has bought and sold considerable real-estate. Considerable of his means has been invested in choice business property in Petaluma, besides which he owns a fine ranch of seven hundred acres in close proximity to town. From the foregoing enumeration it might be inferred that he is so absorbed in his personal affairs that he has no time for matters of public import. This would be unjust, for he is intensely interested in the welfare of his home city and has served as school trustee for many years.

The marriage of William D. Ayers occurred October 31, 1892, and united him with Miss Ada May Carlisle, who, like himself, was born in California. They have three children, William D., Jr., Mervin W. and Harry W. Mr. Ayers was made a Mason in Petaluma Lodge No. 180, and is a member of Petaluma Chapter No. 32, R. A. M., Mount Olivet Commandery No. 30, K. T., Islam Temple, N. M. S., of San Francisco, and is also a member of the local lodge of Elks.

W. P. BARNES.

As one of those who has seen this part of California changed from a wild, rugged, uncultivated region to a fair garden spot dotted over by beautiful homes and productive ranches, mention should be made of W. P. Barnes. At the time of his birth his parents were living in Mercer county, Missouri, but when he was a child of three years, in 1850, the parents loaded their household effects in a prairie schooner and started on the overland journey for California behind slow-plodding oxen. The father, Aaron Barnes, had been attracted hither by the extravagant stories of wealth in the mines, and consequently as soon as the long journey came to an end and he had settled his family in as comfortable quarters as the times and circumstances would permit, he turned his attention to mining in Oregon gulch, in Butte county. It is reasonable to suppose that he met with more than average success, as he continued mining for about six years in that locality. In 1857 he came to Sonoma county and settled in Green valley, where as a rancher he rounded out a long and successful career, his death occurring in 1900.

As he was only three years old when he came to California W. P. Barnes has never known any other home than this. He followed the fortunes of the family until attaining his majority, working with his father on the home ranch after his school days were over, but at the age of twenty-one he started out independently. On a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres near Fulton which he purchased about that time, 1868, and which is still in his possession, he made his first attempt at ranching independently. This is now a rich, productive piece of property, devoted to the raising of hay and grapes, and also to maintaining a large stock and dairy business. This initial purchase of land has been followed by many others in the course of his long residence in Sonoma county, and at different times he has owned large herds of cattle and raised many fine blooded horses. These have since been disposed of, however, as has also the hotel of which he was at one time the proprietor in Cloverdale. At another time he was the proprietor of a grocery and wine store in Fulton, but this has also been sold. Besides the ranch which he owns near Fulton he also owns a forty-acre vineyard in Russian river township, and with these exceptions his holdings are in town property, comprising four brick blocks in Sebastopol and twelve houses in Santa Rosa, all of which are rented and yield the owner a good annual income.

Mr. Barnes was first married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Ann Rader, a native of Iowa, and ten children were born to them, as follows: Carrie E., deceased; Lydia, Mrs. William A. Russell; Mary, Mrs. Ed Crone; Cora, Mrs. A. Landers; William A., of Santa Rosa; Perry, a farmer near this city; Charles.

also a resident of Santa Rosa; Benjamin, deceased; Jesse, deceased; and Gussy, a rancher near Santa Rosa. Mr. Barnes' second marriage occurred in 1902 and united him with Mrs. Irene Butts, by whom he has one son, Frederick.

For years Mr. Barnes was connected with the Fulton Wine Company, a corporation which is now controlled by the Asti Colony Company. On two occasions he was a candidate for supervisor from Santa Rosa district, but both times was defeated by the landslide against the Democratic party. For the past twenty years he has been a delegate to state and county conventions. He holds honorary membership in the Santa Rosa Lodge of F. O. E., of which he is also the oldest member in point of years. He vividly recalls the appearance of Sonoma county at the time the family located here in 1857; it was an unbroken wilderness and many a time did he pass over with herds of cattle what is now the site of the thriving city of Santa Rosa. In those days he drove ox-teams in hauling lumber, and at one time he drove twenty-one yoke of steers in moving a large house. Few residents of this city have traveled over all parts of this state to the extent that Mr. Barnes has in the interest of the enterprises in which he has been engaged from time to time, and few if any are more ready to sound the praises of this city and county than is he.

LEWIS M. BISH.

The earliest experiences of Mr. Bish are of a care-free life on his father's farm in Scotland county, Mo., where he was born in 1855. He well remembers the journey to Iowa when he was a child of six years, the family then settling in Bloomfield, Davis county, whence three years later they again started westward, this time with California as their objective point. The journey was made overland with horses, in three months and twenty-one days, the party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bish and Mr. Bish's five sons and two daughters. The mother of these children had died during the infancy of her son Lewis; she was a native of Ohio. The father was a native of Virginia and died in California at the age of eighty-three years.

Although Lewis Bish was about nine years old when he came to California he had had little opportunity for an education, and indeed after coming here the migrations of the family for a time militated against any satisfactory accomplishments in this line. In 1871, when the family removed to Oregon and remained seven years, he had an opportunity for continued study and it is needless to say that he employed his time to good advantage, the schools of Ashland, Ore., being considered as high class as any in the state. When Mr. Bish returned to California in 1879 he came to Santa Rosa and for a time was in the employ of Pleasant Wells, but soon afterward leased the ranch which is now his home, on Rural Route No. 6. Here he has seventy-five acres, all of which is income-producing, a part of the ranch being in hay, corn and fruit, while on the remainder he raises poultry on a large scale for the market. The prosecution of his own private interests does not consume all of his time, however, for as a live, active and interested citizen of his community he has given considerable time and effort toward the development of public improvements. None of these

have been of more widespread benefit perhaps than the telephone line which he was instrumental in having established through Rincon valley. He has also served efficiently on the school board of his district, and has been an indefatigable worker in the cause of education, as he has in fact in every cause that is of an uplifting and beneficial character.

In 1891 Mr. Bish was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Norris, a native daughter of California, born in Sonoma county in 1874, on a ranch adjoining the one on which she now lives. The eldest of the four children of this marriage was Alta Lynn, born in 1892, and educated in the public school of Santa Rosa. Rena Marie, born in 1894, is now (1910) a second-year student in the high school of this place. Lewis M., born in 1898, and Charles M., born February 14, 1901, are both students in the public schools. Politically Mr. Bish is a Republican. A very genial, considerate and tactful man, he represents first of all the successful rancher, and in no less degree the citizen of whom any community might be proud.

EMIL E. DREES.

A native of the town towards whose upbuilding he has contributed so much, Emil E. Drees was born in Petaluma April 4, 1864, the son of August H. Drees, who came to California from Germany in 1852 and settled at what has since become the thriving town of Petaluma. For a time after locating here the father was engaged in a number of occupations, accepting any labor that offered fair remuneration, and subsequently he became interested in the hotel business, as half owner of the Franklin hotel on Main street. Later he sold this interest and bought a ranch west of town which he maintained for a time, but finally sold it and returning to Petaluma engaged in the produce business until his death in 1882. Besides handling all kinds of country produce, such as poultry and eggs, he also dealt in hides and pelts and game, and up to the time of his death carried on a lucrative business in dealing in these varied commodities.

Emil E. Drees attended the schools of Petaluma with considerable regularity until he was fourteen years of age, when he became his father's assistant in the store, the two working harmoniously together until the death of the father terminated the association. An experience of four years in the store had made him familiar with the business, which the death of his parent left to his management, and although he was only eighteen years old at the time, the ability which he then displayed proved beyond question that youth is no bar to success when ability and determination are a part of the make-up. He is still proprietor of the business inaugurated by his father so many years ago, a business that has kept pace with the growth of the town.

Although Mr. Drees has a splendid reputation as a merchant and business man in his home town, he is even better known as the agitator and leader in the movement which has resulted in the good roads and sidewalks which the citizens of Petaluma refer to with such pride, and well they may, for it is conceded that no city in the state can surpass them in these respects. It was during his service of two terms as city trustee, beginning in the year 1892, that his initial efforts were exerted along this line, in the face of much opposition, and during his third term, following the incumbency of a political opponent, he brought

to fruition the agitation and work of former years. In 1893, on the Democratic ticket, his fellow-citizens honored him further by making him their representative in the state legislature, representing the people of the sixteenth district. At the present time he is a member of the Freeholders board, who have under way the drafting of a new city charter for Petaluma, the old charter no longer filling the needs of a town of its present size.

In 1894 Mr. Drees was united in marriage with Miss Emma Gossage, a native of Petaluma and the daughter of Jerome B. Gossage, an early pioneer of the state, an account of whose life will be found elsewhere in this volume. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Drees, Alvin and Darrele. Fraternally Mr. Drees is associated with a number of orders, among them the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and the Yeomen.

HENRY ELPHICK, JR.

One of the young fruit-growers and progressive ranchers in Sonoma county is Henry Elphick, Jr., whose ranch of twenty acres near Sebastopol shows the work of a master hand, for everything about the place denotes that the owner is careful of details, the trees of his orchard showing the best of care, as do also the residence and ranch buildings.

Mr. Elphick takes pride in the fact that he is a native son of the Golden State, and also that he is a son of one of the state's worthy pioneers, Henry Elphick. The latter was a resident of Marin county, Cal., at the time of the birth of his son in 1874, and soon after that event he came to Sonoma county and near Sebastopol, at Pleasant Hill, purchased and settled upon what proved under his care to be one of the most profitable ranches in Sonoma county. Henry Elphick, Jr., was a small child when his parents removed to Sonoma county, and here his life has since been passed in the main, in his boyhood days attending the schools of Sebastopol and later working on the homestead ranch with his father. His first independent business venture was in Santa Cruz, where he was interested in the fruit business for about six years, after which he was interested in buying and subdividing land and putting it on the market. This latter business was conducted near Sebastopol, and consisted of buying large tracts of land, which he subdivided, and after improving the property, sold at a good profit. A number of pieces of property were thus handled, but he finally gave up this business and devoted all of his time to ranching on the property on which he now lives, which he purchased in 1906. Here he has twenty-four acres of fruit land, mostly in apples, ten acres in bearing, and ten acres in young trees which he set out himself since taking up his residence here. From the trees in bearing he shipped during the season of 1909 fifteen hundred boxes which brought \$2,300, besides ten tons of dried fruit. The ranch is equipped with an excellent drier, and thus he is enabled to dry fruit for other parties not provided with driers, thirty thousand tons being an average year's output from this source alone. Besides his apple orchard, which includes Gravensteins, Belleflowers, Spitzenbergs and Kings, he also has a number of cherry trees that are good producers. As it now stands Mr. Elphick's ranch is without doubt one of the most valuable ranches in Sonoma county, the improvements alone amounting to over \$4,000, and when the ten acres of young trees come into bearing it will be

an exceedingly valuable ranch property, one of which the young owner may well be proud.

In 1900 Mr. Elphick was united in marriage with Miss Birdie Briggs, a native of Santa Cruz. Politically Mr. Elphick is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Santa Cruz Lodge. In addition to his valuable ranch property near Sebastopol, Mr. Elphick also owns property in Santa Cruz, Oakland and rich timber land in Sonoma county.

THOMAS BELL MILLER.

In Rhea county, Tenn., Thomas Bell Miller was born December 31, 1826, a son of James P. and Charlotte (Bell) Miller, the former a native of Virginia, who went to Tennessee in his youth, and the latter a native of the state of Tennessee. From 1830 to 1835 the Miller family resided in Alabama and then moved to Arkansas. In 1840 James P. Miller located in Newton county, Mo., and after two years he returned to Benton county, Ark. In 1846 he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment of United States Infantry, and served throughout the Mexican war with distinction, as lieutenant of his company. At the close of the war he returned to his family and in 1849, with his two sons, Thomas Bell and Gideon T., set out on the overland journey to California and located at what was afterwards known as Millerstown, near Auburn, Placer county. There he opened a general merchandise store and later went to Marysville, where he located on the Yuba river and continued his mercantile pursuits until 1850, when he returned to his family with the intention of bringing them to the coast, but his death occurred a short time afterward.

On the arrival of Thomas Bell Miller at Sacramento he proceeded to the mines in Placer county, near Auburn. There he was engaged until the spring of 1850, when he went to Nevada City, Nevada county, Cal. In that city he made quite a strike and became the owner of a very good mine. Leaving there, he went to the middle fork of the Yuba river, and was engaged with thirteen others in digging a large ditch into which they turned the middle fork of the river, thinking to find much gold in the bed thus made dry. The enterprise was a failure as far as finding gold was concerned and Mr. Miller went to Cache creek, Yolo county, abandoned mining operations and, for the winter, farmed at this place. Not satisfied with his location in Yolo county, in the fall of 1851 he came to Sonoma county and engaged in farming near what is now known as Sebastopol. In 1853 he went to Blucher valley, about three miles south of Sebastopol, and there entered into farming operations. From there he went to Marin county, near Tomales, and remained until 1855. Near Healdsburg, on the Russian river, he first purchased a settler's claim to one hundred and sixty acres of land, taking up his residence upon it, and later was compelled to purchase the claims of the grant holders. There and on the coast he engaged in farming and in stock-raising until 1874. In that year he sold out and came to Santa Rosa and later purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land on Santa Rosa creek in the Hall school district, about five miles west of Santa Rosa. From that date until his death Mr. Miller devoted his time and attention to the cultivation

and improvement of his farm. Fifty-five acres were devoted to hop cultivation and there were two large hop-curing houses on the place, measuring 80x24, with twenty foot studding, the capacity of these dryers being four tons daily, which was considered very good at that time. A portion of the land was devoted to prunes, peaches, cherries, apples and pears. After his death the land was subdivided and sold off in small tracts.

On April 17, 1853, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Mary Ann King, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hohn) King, natives of Virginia, who resided in Missouri before coming to California in 1850. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller there were born the following children: James P., a resident of Russian River; Charlotte E., the wife of E. H. Parnell, and residing near Graton; Thomas Boone, an extensive hop-grower in Russian River township; Louisa H., the wife of Samuel Walter Purrington; Mary Alice, the wife of Alexander Ragle, of Eldorado county; Irene B., the wife of S. E. Ballard, of San Jose; Josephine, now Mrs. Spencer Grogan, of Santa Rosa; Laura E., widow of Thomas Barlow, of Sebastopol; Henrietta, the wife of F. Byron Chenoweth, of San Francisco; and Robert L., deceased. Politically Mr. Miller followed Democratic principles and religiously was a member of the Christian Church. His life was one that was an open book and of him it is said that he sincerely strove to do all the good in the world that he was able to. He died January 26, 1892, and his wife died January 9, 1904. Mrs. Miller was a very active member of the Christian Church of Santa Rosa. She came across the plains with her father and brothers in 1850. They finally located in Marin county, where her marriage occurred.

HENRY E. LAWRENCE.

Although now in his eighty-fourth year Henry E. Lawrence is still as interested in the activities of the world at large as he was half a century ago, and he takes personal and intimate interest in affairs in Petaluma, with which he has been identified as a resident since 1875. Of English descent on the paternal side and German-French ancestry on the maternal side, Mr. Lawrence comes of a family long resident in Tennessee, and there too, in Robertson county, he was born January 17, 1828. His grandfather on the paternal side passed the greater part of his life in Tennessee, but when well advanced in years accompanied his son James to Missouri and passed away in that state when over ninety years of age. James Lawrence settled near Independence, Mo., about the year 1833, and upon the farm upon which he later settled in Cass county he passed away in 1864, when he was sixty-five years of age. Politically he was a Democrat, but was not an active worker in the party, giving his energies to the duties of the home and farm, his chief source of income being from large numbers of fine stock which he raised. He was justice of the peace for many years. His marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth Damewood, who was also a native of Tennessee, and at her death, which occurred in Missouri in 1844, she left nine children. She was the daughter of Henry Damewood, of French descent.

Next to the oldest in this large family, Henry E. Lawrence was born in 1828 and was therefore five years old when removal was made to Missouri.

His educational and agricultural training was acquired in the years which followed, and it was there too that the news of the finding of gold in California reached him. He was then a young man of twenty-one years, full of activity and eager for an opportunity to put his powers to a test. He found three congenial friends who were as anxious to test the validity of these reports as himself, and as soon as arrangements could be made they began the purchase of ox-teams and wagons and such other equipment in furnishings and supplies of food as the long journey made necessary. Altogether there were thirty-three wagons in the train, known as the Pleasant Hill train, Jim Hamilton being the captain. The entire party reached their destination, Sacramento, after the usual six months of travel, and there they dispersed, many with tears in their eyes, each taking his preferred course. For a time Mr. Lawrence engaged in mining near Mount Shasta, in Shasta county, going from there to Trinity county, and in the fall of 1850 came to Sonoma county, where for one year he worked on the ranch of J. M. Hudsmith. It was during this experience that he noted the scarcity of fine cattle in the west, and coincident with this discovery was the opportunity to form a partnership with Mark York in the importation of cattle to the west. Mr. York remained in California, while Mr. Lawrence returned to Missouri by way of Nicaragua. After securing the desired cattle he returned west, bringing them overland in 1852, and settled on a ranch near Stony Point, Sonoma county. In 1856 he again went east, making this trip also by way of Nicaragua, and in 1857 he made the return voyage across the plains with cattle. The partnership had been dissolved in 1856, and with the cattle which he brought with him Mr. Lawrence stocked a ranch in Marin county. There he was very successful in raising stock for many years, or until 1875, when he leased his ranch of fifteen hundred acres and stock for dairying purposes and removed with his family to Petaluma. In the years that have intervened between that time and the present he has not been idle, but on the other hand has turned his energies to account in a number of directions. Besides buying and selling considerable land on his own account, he has interested himself in every public enterprise inaugurated in the community in which he settled, among them the waterworks, in which he owned stock and was a builder, and directed its affairs until 1900. He was one of the organizers and stockholders and a director of the Exchange Bank and at one time vice-president of the Tomales Bank, in Marin county. He is also deeply interested in educational affairs, and has served efficiently on the school board of Petaluma. His real-estate holdings include considerable town and country property, among which latter was a ranch of three hundred and twenty-five acres near Petaluma which he deeded to his son, J. W. Lawrence.

The first marriage of Henry E. Lawrence occurred in 1860, near Springfield, Mo., and united him with Keziah Hicklin, their marriage resulting in the birth of three children, as follows: Linnie B., the wife of T. B. Dalton, a rancher of Sunny Slope; Josiah W., a farmer near Petaluma; and Myrtle L., the wife of Lewis Winans, a grocer in Petaluma. Mrs. Keziah Lawrence passed away in 1898 and subsequently Mr. Lawrence married his present wife, who was then Mrs. Millie (Donley) Falkner. Politically Mr. Lawrence is a Democrat, but is not active in party ranks beyond casting his vote and endeavoring to put good, honorable men in office. Although advanced in years Mr. Lawrence is

still active, and his interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens is as keen as it was in the days when he first came to make his home in this community, where he has won and retained the love and esteem of all. His associations with men of affairs in the different corporations he has been interested in have been most agreeable and pleasant, and with none of them has he ever had any difficulty nor misunderstanding. It is to men of his calibre and energy that Sonoma county owes its place today as one of the first counties of the state in its agricultural and horticultural returns. .

JACOB CONKLE.

One of the comfortable, home-like and prosperous ranches in the vicinity of Healdsburg is that owned and occupied by Jacob Conkle, a man of kindly, genial disposition, as was also his aged father, who until his death, in April, 1911, made his home with his son on the ranch. A native of Ohio, Jacob Conkle was born in 1848, the son of William and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Conkle, born respectively in that state in 1822 and 1824. Besides Jacob, the parental family included three daughters, all of whom are married and settled in homes of their own. The eldest daughter, Christina, became the wife of Marion Lawthan, and is the mother of three sons, Charles, Edwin and Hiram. The second daughter, Josephine, became the wife of Ira Gaston, and they have two daughters, Elizabeth and Adaline. The youngest daughter of the parental family, Adaline, became the wife of John Snyder, but no children were born of this union.

Jacob Conkle has never married, and since the death of his father has lived alone on his ranch. Altogether he owns six hundred and seventy-five acres of land, much of which is in timber, and from which in 1909 he cut and sold fifty cords of wood. Five acres have been cleared and set out to fruit trees, which are now in bearing and yielding excellent crops, and fifteen acres are in hay, this crop also yielding abundantly and adding considerably to the annual income from the property. Politically Mr. Conkle is a Republican.

JOHN CHRISTENSEN.

While the pioneers of early days did a noble part in paving the way for those who were to follow and continue the work which they started, the latter have been faithful to the trust, so to speak, and but for their combined efforts present-day conditions could not be portrayed in the glowing colors we see today. Without doubt one of the youngest ranchers in Sonoma county is Mr. Christensen, and it may be said with equal emphasis that it would be hard to find a more complete, up-to-date apple orchard than is his within a radius of many miles of Sebastopol, which is his postoffice and market town.

A native of Nevada, Mr. Christensen was born in Douglas county in 1881, the son of Lawrence M. and Annie (Christensen) Christensen, the father a native of Denmark, but since 1866 a resident of the United States. In the same year that he came to this country he went to Nevada and settled on a farm near Reno, Washoe county, which continued to be the scene of his labors until locating

in Douglas county, where he was living at the time of the birth of his son in 1881. When the latter was still a small child he was able to perform many duties on the home ranch, and year by year he undertook added duties, until at the age of twenty he was a full-fledged rancher. It was with the knowledge and experience gained under the careful training of his father that he came to California in 1901 and on the Gold Ridge section, near Sebastopol, Sonoma county, purchased the twenty-acre ranch upon which he now resides. Here may be seen row upon row of as fine apple trees as one might wish to look upon, the most of them of the Gravenstein variety, although there is also a good representation of Kings, Spitzenbergs, Wagners, Roman Beauties, Baldwins and Bellflowers. Seven hundred trees of the orchard are old stock and in full bearing, while the remainder of the orchard, or six hundred trees, are young and just coming into bearing. Under present conditions he averages a crop of two thousand boxes of high grade apples, and from six to seven tons of dried fruit, representing the crops from eight acres, which is a remarkable showing and denotes beyond a question that Mr. Christensen has made a careful study of the special branch of agriculture which he has undertaken. A well-kept, up-to-date drying house forms a necessary equipment to the ranch, enabling him to prepare his own fruit for shipment direct to market. Mr. Christensen's accomplishment is another evidence that congenial work means success, a fact which is demonstrated anew from day to day.

Mr. Christensen's marriage occurred in 1907 and united him with Miss Lena Heitman, a native of Nevada, and two children, Lawrence M. and Annie L., were born to them. The latter died November 14, 1910.

THORWALD TRONDSEN.

In Christiania, Norway, Thorwald Trondsen was born November 27, 1859, the son of Tron Trondsen, who was an employe in the custom house in that city, and held this position until he retired from active business life on account of old age. He died at the age of ninety years, and his wife, Bergitta Mickelsen, died when in her sixty-eighth year. To these parents were born eight sons, three of whom are living at the present time, and of these, Thorwald is the youngest. As a boy he was sent to the public schools of his native place and there he received the rudiments of the education that has since stood him in good stead. Early in life he developed a love for the sea, and at the age of fifteen years we find him starting out as a sailor, commencing at the bottom of the ladder and working his way up gradually. His first adventure took him up and down the Baltic and White Seas in a trading vessel. Subsequently he went on the ship Marion to Brazil, then to St. Thomas and thence to New Orleans, at which place he left the ship to remain in the United States. This was in the year 1880. From year to year he grew more fond of the country which he had selected for his future home, admiring her freedom and the principles of democracy for which she stands. In 1894 he located with his family in Petaluma, which place he also made his headquarters, and where he owns a fine residence at No. 140 Howard street, as well as being the owner of other property in the same city. Before

locating in California and settling in Petaluma, however, he made several trips that are worthy of mention in this record, in that they permit us to know something of the spirit of the man and something of the work that he did before he arrived at that stage of achievement that is his today.

Shortly after arriving in America in 1880, Mr. Trondsen went to New York City, and for four years worked on steamers plying between Sandy Hook and New York. He then took a trip to the land of his nativity, Norway, and visited his home city of Christiania. Several months were spent in this trip, after which he returned to the United States, going almost immediately to San Francisco, Cal. After arriving in San Francisco he was employed until 1886 on the Goodall Perkins' steamer running out of San Francisco. In the year mentioned he bought a scow schooner engaged in freighting on the bay between Sacramento and San Francisco. After selling his first boat, the *Energy*, he bought the *Plow Boy*, one hundred and ten tons, and later bought the *Fourth of July*, of two hundred tons, and ran the two boats until after the fire. He then sold the *Plow Boy* to advantage and purchased the tug *Sentinel*. He is at present engaged in the freighting business between Petaluma and San Francisco. Mr. Trondsen is so well known in this particular line of work, because of his honesty and general good character, that he has all that he can do between these two points without going elsewhere for freight.

Mr. Trondsen was married in Oakland, Cal., to Miss Olava Johnson, a native of Christiania, Norway, who came to San Francisco, Cal., in 1887. To this union three children were born: Ruth, a graduate of the Petaluma high school and Heald's Business College, Oakland, and now private secretary to Col. Loveland, in San Francisco; Norman, who is taking an electrical engineering course; and Emily, at present attending Petaluma high school, being a member of the class of 1912. Mr. Trondsen is a member of the Master Mariners' Association of San Francisco, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Possibly no man of foreign birth in Petaluma, or in Sonoma county, has achieved such a measure of success as has Mr. Trondsen, and for many years to come his name will be actively associated with the business activities of this city and San Francisco.

GUSTAV SCHULTZ.

A native of Berlin, Germany, Gustav Schultz was born April 19, 1858, the son of Andrew and Mary (Fritchie) Schultz. At the age of twenty the father enlisted in the Germany army and became a police captain, serving continuously and conspicuously until 1860, when he was retired. His death occurred in 1870 and his wife died in 1884.

Gustav Schultz attended the local schools until he reached the age of fourteen years; when, according to the requirements of the country, he was set to a trade, being apprenticed to the car-builders' vocation in the railroad shops of his native country. He continued at this trade until 1874, when he left the land of his nativity and came to the United States, working at his trade in Chicago and other places until 1878, when he went to Colorado. As early as 1880 he came to California but did not remain long in the state, going to the southern states

of the Union and following car-building with success. In 1907 he returned to San Francisco, where he held the position of foreman of the car department for the Western Pacific Railroad Company and later held a similar position with the Ocean Shore Road. In the spring of 1911 he located in Sonoma county, and purchased thirteen and one-half acres on the Baxter tract, three and one-half miles east of Sonoma. On this acreage he is engaged in general farming; one of his most recent enterprises is the digging of a ditch from the creek, which provides ample water for his ranch and has greatly benefited its general condition.

Mr. Schultz was united in marriage with Mary Nay, the ceremony taking place in San Francisco. He is a tireless worker and by his energy is bringing his place up to a high state of cultivation.

JOHN SKIFFINGTON.

The citizenship of America is essentially cosmopolitan, practically all of the countries of the world contributing at some time or other to its solidarity. The Republican form of government, with its broad constitution, its splendid institutions and its humanitarian aspects is the form of government best calculated to draw from citizenship the highest success and the noblest achievements. It has been said that Ireland is the most useful country in the world today in that she is ever ready to send forth her sons and daughters to other lands, where their national characteristics are of great worth in the building up of cities and communities as well as in the establishing of nations. Whether this broad statement be true or not, we are not able to state, but certain it is that Ireland has materially contributed to the prosperity of the American people in the manner just indicated. A splendid example of this is found in John Skiffington, a most estimable and successful man, whose public spirit and enterprising energy have won for him a place in the regard of the people of Petaluma.

John Skiffington was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, April 22, 1833, a son of Frank and Mary (Toner) Skiffington, who brought their family to St. John, N. B., in 1840 and seven years later located in Hopkinton, Middlesex county, Mass. There they resided for a while, ultimately removing to California and spending their last days in this "sun kissed" land, whither their son had preceded them. Mr. Skiffington received the education offered by the common schools of the day and on leaving school was employed in a shoe factory in Massachusetts until nineteen years of age. Many and varied had been the tales told by those returning from California concerning the discovery of gold and the many uses and opportunities of this western state. These stories burned into the heart of the ambitious young man and lured by the music of the adventure, he determined to journey westward himself. In 1852 he came to California, making the trip via the Nicaragua route and going directly to the mining districts. After spending a year in the mines in Yuba county, he returned to San Francisco and until 1858 was engaged in the draying business, after which he came to Sonoma county and purchased a farm in Petaluma township about three miles from the town. Here the young man engaged in general farming and dairying until

1885, when he leased his ranch and located in Petaluma, building a fine residence on Sixth street.

The first marriage of Mr. Skiffington took place in San Francisco in 1861, when he was united with Miss Johanna Kennedy, a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1858, via the Panama route. After many years of happy married life Mrs. Skiffington died in February, 1907. They had one adopted daughter, Ella B., now Mrs. Predegast. The second marriage of Mr. Skiffington united him with Mrs. Mary (McCarthy) Kelsey, the ceremony taking place in Petaluma. Mrs. Skiffington was the daughter of Patrick and Honora (Cain) McCarthy; after the death of the latter, the former brought his family to St. Louis, Mo., in which city he died. In 1853 Mrs. Skiffington came to San Francisco, Cal., via the Nicaragua route and was educated at the school of the Sisters of Charity there, the institution being located on the present site of the Palace Hotel. Five Sisters were teaching in this school, Sister Frances being the Superior and continuing in this vocation until her demise. Mrs. Skiffington was first married in Nevada City, Nev., to Richard Kelsey, a native of England, who first located in Alton, Ill., and in 1853 came to California.

He was engaged in mining with his brother Edward and they were considered successful miners and business men of Nevada City, Nev., in which metropolis he erected a number of large buildings that were destroyed in the great fire of 1864. Mr. Kelsey located in Petaluma in 1873 and began farming in Vallejo township. He had a ranch of three hundred acres of good land, three miles southeast of Petaluma, at the time of his demise in 1889. Mrs. Skiffington has added sixty acres to the ranch since the death of her former husband and now owns three hundred and sixty acres. Of her union with Mr. Kelsey, five children are living: Richard, engaged in farming on the home place; Mary, now Mrs. Davis, residing in Penn Grove; Thomas H., a traveling salesman, residing at Auburn, Cal.; Edwin Joseph, in partnership with his brother Richard on the home place; and Alice, who resides at home. Mr. Skiffington is enjoying the twilight of a useful life, spent in the service of others, and he enjoys the goodwill and respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFER.

As the name might suggest, the Schieffer family is of German origin, and was established in this country by the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He came to this country in 1850, when his son, Christian Henry, was eight years of age. His parents removing to Wisconsin, C. H. Schieffer grew to manhood on the home farm. When he was about twenty-one years old, or in 1863, he left home for New York City, and from there embarked on a sailing vessel for San Francisco. The voyage was made by way of Cape Horn, and after an exciting trip (mutiny on board being caused by the war) the boat finally landed at its destination in 1863. In San Francisco Mr. Schieffer formed the acquaintance of the lady who later became his wife, Miss M. A. Faulhaber, a native of New York. Besides William H. their family included six sons, three of whom are residents of Santa Rosa, and seven daughters, who are residents of San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Cal.; and Tacoma, Wash.

At the time of the birth of William H. Schieffer, September 8, 1871, the family were living in San Francisco, and there and in the schools of Oakland he was given an excellent education. His school training in those institutions was destined to be short, however, for at the age of thirteen years he removed with his parents to Windsor, Sonoma county, and some time later to Healdsburg, and finally to Santa Rosa, with which locality the greater part of his life has been associated. It is not unlikely that Mr. Schieffer inherited a love of artistic gardening from his German ancestors, for ever since he was a child, work of this character has engaged his attention. Before coming to Santa Rosa he had been employed at farming and gardening, and his experience and knowledge along this line was the means of his securing a position as gardener with Luther Burbank, the world-famed wonder-worker in plant life. He remained in the employ of Mr. Burbank at various seasons of the year for ten years, and then was similarly employed with R. W. Bell, also of Santa Rosa. Finally he bought out the nursery business of his employer, in 1896, and has continued the business ever since under the name of the Santa Rosa nursery. In 1909 he assumed other responsibilities by accepting the position of superintendent of the orchard addition to Santa Rosa, a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, all of which is in walnuts of the Franquette variety. After filling the position for two years he resigned in order to give his entire attention to the care of his nursery business. This is probably the oldest enterprise of the kind in Sonoma county, it having been founded and in operation since 1876, at what has since become known as No. 808 Tupper street, but was then not in the city limits.

Mr. Schieffer's marriage, in 1906, united him with Della Amy Evans, a native of Nebraska, and the daughter of E. R. and Sarah A. (Given) Evans, natives of Iowa and Ohio respectively, and both of whom are still living. Two children, Harold and Gladys, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schieffer. Politically Mr. Schieffer is a Democrat, but is not active in the ranks of his party, neither has he ever held, or had any desire to hold, public office; however, he never neglects his duty as a voter, casting his ballot for the best man, irrespective of the party nominating him. Mr. Schieffer's name appears on the membership roll of a number of fraternal orders, among them Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., the Encampment, the Maccabees, and the Yeomen, in all of which he is an active member.

LORENZ RAMBASH PETERS.

In Mr. Peters one distinctly sees all of those characteristics that have made the German citizen welcomed in every community in which he has elected to make his home. These have come to him through a long line of German antecedents, as well as training during the formative years of his life in the typical German home of his parents. They were Hans and Amelia (Schewhoff) Peters, natives and life-time residents of the Fatherland. In their home in Fohr Lorenz R. Peters was born in 1873, and in the excellent schools for which the Fatherland is noted, he received a good fundamental education. Reading and observation have since added immeasurably to his fund of information, especially has this been true since coming to the United States. This he did when a youth of seven-

teen years, coming here alone and with no knowledge of the language of the country to which he had come. This inconvenienced him but a short time, however, for he was apt and eager to learn and soon had a good working knowledge of the language, and every day added to his knowledge and understanding of the customs of the country also.

Ever since coming to the United States in 1890 Mr. Peters has been a resident of Sonoma county, where he worked on ranches in the vicinity of Petaluma for about ten years before undertaking the responsibilities of a ranch of his own. By carefully saving from his income whatever was not necessary for his support he accumulated a sum which made this step possible, and it was with commendable pride that he purchased the ranch upon which he now resides, nine miles from Petaluma and about one-half mile from Two Rock. Petaluma, however, is his postoffice, from which mail is delivered daily by carrier on Rural Route No. 4. Here he has seventy-five acres of rich land, of which twenty acres are in vineyard, while the remainder of the land is in hay and pasture, at least, such of it that is not used as pasturage for his six head of stock and that occupied by his chicken industry. Without question the latter is the most fruitful source of income on the entire ranch, four thousand laying hens constituting his flock at the present time, and it is his intention to devote more time and space to this industry as conditions make this possible, for he is convinced that this locality has no equal as a chicken-raising and egg-producing center.

Mr. Peters' marriage in 1900 was solemnized in Fohr, Germany, uniting him with Miss Amelia Hansen, who like himself was born in Germany in 1873. Three children have been born of their marriage, William, Chriska and Rosie. Politically Mr. Peters is a Republican, and with his wife is a communicant and member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM HENRY LOCK.

England contributed to the citizenship of California when William H. Lock came to this western country in young manhood to take up his permanent abode and identify himself with her best interests. Up to the present generation the Lock family had been residents of England continuously for many hundreds of years, passing their entire lives there, and William Henry Lock was the first to establish the name in the United States. Somersetshire, England, was the place of his birth, and October 19, 1860, the date of that event. His parents, George and Mary Ann Lock, were natives of that same section of England, and there their entire lives were passed, the father passing away in 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years, and the death of the mother occurring in February, 1910, when in her eighty-third year.

The public schools of Somersetshire, England, directed the early educational training of Mr. Lock, and later he turned his attention to more practical affairs by working as a farm hand in the vicinity of his home. Interest in affairs of his native country did not prove deep or lasting enough at the time he was twenty years old to deter him from coming to the United States to cast his fortunes in with the new and growing states to the west, and the year 1880 found him land-

ing on our shores at the port of New York. From there he went to Lacygne, Linn county, Kan., where he was interested in farming for a number of years, or until 1884, this year marking his advent in California. He came direct to Sonoma county, where for a time he worked on ranches in the employ of others, but finally, in 1888, was enabled to purchase property in Santa Rosa, and since 1902 has been the owner and occupant of his present ranch, within the limits of town, at No. 426 Hendley street. Here he has twenty acres of choice land, the residence being surrounded by a five acre orchard of prune trees, a vineyard of five acres, while in the rear of these, ten acres are in grain. Taken as a whole this is one of the finest and most productive ranches in the vicinity, one of which the owner is justly proud.

For a wife Mr. Lock chose one of his countrywomen in Miss Julia Norris, who was born in Somersetshire October 9, 1861, their marriage occurring in Santa Rosa in August, 1889. Both of Mrs. Lock's parents were natives of England, and there too they passed away, the father at the age of fifty, and the mother when sixty-five years of age. Three children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lock, but the eldest, Alfred George, who was born in 1891, died the following year. The others are Arthur George, born April 8, 1893, and Ethel Mary, born October 3, 1895, both of whom are students in the schools of Santa Rosa. Politically Mr. Lock votes the Republican ticket at national elections, but in local matters he casts his ballot for the candidate best suited for the office, independent of the party. With his wife he is a member of the Episcopal Church of Santa Rosa, in the social and benevolent circles of which organization they are both active workers, as they are also in every project which has for its end the advancement of their fellowmen or the upbuilding of the community in which they live. Besides William H. Lock the parental family originally included four sons and two daughters, but of the number only two sons are living (one in Bellevue, Cal., and the other still a resident of England) and one daughter, a resident of Australia. Other members of the family were also at one time residents of that island, Mr. Lock's uncles, William and Frederick Marsh, being the first to import English hares into that country and thus became the founders of what at one time was a thriving industry there.

JOHN LAURITZEN.

The captain of the Napa City, John Lauritzen was born in Petaluma in 1885, the son of Jeppe C. and May (Claassen) Lauritzen, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. He was the oldest of four sons born to his parents and received his primary education in the public schools in Sonoma county, in which section of the state he was brought up. On completing the course in the primary schools he attended the Petaluma high school and later graduated from that institution, having successfully completed the curriculum. In 1904 he entered the employ of the Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railroad Company, spending his first year in the company's warehouse, after which he became purser on the steamer Sonoma and later filled the same position on the Gold. Being an ambitious young man he was not content with a menial position and by his sterling

worth and steadiness of character rapidly advanced in the favor of his employers. From the Gold he went as mate on the steamer Leader and was later appointed as pilot on the steamer Gold. So well did he discharge his duties that on July 15, 1908, he was made captain of the Napa City, plying between Petaluma and San Francisco.

Captain Lauritzen is a general favorite with the traveling public, his genial disposition and ready wit winning him a place in the hearts of the patrons of the company he serves. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in which organization he is well known. He is also a member of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots. Politically he believes in Republican principles. Although young in years, he occupies an important position, to which he has climbed not because of outside influence, but rather because of his own ability, as demonstrated in the steady application to his work.

JEFFERSON ROLLA HARDIN.

The records fail to make clear who it was who first established the family fortunes upon the Pacific coast, but it is known beyond a doubt that at least three generations have flourished in California, particularly in Sonoma county. The grandparents of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, William J. and Rebecca Hardin, came to Sonoma county about 1849. In 1859 their son Marcus (the father of our subject) was born on the homestead in this county near Petaluma. The district schools of the time and the faithful training of his parents all contributed to the well-being of Marcus Hardin, and upon attaining manhood years he emulated his worthy father in the maintenance of a ranch property, and after his marriage settled on the homestead ranch. In maidenhood his wife was Miss Lulu Rodehaver, who was also a native of Sonoma county, born in 1865. They now live retired in Petaluma.

The only child born of the marriage of Marcus and Lulu (Rodehaver) Hardin, was Jefferson R. Hardin, who was born on the family homestead in Sonoma county November 10, 1883. Although reared and educated in the same locality which had supplied the foundation of his father's life training the passing of years had witnessed a progress in advantages which the earlier generation knew not of, and it therefore followed that J. R. Hardin was the recipient of good school advantages, which he appreciated, applying himself diligently to his school tasks, as he did in fact to whatever he gave his attention. This trait was equally noticeable in the performance of his duties about the home ranch, and by the time he had reached maturity had crystallized into a habit or principle from which he has never deviated, and which undoubtedly has been the keynote of his success. The fine appearance of his ranch marks him as a man of untiring energy and as one who is familiar with all branches of agriculture carried on in this section of country. Seven miles north of Petaluma he has a ranch of three hundred and fifty-five acres of choice land, of which two hundred are under cultivation to hay and grain, while the remainder of the land is used as pasturage for fifty head of cows and young stock, eight head of horses and fifteen hogs, besides which he has a poultry industry which numbers three thousand chickens.

Mr. Hardin has every reason to be proud of the success that has been his thus far, and the coming years have every possibility for even greater success.

In 1904 a marriage ceremony was performed in Petaluma that united the destinies of J. R. Hardin and Nellie Tonini, who was born in Marin county, Cal., and their home has been brightened by the birth of two sons, Marcus Jefferson and Ray Rolla. Mrs. Hardin is a daughter of Bernardo and Caroline (Dolcini) Tonini, both natives of Switzerland, born respectively in 1841 and 1845. Five children, two sons and three daughters, were born to them as follows: Bernardo, Eugene, Nellie, Ida and Erma. The eldest son, Bernardo, married Miss May Cope; Ida is the wife of Peter Pronzini, and the mother of two children; and Nellie is Mrs. Hardin. Politically Mr. Hardin is a Democrat. He is a liberal contributor to all projects that tend to upbuild the community or add to the comforts of those less fortunate than himself. Although he is a hard worker he is a strong believer in the adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" and when occasion permits he indulges his love for hunting and fishing.

THOMAS JEFFERSON GRAHAM.

The life of Thomas Jefferson Graham commenced in Canada in 1818 and it ended in California in the year 1897. Between these two dates we have a period of great individual activity, the moulding of a life and the shaping of a destiny. The life delineated herein is one that commends itself to posterity for the sterling qualities of the man and also for the success accomplished and wrested from the face of difficulties and obstacles. It presents all those rugged outlines that cause us to stop in our hurry of work and of play and remark upon the one who could so develop and establish a reputation that stands upon the pages of the history of Time, as one that is well worthy the emulation of the young of every generation.

Mr. Graham was reared in the city of Toronto, Canada, in which place his father died when the boy was fourteen years of age. Although deprived of the care and counsel of his father, he did not give way to the temptations and the trials that came upon him, but determined to go ahead and win out. He began work in a store and spent his nights in a school accumulating knowledge to be used at some future time for the advancement of his own ambition. Thus he continued in the place of his nativity until he was twenty-two years of age and then he came to the United States and settled in Sheboygan, Wis., where he engaged in the grocery business on his own account. There he continued until the year 1852, when he sold out his interests and started across the plains with a party of fifteen wagons. In the fall of that year they arrived in Sacramento, Cal., after a trip that was filled with adventure and experiences of many kinds. On the way they were attacked with the cholera and a number of the party succumbed to the ravages of this dread malady. One of the party was drowned as they were fording a stream. At Sacramento Mr. Graham left the party and with his wife he came to San Francisco by boat, and in November of the same year took passage by boat to go to the east via Panama. After reaching New York they turned their steps toward Wisconsin and returned to Sheboygan. Mr.

Graham again engaged in the grocery business and was so occupied until the spring of 1856, when they sold out and took passage from New York to San Francisco via Panama, arriving there in the midst of the excitement caused by the operations of the Vigilance Committee. After three or four days stay in San Francisco they took passage for Santa Clara and from there they came to Petaluma, Sonoma county, which place was then only a small village. Intending to go into business as he had done in other places, Mr. Graham erected a store for this purpose, but realizing the opportunity along the lines of real estate, he sold his store before commencing business and invested the money in city property, which he sold again. He also conducted an insurance business at the same time, securing the agencies of the Aetna and Hartford companies. In the fall of 1883 Mr. Graham retired from active business and was so living at the time of his demise, in November, 1897. He was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge and also to Petaluma Lodge No. 77, R. A. M. He was a well-known citizen and a man who was always agreeable to everything that stood for the advancement of the highest interests of the community in which he resided. His kindly disposition and courteous manner won him many friends in Sonoma county, and he was especially beloved by all the children of the town on account of his great kindness toward them.

In Wisconsin on April 17, 1852, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Elinor McCain, daughter of Allen and Jane (Coulter) McCain, both natives of Delaware county, N. Y., who had moved to Wisconsin in the early days and made their home in the vicinity of Sheboygan until their deaths. Since the death of Mr. Graham the widow has made her home in Petaluma, where she is actively identified with the Episcopal Church, being one of the founders of the same, also a member of the vestry for a number of years, and also the Woman's Guild, in which she has taken a prominent part. Mr. and Mrs. Graham assisted in the building of the first Episcopal Church in Petaluma and after the congregation had outgrown the building they assisted in the erection of the edifice in which the church meets today. They have given liberally to the church and its charities. Mrs. Graham had a window placed in the church in honor of Rev. John Potridge, who has officiated for the past twenty-one years.

ARMSTED GOATLEY.

Coming to California during the period of her most rapid growth in population, it so happened that Armsted Goatley found himself in Placerville on the day that the state was admitted into the Union, September 9, 1850, prepared to engage in mining. Between that day and the day of his death, April 23, 1904, he watched with interest the rapid development in this western commonwealth, and none was more keenly alive to her possibilities than was he. His mining experience was but a stepping stone to his real accomplishments in the west, his later and more profitable years being passed as a rancher in Sonoma county, and the work which he laid down at his death has been ably continued by his widow.

Mr. Goatley was of southern origin, his birth occurring in Kentucky in 1828, and he remained in the south until the attractions of California at the time

of the gold fever proved too strong to be resisted longer. As stated, he reached the mines of Placerville on the day when the state was celebrating her admission into the Union, September 9, 1850. The records make no special comment as to his success as a miner, but it is known that he ultimately gave it up to undertake ranching, and at the time of his death was proprietor of one of the most thrifty and prosperous ranches in Sonoma county. Here on three hundred and fifty acres which he owned four miles west of Petaluma he undertook dairying on a large scale and as he was one of the first in the country round about to venture upon this branch of agriculture he rightly claimed the distinction of being a pioneer dairyman in this section of country. Forty head of cows of the Jersey and Durham breeds now constitute the dairy, besides which there are six horses and over one thousand chickens. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Goatley has continued the maintenance of the ranch along the lines which he had found to be successful, and she is also making a success of the undertaking.

Before her marriage Mrs. Goatley was Miss Charlotte Langford, born in Somersetshire, England, in 1849. She came to California in 1884, and the following year she was married to Mr. Goatley in Oakland. Two children were born of their marriage, John L. and George A., the latter of whom graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1910, with the degree of B. S., and later engaged as an electrical engineer in San Francisco. John L. has the management and supervision of the ranch.

Mrs. Goatley was one in a family of ten children born to her parents, George and Caroline (Lloyd) Langford, who were born in England in 1825 and 1827 respectively. Besides Mrs. Goatley the children born to them were as follows: Thomas; George; John; Charles; Sarah, Mrs. Morton; Sophia; Mary, Mrs. Walters; Emma; and Amelia, Mrs. Watson, all residents of Eureka, except Mrs. Morton, who lives in San Francisco. Mr. Goatley has three sisters, viz.; Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Sims, whose families reside in Missouri, and Mrs. Martin, whose family are in California. One daughter, Mrs. R. F. Allen, is a resident of Petaluma.

Throughout his life Mr. Goatley espoused Democratic principles, and always voted for the candidates of that party. He was a member of the Methodist Church South and was a trustee of the church in which he held membership. He was also identified with the Grange, wherein he met his fellow-ranchers socially, and they as well as all who were brought in contact with him in any way mourned his death deeply, for they lost a true friend and well-wisher.

REV. THOMAS J. COMERFORD.

Although a resident of California only since 1898, Rev. Thomas J. Comerford, rector of St. Francis Solano, has been an interested spectator and an undoubted factor in the development of the community in which he resides. He was born in Kilkinney, Ireland, and early in life received an education that would ultimately permit of his entry into the priesthood. He made his studies for his life work at St. Kierns College, and after a successful completion of the curriculum, was ordained in June, 1898, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Browrigg for the diocese

of San Francisco. Immediately on his ordination he came to California and was assistant rector of St. Agnes and Sacred Heart, of San Francisco, remaining there until appointed to his present incumbency.

The parish of St. Francis Solano, is one of the oldest congregations in the country, the followers of the particular faith it represents having met to worship there many years ago. The present large church has been built about thirteen years; the property occupies about half a block on Napa street and is a valuable piece of land from a commercial view point. The Convent is being run by the Presentation Sisters, who, in addition to the work which this involves, have charge of the parochial school and perform a splendid work in the education of the young in this institution.

During the incumbency of Father Comerford, the various activities of the church have increased, and at present he has charge of the largest congregation in Sonoma. In addition to the arduous duties of this parish, he also has charge of St. Mary's church at Glen Ellen. He is a man of strong personality, capable of adapting himself to the varying circumstances of his life work, and is peculiarly qualified by nature for the performance of his high and lofty calling. A progressive man, he stands for the highest code of ethics and the attainment of civic righteousness in his town, and for these reasons, as well as for his personal characteristics, he is well known and respected by all.

FRANK FENK.

Whatever part of the world draws to its citizenship representatives of the sturdy Swiss race, they invariably bring to their new homes the same energy, economy and thrift characteristic of the nation from the earliest records of history. In Northern California, as in the old home land, they have found dairying congenial to their tastes. Nature endowed them with the patience and skill necessary to the successful prosecution of the industry. Education brought the requisite knowledge of the work in which they have gained a reputation second to no people in the entire world. It is therefore a natural result of certain causes that Frank Fenk should enter into the dairy business after his arrival in Sonoma county, where since 1909 he has engaged in ranching and dairying near Petaluma. Under a lease of one year he secured five hundred acres of land from Charles Lewis and here he established himself as a dairy farmer, building up a splendid herd of forty-one milch cows. In addition he owns some young cattle, eight head of horses and a flock of two hundred chickens. Through unremitting efforts he is establishing a reputation for sagacious farming, and he has many friends who predict for him a successful future.

Born in Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland, in 1879, Frank Fenk is a son of Joseph and Pauline (Diller) Fenk, also natives of that country. The father, who was born in the year 1845, grew to manhood upon a dairy farm, and at an early age had acquired a thorough knowledge of the occupation. This work he followed after he came to the United States in 1881 and settled in California, where for fourteen years he made his home in Sonoma county. While general ranching was his occupation, he made a specialty of dairying and always kept a large herd of

good milkers on his farm. Besides his son, Frank, he had three children, Joseph, Matilda and Mary. Joseph, who is living in Petaluma, is married and has five children, Joseph, Arnold, Frances, Mary and Jessie. Matilda, who remains in Switzerland, is the wife of Fritz Bokar. Mary, who also resides in her native country, married Frank Frie and has two sons, Charles and Frank.

Upon the completion of the studies taught in the schools of his home land Frank Fenk took up dairy pursuits and learned the industry in all of its details. During the year 1902 he came to the United States and settled in Monterey county, Cal., where he secured employment as a hired laborer on a dairy ranch. Since coming to Sonoma county in 1909 he has established himself in the business, and with the aid of a capable young wife he is rapidly rising to a position of influence among the dairymen. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Fenk was Miss Alice Josse; she is a native of Switzerland, born in 1883, and received a fair education in the Swiss schools. During the year 1908 she came to California, where she married soon afterward. Her parents, Peter and Alice (Ophill) Josse, were born in Switzerland in 1848 and have been lifelong residents of that country. Their sons and daughters are named as follows: Andrus, Peter, Daniel, Michael, Otto, John, Arnold, Henry, Catherine, Elizabeth, Grati, Anna, Johanna, Franna and a child that died in infancy. Three of the sons and two daughters are married, and two of the family, Michael and Franna, reside in Oregon, making their home at Portland. All are devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. and Mrs. Fenk contribute to the activities of that religious organization, as well as to general movements for the upbuilding of the race. Since becoming a citizen of the United States, with the privilege of franchise, Mr. Fenk has exercised that right in favor of the Republican party, and has been a steadfast upholder of its principles. The anxieties connected with his occupation and the necessity of unceasing industry do not permit him to take an active part in lodge work, public affairs or any form of recreation, but occasionally, when free from home duties, he finds ardent pleasure in the sport of hunting, and as a Nimrod has displayed more than ordinary skill.

EDWARD W. MERVYN EVANS.

Synonymous with the name of E. W. M. Evans, of Petaluma, is the Cypress Hill Cemetery works of which he is the proprietor. It is a conservative statement to say that there is probably no cemetery in the country of equal size which has so many beautiful stones of varied kinds as may be seen in Cypress Hill Cemetery. Mr. Evans has been the chief contributor to this condition, for nearly all of the tombstones and monuments here seen have been designed, made and set up under his direct supervision during the twenty-eight years that he has been engaged in business in Petaluma. He is one of the pioneers in this line of business in the town, and is now the only one thus engaged. Several expert workmen are given employment in the execution of the many orders which come to him for headstones, tombstones, monuments, vaults and curbings, as well as in the making of store fronts, tiled flooring and wall tile. One of the best examples of Mr. Evans' handiwork may be seen in the Swiss-American Bank, the marble

work which he furnished in this building being the finest work of the kind in the city.

Edward W. M. Evans was born in County Armagh, Ireland, May 30, 1861. When he was a youth of about eight years the parents brought their family to the United States, the year 1869 witnessing their landing on these shores and their settlement in Virginia. Subsequently they came as far west as Denver, Colo., and finally, in April, 1876, they came to California. Near Stony Point, Sonoma county, the father purchased a small ranch upon which the family lived for a number of years, after which the father removed to Alameda, and it was there that his death occurred in 1897. As he left his native land before his schooling had been begun, E. W. M. Evans acquired all of his book learning after coming to California, attending school in the various places in which the family lived. Coming to Petaluma in 1882, he started the nucleus of his present large marble works on Main street, later removing his plant to Cypress Hill, his present location. Others have carried on similar enterprises in the town from time to time, but the Cypress Hill Cemetery works is the only one now in operation, the superior class of work here turned out accounting for its permanency.

Mr. Evans' marriage occurred in Petaluma July 11, 1883, uniting him with Miss Martha Ellen Tupper, who claims the distinction of being the first white girl born in Petaluma. She is the daughter of John B. Tupper, who came to Petaluma in 1850 and consequently was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the county. Before her marriage his wife was Miss Martha Douglass, a native of Maine, and their marriage was the first one celebrated in Petaluma. Robert Douglass, her father, built the old Brooklyn hotel in Petaluma, and he also brought the first frame house to Petaluma. This was first erected in Vallejo, but later was taken down and brought to Petaluma, where it did good service for many years. Seven children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, named in the order of their birth as follows: Vivian M., the wife of Fred J. Tolberg, of Monmouth, Ill.; Edward E. and Arthur B., both of whom are interested in business with their father; Roy M., who is employed with Brainerd Jones, the well-known architect of Petaluma; Alma M.; Isabelle Virginia; and Roscoe D. All of the children have been the recipients of good educational advantages and are a credit to their parents; one of the sons, Roy M., has made a splendid record as an athlete. Mr. Evans was made a Mason in Arcturus Lodge No. 180, which has since consolidated with and is known as Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M. He served as master of the lodge two years, and was inspector of the sixteenth district for seven years. He is also a member of Petaluma Chapter No. 22, R. A. M., and both he and Mrs. Evans are members of the Eastern Star, of which he has been worthy patron. Mr. Evans is a member of the Merchants Association.

JAMES WESLEY WOOD.

Born on a ranch about seven miles from Santa Rosa, on Guerneville road, March 6, 1873, James W. Wood is a son of Wesley Wood, who came to California in 1857 and located near Santa Rosa, being employed on what is now the Voorhman ranch. Being enterprising, he farmed this ranch for a time for himself, together with the Horn ranch adjoining it. Immediately after his

marriage, and after twelve years of successful farming, he bought one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land near what is now known as Fulton, and here he made his home and farmed until his demise. In 1870 he married Annie Warner, of Santa Rosa, the daughter of Phileman and Sarah Warner, pioneers of Santa Rosa, who came there in 1853 and lived there until their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wood four sons and one daughter were born: Henry (deceased), James Wesley, Frank W., William H. and Ella W.

James Wesley Wood was reared on the farm, educated in the public school at Olivet, and later took a course in the Santa Rosa Business College. After graduating he and his brother Frank W. farmed the home place, besides one hundred acres that they rented, until the year 1900, when they bought sixty and one-half acres to the south and east of their original holding, both places being farmed at the same time. Five years after this purchase J. W. Wood bought out his brother's interest and has since farmed on his own account. He owns a splendid ranch of one hundred and twelve acres, thirty-five of which he has in vines, four acres in fruit trees and the balance in hay, grain and pasture. His mother lives on the home place.

In December, 1907, Mr. Wood married Madeline Roat, a native of Iowa and a resident of Santa Rosa, the daughter of Isaac and Sarah Roat. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood one child, James Roat Wood, was born April 14, 1909. Mr. Wood is a member of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 53, I. O. O. F., of the Encampment of the Rebekahs, Santa Rosa, and the Woodmen of the World, of which he is past council commander of Fulton Lodge No. 428. Politically he is a Republican and a hearty supporter of his party in public and in private. Mrs. Wood holds membership in the Eastern Star of Windsor, Cal., and the Rebekahs of Santa Rosa. A descendant of pioneers in this western world, Mr. Wood has given evidence that he possesses many of those qualities of indomitable energy and enterprising skill that characterised the men and women who came to this country when it was unsettled and wild. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have a host of friends who honor and respect them and wish them every success in the "unfoldment of life."

H. H. MOKE.

In the line of his profession, undertaker and embalmer, there is no name better known in Santa Rosa than that of H. H. Moke, who is an experienced and licensed practitioner, as is also Mrs. Moke, and as a member of the firm takes charge of the women's and children's cases. The history of the business now carried on by Mr. Moke dates back to the year 1875, when M. S. Davis opened the first undertaking establishment in Santa Rosa, conducting it alone until December 31, 1904, when H. H. Moke bought out Mr. Davis.

H. H. Moke was born in San Francisco May 7, 1871, and since the age of thirteen years has been a resident of Santa Rosa. His primary education was received in the grammar schools, and later he attended and graduated from the high school also. In 1884, while but a lad in years, he entered the employ of M. S. Davis, who was the leading undertaker in Santa Rosa, and after he had mastered the details of the business thoroughly and had received his certificate as a graduated embalmer, he still continued in the employ of Mr. Davis.

In 1904, upon his employer's wishing to retire from the business, Mr. Moke purchased the business on December 31, 1904, and since that time has conducted the business with entire satisfaction and has installed modern methods to facilitate the work he is called upon to do.

Mr. Moke has been twice married, his first marriage occurring in 1892 and uniting him with Miss Lottie J. Reid, the daughter of Joseph B. Reid, one of the early settlers of Sonoma county. A deep bereavement befell Mr. Moke in the spring of 1906, when both his wife and daughter, the latter ten years of age, were killed in the earthquake which made that year memorable in the history of California. On July 17, 1907, Mr. Moke married his present wife, Mrs. Naomi E. Davis. In fraternal circles Mr. Moke is well known, being a member of the Masons, in which he has attained the degree of Knights Templar; a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. As a citizen, Mr. Moke is found ready to forward any movement that has for its object the advancement of his home county or city.

VERNON DOWNS.

One of the many worthy citizens and capable and progressive agriculturists of Sonoma county is Vernon Downs, whose ranch of three hundred and seventy-three acres on Rural Route No. 6 from Santa Rosa is admirably located for the cultivation of grain and fruits, and the land not so used is devoted to stock-raising. This has been the continuous home of Mr. Downs for the past forty-one years, and notwithstanding the fact that he is now in his eighty-sixth year, he still superintends the management of his property and is as interested in the affairs of his home community and of the affairs of the world at large as he was half a century ago.

The descendant of New England ancestors, Vernon Downs was born in Hancock county, Me., May 3, 1825. His parents died when he was a young boy, and thereafter he was reared by a neighboring farmer until he was nineteen years of age. Then, in 1844, he went to Tallahassee, Fla., where he clerked in a merchandise store for a year and a half. He then went to Georgia, and in Decatur county he carried on a store of his own under the name of V. Downs & Co. It was while he was engaged in the business just mentioned that the news of the finding of gold in California first reached his ears. While he was young and impressionable, and apparently waiting for just such an opportunity as this news seemed to offer, it was not adventure alone that prompted him to respond to its call, but rather a deeper desire to find a suitable niche in the world for his abilities, where their application would redound to his credit and bring him satisfaction and happiness. It was after weighing the matter carefully that in December of 1849 he set sail for Panama, with California as his ultimate destination, and on May 6, 1850, he landed in San Francisco. The attractions of the mines of Placer county drew him to that locality, and for three years his interests were centered there, but with what success the records fail to mention. His first appearance in Sonoma county was at the close of his experience in Placer county, when he came to Santa Rosa and assisted in building the flouring

mill at this place. His interest in mining, however, had not been entirely satisfied, and the year 1863 again found him absorbed in mining, this time in Idaho, where he continued altogether for the following four years. With the close of this experience he again came to Sonoma county, and has made his home here ever since, which makes him one of the county's oldest settlers. In 1868 he purchased and settled upon the ranch which is his home today, in close proximity to Santa Rosa, and which consists of three hundred and seventy-three acres of splendid land. Grain and the various fruits adapted to this soil and climate are raised in abundance, and the remainder of the land is used as pasturage for the large number of stock that he raises and fattens for the market. A leader rather than a follower, his movements as an agriculturist have been watched with interest by those of less daring, and when his efforts proved successful others adopted his plans, to the end that his influence in the upbuilding and improvement of the locality has been an important factor in bringing about present conditions in Sonoma county.

Mr. Downs' first marriage occurred in 1858, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth Rawles, who passed away the following year. His second marriage occurred October 29, 1867, uniting him with Miss Martha Jane Churchman, the daughter of Judge William Churchman, her birth occurring in Washington county, Iowa, December 1, 1845. The six children born of this marriage are as follows: Lillian, Vernon, Carrie, George H., Horace A. and Edith. The youngest of the children, Edith, was born August 1, 1883, and on July 31, 1910, became the wife of William J. A. Gabrelsen, of San Francisco. George Hancock Downs, who served as a soldier in the Spanish-American war, died August 17, 1909. Politically Mr. Downs is a Republican, and although interested in political affairs, has not been an office seeker, and aside from minor offices has never consented to act in any public capacity. On various occasions he has served as school trustee, and has also held other small offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, but aside from these his time has been given to his ranch interests.

CHARLES D. STEVENS.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Stevens has made his home in California only since the year 1900, he has entered into the spirit of life in the west with a zest and enthusiasm that speaks well for the opportunities of the west, and more particularly of Healdsburg, where he has made his home since coming to the state. A native of New York state, he was born in Washington county, in 1850, and in the vicinity of his birth was reared and educated up to the age of fifteen years. In the meantime, however, all had not been smooth and peaceful in the breast of the youth on account of parental refusal, when he was a lad of thirteen years, to go into the army. He attempted to carry out his plan by running away, but he was intercepted by his father, brought back home and continued with his parents in the east, until the removal of the family to the middle west in 1865. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, after his school days were over young Charles turned his energies in the direction of marine engineering, a business which he was following in Chicago, Ill., at the time fire dev-

astated that city in 1871. The same eagerness to be in the forefront of activity during the war again asserted itself, and throughout the time of devastation he manned a steam fire engine and performed a noble service to save his home city. He continued to make his home with his parents in that city until 1875, when he removed to Colorado and remained there for the following twenty-five years.

The year following his removal to Colorado, in 1876, Charles D. Stevens was united in marriage with Miss Isabella A. Bacon, who was born in Illinois in 1857, the daughter of Lafayette W. and Jeanette A. (Swena) Bacon, natives of Pennsylvania. (A sketch of the life of Lafayette W. Bacon will be found elsewhere in this volume.) Eight children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, but two of the number are deceased. The eldest of those living is Clarence C., born in 1878; he is employed as an engineer in the beet sugar factory at Betteravia, Cal.; he married Miss Abbie J. Shinn, by whom he has two children. Harry F., born in 1880, served in the Spanish-American war from Colorado, entering as a trumpeter, and it was in response to his call to arms that the forces gathered for the battle of Manila; he was mustered out of the service at the end of three years with an excellent record; he is married, and with his wife, formerly Miss Ivy Colby, and their two children, lives in San Francisco, where he is conductor and student teacher in a college for United Railroads. Edward D., born in 1884, served four years in the navy, coming out of the service at the end of that time as chief electrician, with a splendid record, and he is now following the trade of wireless operator in San Francisco; before her marriage his wife was Miss Edna K. McQuown. Nellie A., who was born in 1886, was married to R. W. Simmons in 1906 and is now living in San Francisco, where Mr. Simmons follows his trade of pattern-maker. Irma A., born in 1891, was married in 1910 to O. V. Dickson, now employed in the *Sacramento Bee*, and in that city the family live. Flora M., born in 1893, was married July 25, 1910, to B. E. Rough, a native of California, and now living in Black Diamond, this state. Frank L., born in 1883, died in 1903, and Elsie L., born in 1888, died the following year. Much of Mr. Stevens' life before coming to California had been passed as a marine engineer; many of the large battle-ships bearing his handiwork, but since taking up his residence in Healdsburg he has been employed in the Healdsburg Bottling and Ice Company. The family have a pleasant home at No. 231 Lincoln street, property which was bequeathed to Mrs. Stevens by her aunt, Mrs. Nancy Peck, one of the pioneer settlers of the state.

WILLIAM D. JONES.

Legion were the caravans that wended their tedious way over the lonely plains and across the trackless deserts during the years that followed the discovery of gold in California. Not the smallest or least important among them, was the emigrant train commanded by Captain Sewell, who led a large company safely into the land of destiny and brought the journey to an uneventful conclusion at the expiration of six months of constant travel. Among the travelers was William D. Jones, who was born in Kentucky in 1842 and who at the time of the expedition was a boy of ten years. Always ready to assist in the care of

the wagons or the oxen, on more than one occasion he proved himself the possessor of patience in hardship and heroism in danger. Arriving in California during the autumn of 1852, he came with the family to Sonoma county in 1853, and here passed the remainder of his useful existence, earning a livelihood through the careful tilling of the soil. To the end of his life he retained a vivid recollection of the trip across the plains, and often referred to it during advanced years, dwelling especially upon the contrast between modes of travel then and now.

The founder of the family in California was Robert W. Jones, a native of Kentucky, born in 1782, and deceased in Mendocino county, Cal., when about one hundred years of age. By his marriage to Margaret March, who was born in Kentucky in 1816, he became the father of five children, William, Eli, Mary, Elizabeth and Susan. Eli, a resident of Potter Valley, Mendocino county, is married and has three children, Walter, Leroy and Lena. Leroy married Agnes Berryhill and they have two children, Leroy and Agnes. Lena, Mrs. Charles Whittaker, of Potter Valley, has one son, Charles. Mary, the eldest daughter of Robert W. Jones, became the wife of George Pickle, and nine children were born of their union, namely: William, Jesse, George, Frank, Margaret, Mattie, Della, Ellen and Josie. The first-named son, William, married Lulu Jackson, by whom he has five children, Samuel, Robert, Ella, Bessie and Georgia. Jesse, who chose as his wife Miss Julia Jackson, resides at Potter Valley, and has four children, Henry, Cecil, Laura and an infant unnamed. Mattie Pickle married Fisher Day, of Potter Valley, and they have six children, Grover, Marion, Ralph, Ruth, Stella and an infant unnamed. Della Pickle became the wife of Warner Neil, of Potter Valley, and they have five children, George, Francis, Ora, Edith and Ruth. Ellen Pickle married Edward Shelton, of Rock Tree Valley, and they have three children, the two elder being Harold and Marion.

Elizabeth, daughter of Robert W. Jones, became the wife of John Pickle. Their twelve children were named as follows: Wiley, George, John, Frederick, Hattie, Nannie, Mamie, Elizabeth, Effie, Susan, Dovey and Mabel. Wiley married Emma Maze, and they with their three children reside at Potter Valley. George is married and has two children, Ray and Jennie. Hattie, Mrs. Barnard Berger, of Coalinga, Fresno county, has three children, Hattie, Frank and Anna. Nannie is married and has four children, Johnson, Minnie, Mary and Lulu. Mamie, Mrs. Jerome Worth, of Coalinga, Cal., has two children. Elizabeth, Mrs. Edward Banker, is the mother of two children. Effie married Frank Banker and has three children. Susan is the wife of Samuel Spears, of Ukiah, this state, and they have two children, Innis and Ruby. Dovey married James Guinn and has three children, Wilbur, Dorothy and Erma. Mabel, Mrs. Frank McKee, resides at Potter Valley and has one child, Blanche. Susan, the youngest daughter of Robert W. Jones, became the wife of D. Taylor and settled at Upperlake, Lake county, Cal. Their family comprised eight children, Leonard, Jessie, George, Charles, Ernest, Josephine, Ellen and Alice.

The establishment of domestic ties by William D. Jones united him in marriage with Mrs. Laura (Berryhill) Adams, who was born in Linn county, Iowa, in 1852, and who was his faithful companion and capable helpmate until he passed away, August 13, 1910. She was the daughter of Joseph T. and Jane (Butler) Berryhill, natives of Ohio, who subsequently settled in Iowa, and still later in

Dade county, Mo., where the mother died. Later the father came to California and now resides in Potter valley, at the age of eighty-eight years. Five children were born of Mr. Jones' first marriage, Robert, William, Hattie, Hester and Edna. The first-named, Robert, married Sarah Ryan and resides in Rio Grande; their children are Albert, Ernest, William and Myrtle. Hattie married George Berryhill, of Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, and is the mother of seven children, Rhoda, Pearl, May, Myrtle, Ruth, Hazel and Gladys. Hester Jones is the wife of E. A. Preston, of Garden Grove, Orange county, and they have four children, Elmer, Mont, Alvin and Delbert. Edna Jones, now the wife of Bert Hayes, make her home at Garden Grove, and has two children, Leta and Wilford. By his second marriage Mr. Jones had two children, Cecelia, the wife of Carl Nozler, of Healdsburg, and Clarence, at home. Mrs. Jones' first marriage united her with Matt Adams, of Missouri, by whom she had three children. The eldest, Joseph Adams, married Clara Spencer, by whom he has three children, Harold, Trilby and Alvin; they reside in Potter Valley. Viola Adams, who became the wife of George Pickel, of Potter Valley, died in 1910, leaving three children, Herbert, Little and Earl. Alice Adams became the wife of Richard Corvel, of Fort Bragg, and they have two children, Meta and Laura.

The old homestead in Sonoma county, where for so many years Mr. Jones lived and labored, is now owned by his widow, who has shared with him the good-will of neighbors and the regard of a large circle of acquaintances. She maintains her membership in the Baptist Church, and for a long period he served as a deacon in the congregation, always contributing generously to religious movements, and giving his sympathy to all uplifting enterprises. His sons have been active in local lodge work in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but his inclinations did not lead him toward fraternal organizations. His was a busy existence, and a modest degree of success rewarded his exertions, but greater than his pride in material prosperity was his devotion to his children, his sacrifices for their good and his earnest hope of their well-being. Through his own labors he cleared ten acres out of his homestead of forty acres; the balance of the estate contains valuable redwood and oak timber. The place stands as a landmark of his industry, a memorial to his pioneer labors. With it are associated memories of his quiet perseverance, his long years of toil and his unselfish interest in the welfare of the community and the county. In the local annals his name is worthy of a position of honor and of permanence as that of a resolute, patriotic and brave pioneer. In October, 1910, after the death of her husband and daughter, Mrs. Jones took up her residence in Healdsburg, where she now lives.

SAMUEL S. MITCHELL.

Favored alike in soil and climate, the township of Mendocino has attracted as permanent residents many of the most enterprising and resourceful farmers of Sonoma county, included among whom may be mentioned the name of Samuel S. Mitchell, the owner of a valuable property lying in proximity to the city of Healdsburg. The ranch which he owns and occupies comprises four hundred and twenty acres of land, a large proportion of which is in meadow and pasture,

thus affording ample facilities for the care of his large number of stock. Some cattle and sixty-five head of blooded Angora goats have been income-producers for the owner, who also has on the farm three head of horses, used in the cultivation of the land. One of the valuable features of the farm is a redwood and fir grove of forty acres. Neat buildings occupy a desirable site on the tract and contain the conveniences needed for their various uses. Of recent years fruit-growing has sprung into popularity in this township and a new orchard has been planted here, so that in years to come horticulture will probably be an important adjunct to the annual revenue.

The early life of Samuel S. Mitchell was passed in Oxford, Ohio, where he was born in 1848 and where he received such advantages as the locality and period afforded. The lure of the west drew him onward toward the Pacific coast regions, and at the age of twenty-two years he settled in California, where since he has made his home. For a considerable period he resided in Lake county, and during that time he filled the office of school trustee for thirteen years, besides serving the people in other local positions of trust.

At Ukiah, Mendocino county, Cal., in 1882, occurred the marriage of Samuel S. Mitchell and Alice Berryhill, who was born in Butler county, Iowa, in the year 1867. Her father, J. T. Berryhill, was born in Greene county, Ohio, June 16, 1823, and during early life was a resident of Indiana, where he was a leading local worker in the blue lodge of Masonry. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Jane Butler, was born September 19, 1826, and died on the 4th of July, 1867, when her youngest child, Alice, was an infant. The eleven older children in the family were named as follows: James, Thomas, George, Frank, Sylvester, Mary, Celia, Laura, Sarah, Josephine and Alice. During the Spanish-American war James and Sylvester enlisted in the army and served with distinction until the expiration of their time. The elder of the two soldiers, James, is married and has two sons, Archie and John Berryhill. Thomas married Elizabeth Knapp and has two children, Otis and Daisy. George married Alice Snuffens and has one son. Frank chose as his wife Miss Sarah Farrence, and by that union there are six children, Joseph, Nellie, Agnes, May, Ethel and Seline. Sylvester married Lillie Campbell and has two sons, Grover and Eugene. Mary, Mrs. William Hardinger, has one son, William. Celia, wife of Clarence Heath, has five children, Frank, Volard, David, James and May. Sarah is the wife of George Caf-felt and the mother of four children, William, Inman, Elizabeth and an infant unnamed. During the year 1875 J. T. Berryhill brought his family to California, and here he continued to reside throughout his remaining years, meanwhile serving as a school trustee and in other local offices. Honorable in act, upright in character, earnest in endeavor and patriotic in devotion to commonwealth and country, he added another to the list of the men whose sterling principles laid well and thoroughly the foundations of our state.

There are ten children in the family of Samuel S. Mitchell and wife, namely: Joseph E., Ernest S., Harry T., Elizabeth J., Cecil, Frank V., Claude D., Delmer N. and Clarence and Curtis (twins). The eldest of the family, Joseph E., was united in marriage in 1905 with Miss Ellen Willer, and they have two daughters, Emily

A. and Josephine G., who are the joy of their grandparents and a large circle of other relatives. The religious associations of the family are with the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Mitchell gives stanch allegiance to the Republican party.

MONROE EUGENE GOODENOUGH.

The discovery of gold that lured many an Argonaut to the mines of California was the incentive that brought to the western coast the first member of the Goodenough family ever attracted beyond the sandy plains of the American desert and beyond the shadow of the towering mountain peaks. This traveler to the modern Eldorado was Sylvanus Reed Goodenough, a frontiersman by nature, a traveler by choice and a lover of adventure whether in peace or in war. Born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in March, 1826, he passed his early days in an uneventful routine strikingly different from the changing experiences of mature life. At the age of twenty he removed to Erie, Pa., and there met and married Miss Polly Ann Palmer, born in 1824, a daughter of Ulysses and Martha Palmer, members of a colonial family of honored name and patriotic spirit. Ulysses Palmer was an own cousin of the late Potter Palmer, whose name is indissolubly associated with the early development of the city of Chicago.

From the village of Baraboo, Wis., early in 1852 Sylvanus R. Goodenough started with an expedition for the west and traveled with horses as far as Omaha, Neb. In that city the horses were traded for oxen as being better adapted to the hardships of the plains. When Lonetree, Neb., was reached the two companions of Mr. Goodenough became homesick and returned east, but his determination to reach the objective point remained undaunted. Indians became troublesome. Several skirmishes occurred with the Sioux and Blackfoot Indians. On reaching Muddy creek, a tributary of the Snake river, the travelers found that Indians had built a pontoon bridge and were charging toll. The leader of the band inquired the amount of toll and the answer was so offensive and threatening that the whites decided to go up the creek a mile or more and camp until they were joined by other emigrants. This decision was reached after they realized that the Indians outnumbered them two to one and therefore an encounter was unwise until others joined them. Twenty-four hours later they were able to proceed with a large train of white men equal in number to the savages, who, however, still refused to permit them to cross. A skirmish followed in which eleven Indians were killed and one white man wounded.

The victory won and the bridge passed over, the emigrant train proceeded peacefully upon its weary way. Before entering the sink of the Humboldt river, where a difficult sandy stretch of forty miles awaited them, they were obliged to rest their stock and provide themselves with an abundance of water. The journey was very trying and consumed two days and one night. After reaching the foothills of the Rocky mountains they discarded their oxen for burros, which followed the trails with more ease than did the cattle. Eventually they entered Placer county and disbanded at Hangtown, a mining camp so called from the large number of white men who paid a quick penalty for their thefts. Although the first excitement incident to the discovery of gold had subsided, large

throngs still sought the mines and fortunes were still made by a few of the more lucky Argonauts.

During the winter of 1852-53 Sylvanus Reed Goodenough mined at Placerville, Marysville and Mountain Slide and later he made the last-named camp his headquarters for a considerable period. At the expiration of four and one-half years from the time of coming west he returned to Baraboo, Wis., via the Isthmus of Panama, and walked the twenty-eight miles between the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Thence he sailed to New Orleans and from there boarded a steamer on which he journeyed up the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, landing at Kansas City in November of 1857, and next going on to Wisconsin. His son, Monroe Eugene, was born at Madison, Wis., August 20, 1858, and was a mere infant when the family removed to Grant county, same state. A year later the father took the family to Iowa during the winter season, crossing the Mississippi river on the ice at Dubuque. Settling six miles from Brooklyn in Poweshiek county, he bought one hundred and twenty acres at a very low figure and there he improved a tract known far and near as the Goodenough farm. Shortly after his settlement on the farm, in 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, under Captain Phillips. Going to the front he served throughout the balance of the Rebellion and was honorably discharged as corporal in 1865 at Richmond, Va., whence he returned to his Iowa farm.

Many years of agricultural activity, interspersed with efficient service in township (Warren) and district offices, brought Sylvanus Reed Goodenough into local prominence in Poweshiek county, where he was honored as a man of recognized ability and superior intelligence. Upon finally retiring from business and farm cares he removed to Mexico for the benefit of his health and there he now makes his home, looking back over a career of honor and usefulness. The cares of years have bowed his frame and silvered his hair, but his mind retains the vigor of youth and his broad intelligence grasps national problems with an alertness native to the man. His family comprised four sons and three daughters, namely: James E., Monroe Eugene, Charles H., Frederick W. (who died in infancy), Lorana M., Alvina J. and Eva Belle. The first-named son married Catherine Kiser, of Clinton county, Iowa, and they have two children, Walter H. and Minnie; the son married Bettie Williams and has a child, George, and Minnie married John Evans, now deceased. Charles H. married Jessie Ballentine, a member of a Scotch family, and five children were born of their union. Lorana, Mrs. David McKee, formerly of Freeport, Ill., now residing in Humboldt, Iowa, is the mother of five children, Fred, Burney, Blanche, Katie and Doda. Alvina J., by her marriage to Charles W. Williams, was the mother of a daughter, Minnie, Mrs. Fred Irwin, who in turn is the mother of one daughter, Birdie. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Williams became the wife of Henry Ball, of Brooklyn, Iowa, and one son, William, was born of that union. The youngest daughter of the Goodenough family was Eva Belle, Mrs. George Coom, of Brooklyn, Iowa, in whose family are the following children: George, Ollie, Maude, Ranie and Cecil.

While quite young Monroe Eugene Goodenough was sent to school during the entire time it was in session, but as he grew large enough to be of help on the

farm he was sent to school only during the winter months when the work at home was light. At the age of twenty-two years he started out to make his own way in the world, his first venture being the filing of a tree claim in South Dakota, but after a time he sold his right to the quarter section and forthwith secured employment with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. On leaving the railroad he went on an inspecting tour through Arkansas and Missouri, later going to Kansas. In the vicinity of Wichita he spent two years as an employe on a fruit ranch owned by M. R. Mosier. Next he engaged with the firm of E. Bennett & Sons, of Topeka, Kan., to become foreman of their stock ranch and continued as such until the large importations of the firm rendered desirable his services in the capacity of salesman. For four years he acted as a seller of their imported stock, beginning at \$50 per month and working his way forward to \$150 per month. Finally he resigned in order to embark in business for himself. With F. B. Rix as a partner he organized the firm of Rix & Goodenough, of Topeka, Kan., importers of live stock from Europe. The responsibilities of the business necessitated annual trips to the old world on the part of Mr. Goodenough, who displayed such wisdom in his purchases, such sound judgment in his selection of registered animals and such energy in his sales that at the expiration of four years he sold his one-half interest in the business to his partner for \$20,000, and moved to Adrian, Minn., and incorporated.

The Leeds Importing Company at Adrian, Minn., a stock company in which Mr. Goodenough owned one-half of the stock, secured the benefit of his splendid judgment and efficient services in the offices of president and general manager. The selection of foreign stock obliged him to go abroad every year in order to make the necessary purchases. The finest breeds of horses were imported, also the most desirable strains in sheep and cattle, and for five years he made the business one of profit to the stockholders. On resigning and disposing of his stock in the concern he embarked in the buying and selling of land and for fifteen years conducted a very large business covering almost every part of Minnesota and the Dakotas. During the year 1906 he removed from Minneapolis to Seattle and thence came to California, settling in Sonoma county, where now he is devoting his attention to the compilation of a county history. By trade he is a carpenter and by occupation a farmer, and during his residence in Minnesota he always had agricultural interests in addition to other work. For two years he has served as justice of the peace and in politics he votes with the Republican party. In 1890 he married Miss Mamie Stephenson, who died in 1902 leaving him alone and childless. His religious views are liberal and he concedes to all the same freedom of thought which he demands as his own birthright.

CHARLES PAUL WEYHE.

One of the many worthy and esteemed citizens of Sonoma county was the late Charles P. Weyhe, who passed away on his ranch near Forestville June 26, 1909. He was one of those citizens who had watched the growth and upbuilding of this part of the county with deep pride and not a little of its advancement was due to his own individual effort. A native of Germany, he was born in Berlin May 27, 1860. When he was a child of two years the parents

set out on the voyage that was to bring them to the United States, but the father did not live to reach his destination and realize his hopes in the Land of the Free. Widowed and alone the mother proceeded on the journey as planned, coming to California and settling on a ranch in Contra Costa county.

In the meantime Charles P. Weyhe continued with relatives in the Fatherland, attending school until he was fourteen years of age, when he immigrated to the United States, landing in New York City, and from there proceeded to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, to join his mother in Contra Costa county. There she had a ranch of twelve hundred acres devoted principally to stock-raising, and of this her son became manager, remaining with her and caring for her interests until he attained his majority. Starting out on his own behalf at this time, he went to Humboldt county and purchased a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres upon which he resided for about two years, when the death of his mother made an entire change in his plans. Disposing of his own property in Humboldt county he returned to Contra Costa county and assumed charge of his mother's property, a duty which devolved upon him, he being his parents' only child. For a number of years he continued to cultivate the property, but finally disposed of it and in 1891 came to Sonoma county and purchased the ranch near Forestville which was his home until his death, and is still the home of his widow and sons, who in following his plans as to cultivation and improvements are meeting with a success of which they have cause to feel proud. The ranch comprises one hundred and sixty-six acres, devoted to orchard and vineyard and to the growing of hops and grain. The forty acres in orchard produced during the year 1910 \$9,000 worth of fruit, and indications for the present year are even brighter. In addition to the crops mentioned Mrs. Weyhe finds pleasure and profit in raising turkeys, having about one hundred and fifty. Besides the home place Mrs. Weyhe also owns the ranch which was formerly the property of W. T. Ross; this adjoins her other property and comprises seventy acres, of which twenty-five acres are in vineyard, and the remainder in Gravenstein apples, prunes and peaches.

In early manhood Mr. Weyhe was married to Miss Rosinie Wessell, who survived her marriage only about one year. Later, in 1877, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Freeh, a native of Germany born in 1861, the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Weber) Freeh, both of whom were also born in Germany. The mother is deceased, but the father is still living, a resident of San Francisco, at the age of eighty-two years. A large family of fourteen children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Weyhe, all of whom are living with the exception of the eldest, Pauline Rosinie, who was born August 5, 1878, and died May 23, 1883. Frederick Wilhelm, born May 6, 1880, is at home with his mother, and as her eldest takes charge of the management of the ranch. Charles Alfred, born June 17, 1881, was married in 1908 to Miss May Egloff, a native of Iowa. August Rudolph, born July 17, 1882, is at home with his mother. Elizabeth Martha, born June 20, 1883, is now the wife of C. M. Arnold, and with their one child they are making their home in San Rafael. Dorothea Wilhelmine, born November 11, 1884, became the wife of Richard Fairclaw, of Sebastopol. The other children in the family are: Will-

iam Edward, born January 17, 1887; Paul Herman, April 6, 1888; Arthur Lewis, March 16, 1891; Leroy Chester and Oscar Christian, twins, born March 26, 1892; Edith Esther, July 20, 1895; Herbert Hiram, March 23, 1899; and Earl Everett, April 5, 1905.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM.

As one of the popular, well-known men of the Blucher valley, Sonoma county, mention belongs to Robert Cunningham, a rancher of this locality, and a factor in financial circles through his association with the Analy Savings Bank as vice-president.

For generations the Cunningham family had been identified with the Emerald Isle, and it was there, in County Monaghan, that Robert Cunningham was born August 31, 1853. Although born in Ireland he has no recollection of his birthplace, for soon after his birth his parents removed to Scotland, remaining there until 1860, when they set sail for the United States, their family consisting of three other sons besides Robert. California was their destination, and in Bodega, Sonoma county, which was their first location, young Robert attended school. A later move brought the family to Big valley, in the Bloomfield section, the father there putting his agricultural knowledge and experience to good account on a ranch which he devoted to dairying and general farming. Since 1882 the elder Mr. Cunningham has owned the property on which he now lives in the Blucher valley, in close proximity to the thriving village of Sebastopol. Here he has two hundred and seventy-five acres of fine, productive land, in the cultivation of which he has the help and co-operation of two of his sons, Joseph and Robert, the latter of whom has from boyhood been associated with his father in all of his agricultural undertakings.

His accomplishments as a rancher do not represent all that has occupied the thought and attention of Robert Cunningham, for it is possible that his record as a financier exceeds his agricultural record. In him the Analy Savings Bank of Sebastopol has a vice-president who is conservative, and yet wide-awake to grasp any opportunity to forward the interests of those who have intrusted their savings in his institution.

In 1905 Mr. Cunningham formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Katherine E. Morse, and two children, Helen and Lucile R., have been born to them. Personally Mr. Cunningham is highly respected, and has the entire confidence of all who know him.

WILLIAM N. SHELLEY.

The cultivation of fruit in California, especially in Sonoma county, has grown to be not only a business, but a science, and a thorough knowledge of the most successful methods is worthy of careful study. Mr. Shelley has made a study of fruit-growing in general, but more particularly of the raising of apples, and in this particular branch of horticulture he is considered an expert in the vicinity of Sebastopol, where he has a fine ranch.

The Shelley family originated in the south, and in West Tennessee William N. Shelley was born March 10, 1876, the son of John C. and Nancy A. (Fos-

ter) Shelley, they, too, being natives of the south. With the idea of finding a better location in which to rear and educate his family John Shelley left Tennessee in 1883 and located in southern Texas, where he carried on a stock ranch successfully for many years. Altogether the family remained in Texas for about ten years, the spring of the year 1893 finding them in Oregon, where they continued for the following two years. It was then that they came to California, coming direct to Sonoma county, and their identification with Sebastopol dates from October 5, 1895.

After coming to this locality William N. Shelley was quick to see the possibilities of the fruit industry, and as foreman of the Hunt & Hatch Packing Company he has gained an insight into the business that has been invaluable to him. In the meantime he had purchased a ranch near Sebastopol and set it out to fruit, principally to Gravenstein apples, which are now coming into bearing. While much of his study and investigation has been along the line of fruit-raising, he has been no less a student of the chicken industry, and now has a flock of fifteen hundred chickens, which has yielded a splendid income ever since he started in the business several years ago. It is his intention to enlarge his flock and engage in the business even more extensively, and with the success which he has already achieved along this line, with the excellent outlook in the apple industry, his ultimate success is a foregone conclusion.

By his marriage in 1902 Mr. Shelley was united with Miss Evelena Christie, a native of Canada. Four children have been born of this marriage, Mildred, Alma, Elbert and Laura. Mr. Shelley is identified with two fraternal organizations, the Independent Order of Foresters and Acoma Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Sebastopol. In 1911 the Sebastopol Apple Growers Union was organized, and Mr. Shelley was placed in charge of packing house No. 1, located at Sebastopol. As one of the rising young horticulturists and poultry raisers in this part of Sonoma county the efforts of Mr. Shelley are being watched with interest, and the opinion is unanimous that his citizenship in Sebastopol is a distinct advantage.

EDWIN FRANCIS O'LEARY.

The name above given is one well and favorably known in Sebastopol, not only in business circles as proprietor of the principal undertaking parlors in the city, but also as an efficient public official, having been almost continuously in office since he took up his residence here in 1886.

A native son of the state, born in Haywards, Alameda county, June 15, 1861, Edwin F. O'Leary is a son of Thomas and Bridget (Quigley) O'Leary, the former of whom came from New York state to California in the early '50s via Panama. While the finding of gold in the state was the direct cause of his coming hither, it was not his purpose to engage in mining himself, but rather to interest himself in some allied business, from which he could expect a fair profit without the uncertainty and fluctuation that invariably attaches to mining. His expectations in this respect were realized in the maintenance of a butcher business at Marysville, Yuba county, for some time, after which he went to Alameda county, where in the vicinity of Haywards he carried on a ranch for many years. From there he came to Sonoma county in 1865, making his home

at Petaluma for two years, from there going to Valley Ford, and finally coming to Sebastopol in 1869. Near town he purchased a ranch of two hundred acres, a part of which was cleared for cultivation, and the remainder in timber. Here he made his home and carried on his ranch until his death, which occurred about 1900.

Edwin F. O'Leary continued with his parents on the old homestead until the ranch was sold, when, in 1886, he located in Sebastopol. Here he learned the undertaking business, and in August, 1901, he opened parlors and has since followed his profession as an undertaker and embalmer, being located on Bodega avenue. His election as the first marshal of the town on its incorporation marked the beginning of his career as an office-holder, and was continued by his re-election to the same office at the close of his first term. Later he was appointed a member of the board of town trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. H. Laton. In this position, too, the satisfaction given during his first term of service led to his re-election, his second term beginning in 1908. During three years of his service in this capacity he served as president of the board. In September, 1910, he resigned as trustee. In addition to his other duties he is rendering faithful service as a school trustee of Sebastopol, a position in which he has been continued through re-election, and for five years he has been clerk of the board.

On May 11, 1892, Mr. O'Leary was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Hamilton, a native of Iowa, and two sons, Archie and Owen, have been born to them. Politically Mr. O'Leary is a Republican, and fraternally and socially he is identified with the Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Foresters, Native Sons of the Golden West, Redmen and the U. P. E. C.

JOHN NEIL.

Ireland has not been the least of the European countries to give us citizens of fine characteristics. A large class of these men who have found on the other side of the Atlantic a restriction of their ambitious hopes and desires have immigrated to the west and in a measure have realized the fulfillment of their life's plan. One of these was the late John Neil, who at the time of his death, November 18, 1880, was a resident of Petaluma township.

Mr. Neil was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1805, the son of parents who were also natives of the Emerald Isle, though of Scotch and English descent. Mr. Neil's early years were passed in Scotland, where the family removed when he was four years of age, and in Glasgow he found opportunity to develop an inborn taste for mechanics. While a worker in iron and brass in that city he also gave vent to his inventive ability by bringing forward the first corrugated iron plate, and he was also the inventor of the screw type of ocean propeller. Another product of his brain and hand was a tin boat four feet wide and twelve feet long, which was a model of strength and lightness. After coming to California, which he did in 1850, he still continued his activities in the line in which he was so keenly interested, planning and building a tin boat similar to the one which he had made on the other side of the water, and in this he sailed on the Petaluma river.

In Glasgow, Scotland, John Neil was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Moopy, who was born in the Lowlands of Scotland. Six children were born of this marriage, as follows: Francis, John, Washington, Henry, Sarah and Elizabeth. Washington chose as his wife Julia Mack, and they became the parents of nine children, John, Frank, Daniel, Charles, Walter, Alfred, Washington, Sonoma and Sadie. Sarah became the wife of John Bloom, a ship-calker, and two of the children born to them are living, Louisa and Elizabeth. The next daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of William Gardner and the mother of four children. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Neil was married, in Liverpool, England, to Miss Harriet Snape, who was born in that city. Six children were born of this marriage, but of the number only three are now living, Walter W., Harriet W., and Margaret A.

After coming to Sonoma county Mr. Neil purchased land from time to time, owning at the time of his death seven hundred and ninety-two acres. The property is now being maintained by his son Walter W. and two daughters, who have a well-kept dairy of twenty-five cows, one hundred hogs of the Berkshire, Essex and Durock breed, and four horses. The ranch is known as Neil's Island. It lies five miles below Petaluma and is studded with oak trees which the owners carefully preserve. In the early days the father had a sloop, Mary Ann, in which he made trips to San Francisco every two weeks with wood and produce. Mr. Neil attained the age of seventy-five years, and had lived in Sonoma county since March 3, 1853. The wife and mother died in 1867. Walter W. Neil is a Republican in his political views.

J. B. LOSER.

It falls within the experience of very few indeed to have traveled over forty-two states of the Union, but this has been Mr. Loser's privilege, and the fact that he still finds California the only place in which he would wish to make his home, speaks more eloquently than can words of the superiority of this state over others in points of advantage both as a place of residence and a business center.

A native of Pennsylvania, J. B. Loser was born in Lebanon county September 23, 1859, the son of Benjamin and Catherine (Sugar) Loser, the parents also natives of that eastern state. When their son was a child in arms the parents immigrated westward as far as Indiana, settling in the town of Bluffton, Wells county, where the father conducted a mercantile business and also carried on an extensive business as a stock-raiser. This continued to be his home throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1886, while his wife passed away four years later, in 1890. At the age of thirteen J. B. Loser left the home in Indiana and returned to Pennsylvania, where he apprenticed himself to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, and after mastering it, followed it for a couple of years in the east. Wisely divining that a larger field for his line of work could undoubtedly be found in the newer west, he began working his way in this direction, and for a number of years found remunerative work in his line in shops in Sedalia, Mo. From there he went to the state of Washington in 1880, after which for seven years his duties took

him between that state and California, following which he went up in the timber districts of the Cascade mountains in the interests of the tunnel contractors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who were then constructing a tunnel between Easton and Weston. It was this experience in California that attracted Mr. Loser to its possibilities from various standpoints, and the decision which he then and there made to make it his permanent home was acted upon and has been adhered to ever since. After leaving the employ of the railroad he went to Sacramento and worked at his trade in the car shops for a time, from there coming to Sebastopol in 1889 and this has been his home ever since. Soon after locating here he purchased the Anally hotel and conducted it with success for the following eighteen years, during which time he gained the reputation as "mine host" which any hotel proprietor might envy. At the end of this period he leased the hotel property and opened a real-estate office in Sebastopol, and since 1907 has been successful in this line. He still owns the hotel property and receives a good annual rental from it.

While in Sacramento, in 1889, Mr. Loser was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha Strobel, a native of California and the mother of two children, both of whom are now married and in homes of their own. Lillian is the wife of Robert Surryhne, of Sebastopol, and the mother of one child, Norine. John Loser is married and has one son, John, Jr., and resides in San Francisco. Fraternally Mr. Loser is a Mason, and also belongs to the affiliated order, the Eastern Star. Mr. Loser is one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens in Sebastopol, whither he came and settled when there were only a few houses scattered about to denote that a settlement had been started. The part which he has played in its advancement in the years that have passed is not inconsiderable, and as one of the town's upbuilders much credit is due him.

JAMES P. KELLY.

The history of the Kelly family dates back to Ireland, where, in County Cork, the name was well and favorably known through the long and honorable citizenship of the grandparents of the subject of this sketch, William and Ellen (Kinlick) Kelly. A happy and peaceful home life was shattered through the untimely death of the mother, when her only child, James W., was very young. The latter was born in January, 1841, and was about eleven years old when with his father he came to the United States, an ocean voyage of over thirty days finally landing them on these shores. For a time they made their home in Massachusetts, where the son attended school until 1854, after which he accepted a position in a lumber mill, this being his first attempt at self-support. Subsequently he made a number of removals toward the west, in 1856 going to Keokuk, Iowa, and later to Monroe county, Mo., where he carried on a farm until 1861. In the meantime the grandfather had gone to the Pacific coast, and in 1865 he was joined by his son, who was fortunate in finding agreeable and remunerative employment in the furniture factory of McDonald Brothers, under the direction of John Miller. The employment was agreeable but less exciting than the mining prospects which were then attracting so many young men to Nevada. Giving up his position with Mr. Miller he made plans to fol-

low the life of the miner, but ill-health prevented their consummation, and he went to Portland, Ore., instead, and for a time was engaged in a furniture manufactory there. Subsequently he returned to San Francisco and resumed work with his old friend, Mr. Miller, remaining with him in the furniture factory until 1871. It was in that year that he came to Sonoma county and located on a ranch near Cloverdale, following this after one year by a residence of two years on the old Carrillo ranch near Sebastopol. His residence on his present ranch dates from the year 1876, at which time he settled upon it as a renter, but subsequently purchased the property and brought it up to its present high state of development. It consists of three hundred and fourteen acres of fine land on the Santa Cruz and Sebastopol road, in the Lano school district. Here he has a vineyard of forty-seven acres, and seven acres of fruit, besides which he conducts a thriving, up-to-date dairy business.

The marriage of James W. and Mary (Pierce) Kelly was celebrated in San Francisco in 1867, the latter being a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Donlon) Pierce, natives of County Roscommon, Ireland. Seven children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, as follows: William H., James P., Edward, John (now deceased), Frank, George and Thomas.

The second child in the parental family, James P. Kelly, was born in San Francisco March 5, 1870. As he was a small child when his parents removed to Sonoma county the greater part of his life has been passed within its confines, first in the vicinity of Cloverdale and later in Sebastopol. As soon as he was old enough he gave his assistance to his father in the management of the home farm, in fact he remained at home until he was twenty-six years old, at this age starting as an agriculturist on his own account. In this vicinity he rented what was known as the Solomon ranch, consisting of two hundred and twenty acres of rich land. He had carried on the ranch successfully for three years when, in 1899, County Assessor Frank E. Dowd appointed him deputy county assessor, a position which he has since filled through successive appointments. Added honors came to him in April, 1910, when he was appointed to the highest office within the gift of his fellow-townsmen, being made mayor of the town of Sebastopol. In addition to the public duties mentioned he is also president of the Chamber of Commerce, and on his own account represents five well-known and reliable fire insurance companies, and is a representative of Rosenberg Bros. & Co., of San Francisco, one of the largest dried fruit firms on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Kelly's marriage, December 20, 1896, united him with Miss Myrtle M. Matthews, a native of California, and two children, Lillian M. and James Russell, have been born to them. Public duties and business associations do not consume all of Mr. Kelly's time and interest, and at least two social organizations benefit by his membership, the Elks and the Native Sons, the latter of which he served as district deputy for one year.

WILLIAM S. LAMBERT.

The old-settled communities of the eastern and central states are largely populated by their native sons, but in the newer regions along the Pacific coast it is not a matter of everyday occurrence to find a farm cultivated by one who has spent his entire life thereon. Such, however, is found to be the case in the

history of William S. Lambert, a well-known and prosperous rancher of Sonoma county and the present occupant of the homestead where he was born on the 10th of October, 1860. It has been his privilege to witness the transformation of the country from a wilderness bearing few indications of settlement to a cultivated region with every mark of prosperity and progress. In this slowly-wrought change he has been a factor, and as he looks back upon the past fifty years with its improvements and evolutionary growth he may well exclaim "All of which I saw and part of which I was," yet his part has been that of a progressive man, a capable rancher and a patriotic citizen, for he has avoided the notoriety of public leadership and the prominence associated with office-holding.

Early in the colonization of the new world the Lambert family became established in Virginia, and from the Old Dominion came Charles Lee Lambert to California in 1851, crossing the plains with an ox-team. Just before setting out on the long journey he was united in marriage with Margaret Lakey, a native of Indiana, and with his bride he arrived safely in Sonoma county, where he settled five miles from Healdsburg. Here he settled on land which he supposed belonged to the government, and acting on that belief he developed the claim, only to find later that it was owned by a private party. It then became necessary for him to buy the tract of two hundred and ten and one-half acres, and in doing so he paid \$12.50 for the bottom land and \$2 per acre for the hill land. After having spent thirty-five years on the same place he passed away July 26, 1886; his wife had died in February, 1869. Their family comprised four sons and four daughters and one of the daughters, Jane, was the first white child born on Dry creek; she became the wife of John Lavell and died November 3, 1900, in the locality familiar to her earliest memories.

People familiar only with conditions as they now exist in Sonoma county cannot realize the environment in which William S. Lambert passed his early years, still less the situation of affairs during the first years of his father's residence here. Healdsburg had not yet sprung into existence. Villages were few, ranches isolated, schools widely scattered and facilities for marketing produce the most limited. Perhaps in no way did his father experience greater trouble than in his relations with the Spanish and Indians. The latter were untiring in their depredations, and he was constantly on his guard for possible dangers. On one occasion he assisted in hanging an Indian who had murdered a white man. Other exciting experiences gave color to his early residence in the county, and the memory of some of these incidents lingers in the mind of the son, who at that time was a mere child, but whose quick powers of observation and keen faculties enabled him to understand much that was going on around him, presumably only appreciated by older eyes and more mature minds. In 1888 he married Miss Ellen Kirby, a native of Illinois. Their only son, Ira, born January 5, 1889, completed a grammar-school education and a course in the business college at Santa Rosa.

In former years Mr. Lambert maintained active relations with the Foresters and the Native Sons of the Golden West. In politics he votes with the Democratic party, and gives his influence to the aid of its principles. The only office he has consented to hold is that of school trustee. It is his preference to keep aloof from offices and public positions and to devote his attention unre-

servedly to private affairs, concentrating his attention upon his tract of thirty and one-fourth acres on Dry creek. There is a fine orchard on the farm, also a vineyard producing in grapes a value of between \$800 and \$900 per year, and bearing only the choicest varieties. Fruit is the main industry of the owner, and as a grower he is resourceful and skilled. The stock raised on the land is solely for his own use, and is therefore quite limited in quantity, but of the best quality obtainable. Perhaps no place in the region has been cultivated with greater profit in proportion to its size, and this gratifying condition is due to the owner's industrious application and sagacious management.

JAMES WILLIAM KELLY.

If one were to make a list of the citizens of Sonoma county who had meant most to her growth and upbuilding, the name of James W. Kelly would be foremost of the number enumerated. One mile east of Sebastopol, on the Santa Rosa and Sebastopol road, may be seen the thriving ranch of three hundred and fifteen acres, of which he is the owner. His chief interest, perhaps, centers in his vineyard, which contains forty-five acres, thirty acres of which are in Zinfandel grapes, and the remainder in a variety of table grapes. In his orchard of twenty-seven acres may be found almost every variety of fruit, including twelve acres of apples, peaches, French prunes, pears, plums and smaller fruits. One hundred acres are in hay and grain, the remainder of the land being devoted to stock-raising, besides which he raises such horses as he requires upon the ranch. Some idea of the resources of the ranch may be obtained from the statement that during the year 1909 he gathered one hundred and twenty tons of grapes from his vines, and his crop of oats from seventy acres amounted to one thousand sacks.

A native of Ireland, James W. Kelly was born in County Cork, in January, 1841, the only son of William and Ellen (Kinlick) Kelly, they, too, being natives of that county. Before he was old enough to realize his loss he was deprived of his best friend in the death of his mother. Thereafter the father did a noble part in supplying this loss to his only child, in addition to eking out a scanty livelihood on a small farm heavily mortgaged. With the idea of furnishing a better outlook for his young son, Mr. Kelly made arrangements to come to the new world, the year 1852 witnessing their immigration to the United States and settlement in Massachusetts. In that state the son received such education as he was destined to enjoy, going to school for about two years, when he undertook his own maintenance by working in a lumber mill. He continued at this for about two years, and in 1856 went to Keokuk, Iowa, from there going to Monroe county, Mo., a year later and remaining until 1861. In the meantime, in 1854, the elder Mr. Kelly had come to California, and was located in San Francisco, and there his son joined him in 1861. James W. Kelly was fortunate in finding employment readily, work awaiting him in the furniture factory of McDonald Brothers, where under the superintendence of John Miller he remained for about two years. An entire change of occupation and a new location was his next plan, which was to take up mining in Nevada, but the project which he had planned was not carried out owing to ill-health.

From Nevada he went to Portland, Ore., and engaged in the manufacture of furniture, continuing this but a short time, however, for the year 1865 found him in San Francisco again in the furniture factory with his old friend, Mr. Miller, with whom he continued for about six years.

In the meantime, in 1867, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Mary Pierce, the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Donlon) Pierce, natives of County Roscommon, Ireland. Coming to Sonoma county in 1871, Mr. Kelly located on a rented ranch near Cloverdale, remaining there for about a year, when he settled on another rented ranch in Santa Rosa township. His next removal, two years later, found him on the old Joaquin Carrillo property near Sebastopol, upon which he continued until 1876, when he took a lease of the property which has since become his by purchase. To the original tract he added by purchase of adjoining property from time to time, until at one time he owned altogether five hundred and forty acres, but of late he has reduced his acreage by the sale of land, and now has three hundred and fifteen acres in his ranch, which is admirably located six miles west of Santa Rosa and one mile east of Sebastopol. Mr. Kelly has not allowed his personal interests to consume all of his thought and energy, but has taken time to do his duty as a good citizen. Politically he is a Democrat, and on the ticket of this party has been elected to a number of offices, among them that of school trustee. His fraternal affiliations are with Evergreen Lodge No. 161, I. O. O. F., of Sebastopol; Santa Rosa Encampment No. 53, I. O. O. F.; the lodge of Woodmen of Santa Rosa, and the Sebastopol lodge of Chosen Friends. Seven children were born to Mr. Kelly and his wife, as follows: William H.; James P., deputy assessor of Sonoma county, and of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume; Edward T.; Frank; George Robert; Thomas E. and John Joseph, the last-mentioned deceased, having died at the age of eight years.

G. B. LEVERONI.

For over forty years Mr. Leveroni has made his home in the vicinity of Petaluma, Sonoma county, towards whose upbuilding he has contributed in a quiet but nevertheless substantial way. He is one of the large number of foreign-born citizens who have here found the combination of conditions which were lacking in their own countries to permit them to move forward and make the most of the latent possibilities within them. His earliest recollections are of a simple home in Italy, where he was born in 1850, and where his parents labored untiringly in tilling a small patch of ground to provide for the necessities of their family.

When he was eighteen years old Mr. Leveroni came to the United States, coming to California during the same year, 1868, and soon engaged in gardening in San Jose. It was not until 1870 that he came to Sonoma county and established himself as a gardener in the vicinity of Sonoma, on the Col. Rogers place, where he made a specialty of raising vegetables. His years of effort were put to good account, and the luscious vegetables which he raised found a ready sale in the near-by markets. In 1909 he bought ten acres on San Antone creek, where he has a nice residence and improvements, located about five miles south of Petaluma.

In Petaluma, in 1879, Mr. Leveroni was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Solari, and ten children have been born to them, as follows: Mary, Toney, David, Victor, Isadore, Manuel, Olivia, Anita, Genevieve and Florence. One of the sons, David, is married, and he and his wife, formerly Julia Bossi, have one son, David, Jr.

Mrs. Leveroni is the daughter of Joseph and Anna Solari, who were born in Italy. The six children born of their marriage were David, Victor, Toney, John, Rosa and Lena, and with them the parents came to California in 1870. Lena subsequently became the wife of James Hansen, and is now the mother of one son. It was nine years after her parents settled in California that Rosa Solari met and married Mr. Leveroni. They have a comfortable but unpretentious home on ten acres of land near Petaluma, upon the proceeds of which Mr. Leveroni has been able to provide a comfortable living for his large family. Three horses of high grade are being raised on the ranch. Mr. Leveroni and all of his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church in Petaluma, and owing to the fact that Mr. Leveroni has never taken out naturalization papers, he is not eligible to vote. In all other respects, however, he is a loyal citizen of the United States and of California in particular.

HOYT BROTHERS.

To attain so honored a place in the community as have Henry A. and Frank L. Hoyt is to live worthily and improve the opportunities within reach of one's ability and industry. Without doubt the surroundings of their youth had much to do with formulating those principles of truth and honesty which have helped them in surmounting difficulties in their pathway to the attainment of the position they hold today, as the largest contractors and engineers in northern California.

So closely have the lives and interests of the brothers been associated, that it would be practically impossible to write the history of one without including the other. Through long residence in the east the Hoyt family was well and favorably known in that section of the country, especially in Saratoga county, N. Y., where for many years the father followed fine stock breeding as a means of support for his family. It was while the parents were living in that county that the birth of both sons occurred, both being born in Galway, Henry A. in 1877, and Frank L. in 1881. Every advantage for gaining good educations were given to both sons, the parents appreciating its value as imperative to a successful future. A thorough public-school education in Saratoga county was followed by a practical training along the line of work in which they are now engaged, a work for which they exhibited a predilection at an early age. In 1891, when the brothers were fourteen and ten years of age respectively, the parents removed from the east and located in Wisconsin, where in the town of Whitewater, their training was continued for a number of years, Henry A. following architectural designing and drafting, while Frank L. became proficient as a millwright and engineer. The preparation for their life work had been so thorough that when they united their forces they had a fund of knowledge and ability to draw upon that precluded any possibility of failure.

The year 1901 witnessed the arrival of the Hoyt brothers in California, two years being passed in San Francisco and Tehama county before they came to Santa Rosa in 1903. The history of their success dates from the last-mentioned year, and has been little short of phenomenal. It must not be supposed that their accomplishments have been confined to this city, or even in Sonoma county, but on the other hand are to be seen in every town of importance in northern California. A list of the more recent structures erected by the Hoyt Brothers is here given, which will indicate the character as well as the large amount of work which has passed through their hands in a comparatively short time. In Santa Rosa they have erected the Carithers building (in which their office is located), Grosse Building, Mailer-Barnett building, K. of P. Hall, C. F. C. Association warehouse, Rosenberg-Green building, besides twenty-five residences; in Sonoma county, Felta school, Kenwood school and the Lambert school; in Sebastopol, the grammar school, Forsyth building and the Barnes building; in Cloverdale, the Chalfant Memorial Church and the Bank of Cloverdale building; in San Francisco Hotel Leo (five stories) and the Albertson building; near Truckee, the club house building for the San Francisco Fly-Casting Club; the Orland grammar school in Glenn county, the following four Carnegie Libraries: St. Helena, San Rafael, Lincoln, and Livermore; the United States government postoffice in Santa Rosa, the San Benito County Hall of Records at Hollister, and the Preston apartments in San Francisco, the latter a five-story structure costing \$100,000. It is conservatively estimated that more than a half million dollars worth of work has been turned out by the brothers since they came to Sonoma county, a truly marvelous record, but one which has been faithfully and honestly earned.

Both of the brothers are married and established in homes of their own. Henry A. Hoyt was married in 1901 to Miss Ora Mabelle Smith, a native of Minnesota, and they have one child, Frances Louise. They have a beautiful and commodious home at No. 827 Spencer avenue. Frank L. Hoyt was married in 1906 to Miss Leah Louisa Barrows, a native of Colorado, and they make their home at No. 926 Humboldt street. Both of the brothers keep in touch with progress made in the line of their profession through their membership in the Builders Exchange of San Francisco and in the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Rosa.

HARDY R. HARBINE.

Another of the native sons of Sonoma county who is nobly acquitting himself as a rancher is Hardy R. Harbine, whose birth occurred on the ranch he now occupies near Forestville in 1868. Three years previous to his birth, in 1865, his parents, Leander and Elizabeth (Leggett) Harbine, had settled on this ranch, making it their home throughout the remainder of their lives, the death of the father occurring in 1888, while the mother died January 18, 1911. As a boy Mr. Harbine attended the public school of Forestville, receiving a fairly good education, and when the school was not in session and at other times when he was not preparing his lessons, he found ample exercise in doing the various chores that fall to the lot of farmers' sons generally. His was no exception, and in performing the tasks allotted him he acquired a knowledge

and understanding of the principles of agriculture which in his later years he has found invaluable to him.

Until he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Harbine gave his services to his father in the care of the home ranch, after which he gave vent to a long-felt desire to try his luck in the mines, and from the year 1889 until 1905, or for about sixteen years, he followed the interesting life of the miner in San Diego, Trinity and Shasta counties. After the death of the father the mother continued the management of the ranch with the aid of her son, J. L. Harbine (now ranching near Occidental) until 1905, in which year Hardy R. Harbine undertook the supervision of the ranch. Here he has under his management one hundred acres of fine land, of which forty acres are in mixed fruits, twenty-two acres in Gravenstein apples principally, and a few winter-apple trees, four acres in berries, and on the remainder of the land he raises hogs and conducts a large hennery, having between three hundred and four hundred hens throughout the year. In addition to the care of the homestead ranch he cares for a ranch of his own comprising twenty-two acres.

Mr. Harbine's parents, Leander and Elizabeth (Leggett) Harbine, were natives of Pennsylvania and Iowa respectively. Although born in Pennsylvania the early years of Mr. Harbine's life were passed in Ohio, where he located when quite a young boy, going there empty-handed and alone, and with no knowledge of the English language, his education and training thus far having been in the German language entirely. He was industrious and thrifty, a common inheritance from his ancestors, and these obstacles did not long interfere with his progress. Subsequent years found him in Iowa, where he amassed a large fortune in the pork-packing business, but the ravages of the Civil war reduced him to straitened circumstances, and with the remnant of his once large fortune he came to California in 1861, coming by the water route. He first located in Petaluma, but subsequently bought the ranch which is now the home of his son, Hardy R. Not only was he known as one of the first pork-packers of Keokuk, Iowa, but he was also one of the pioneer hardware and furniture dealers in that city, and as one of the most substantial upbuilders of that city his departure for the west was looked upon as a direct loss to the community.

The parental family included seven children, and of them we make the following mention: Daniel Reed Harbine is a blacksmith in Sterling, Butte county, Cal.; J. L., a fruit-grower at Occidental, married Alice Clarke, of Forestville, the daughter of W. S. Clarke, and they have two daughters, Florence and Jessie; N. W., a rancher at Klamath Falls, Ore., married Nettie Pitkin, of Forestville, and they also have two daughters, Edna and Ella; Hardy R. is the next in order of birth; Anna is the wife of A. L. Raffetty, of Ukiah, Mendocino county, and they have three children, Keene, Vera and Una; Hetty lives with her brother on the home ranch; Ella married H. W. Scott, and at her death in 1879 left one daughter, Edna, who was reared by her grandmother, Mrs. Hardy. Four of the children in the parental family, J. L., Anna, Daniel and Ella, were born in Keokuk, Iowa, while the others, N. W., H. R. and Hetty, were born in Sonoma county.

Hardy R. Harbine was married in 1894 to Miss Eugenia Remstedt, a native of California, and five children have blessed this marriage. Named in

the order of their birth the children are as follows: Ollie E., Eugenia Myrtle, Elwin H., Ruth and Hazel. Politically Mr. Harbine is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Forestville and also to the encampment.

JOHN HANSEN.

Various business undertakings in as many different locations preceded Mr. Hansen's coming to Sebastopol in 1903, all of which have contributed directly or indirectly to the business in which he is now engaged, dealing in real-estate under the firm name of Hansen & Caya. While they do a general real-estate business, transacting any business that might be included under that heading, still it is in the sale of ranch property that their greatest successes have been made, their sales of this nature alone during the season of 1909 being conservatively estimated at forty-seven.

Mr. Hansen's earliest recollections are of a home in Dodge county, Neb., where, near Fremont, he was born November 11, 1863, into the home of his parents, Lars and Laura Hansen. The father had settled in that state when it was a wilderness, and upon land which he had taken up undertook the difficult task of clearing the land of underbrush and otherwise preparing it for cultivation. As soon as his young strength would permit of it his son John was called upon to take a share in the duties of the farm, and though the tasks may have been irksome at times, still in the main he performed his duties willingly and in their performance was gaining a knowledge of agriculture which has stood him in good stead throughout his life. It was with the knowledge gained under the direction of his father on the Nebraska farm that he started out in the world for himself in early young manhood, his first efforts being in western Nebraska, where he engaged in the cattle business for three years. Encouraged by his success in his first independent undertaking, he ventured further west, going across the mountains into Wyoming, where, in Cheyenne, he conducted a restaurant with equal success for three years. His next change of location brought him to California in 1893, and the same year he located in Stockton, where he conducted a furniture business for five years. At the expiration of this time he came to Sonoma county, in 1898, going first to Santa Rosa, where for five years he filled a position as state manager of the Chicago Art Company. The year 1903 witnessed Mr. Hansen's arrival in Sebastopol, where he established the first furniture store in town, maintaining it with increasing success for four years or until 1907, when he disposed of his business and formed a partnership with P. T. Caya for the purpose of carrying on a general real-estate business in the town and vicinity. The firm of Hansen & Caya have every reason to congratulate themselves on their success during the comparatively short period that they have been in business, for they have received a large share of the real-estate business transacted in this part of Sonoma county. The sale of ranches alone for the year 1909 numbered forty-seven, a record not equalled by any other firm or individual in the town.

While a resident of Nebraska, November 25, 1883, Mr. Hansen was united in marriage with Miss Christine Nelson, a native of Denmark. Two children have been born of this marriage, Sadie M., the wife of L. P. Mapes, and Nellie

May, who is still at home with her parents. In his early manhood Mr. Hansen decided that the Democratic party upheld the principles which he believed were best for the good of the nation, and ever since casting his first vote he has supported the candidates of this party. Although he has been active in party ranks, his activity has not been in the nature of self-seeking, but rather for the larger good of the party, as he has no taste for nor desire to hold public office. Fraternally he is well known, being an active and enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, in the latter of which he was district deputy for two years.

JOHN MARSHALL GUTERMUTE.

A series of removals, each of which brought him a little nearer to the Pacific coast, eventually made Mr. Gutermute a resident of Sonoma county, where since about the year 1886 he has been identified with general affairs and various commercial enterprises. Pennsylvania is his native commonwealth and he was born in Beaver county on the 22d of February, 1864, being a son of the late John Casper Gutermute, a Pennsylvanian by birth and a German by ancestry. The father, who was born in 1838, removed to Parkersburg, W. Va., during the early life of the son and there he spent the remaining years of his existence, passing away at the age of sixty-two years. His wife, who like himself was a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1845 and married a second time, coming to California with members of the family and settling in Sonoma county in 1886. Prior thereto a brief sojourn had been made in Missouri, so that the sons and daughters had the advantages to be derived by experiences in various sections of the country. The family comprised seven members, namely: David, John Marshall, Henry, Mary, Anna, Adaline and Clara. Of these the first-named son married Eva Tregal and has four children, Frank, Earl, Helen and Grace. The youngest son, Henry, married Linda Derby and has four children. Adaline, Mrs. John Foster, is the mother of four children, Walter, Charles, Ella and Dollie. Clara is the wife of Stephen Foster and the mother of four children, John, David, Hill and Henry.

Educated in country schools and trained to habits of thrift and useful activity, Mr. Gutermute has proved an intelligent and resourceful citizen, devoted to the welfare of the community and helpful in progressive enterprises. June 26, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Etta S. Miller. Three children blessed their union, Carlisle Smith, Stella Genevieve and John Marshall, Jr. Throughout the vicinity of Petaluma Mrs. Gutermute is well known and highly honored. Not only is her financial standing high, but she is deeply interested in educational advancement and in the moral upbuilding of the locality. Gentle yet firm, modest yet the possessor of intelligent opinions, she is a member of that increasing class of modern women who are not only economical housekeepers but also capable citizens.

Carlisle S. Miller, father of Mrs. Gutermute, was born in Pennsylvania February 16, 1828, being of New York state parentage. In those days educational opportunities were meager, hence his time was spent on the farm rather than in the schoolroom and in addition he acquired a knowledge of the black-

smith's trade. During the year 1847 he crossed the plains to Oregon, with a party of sharpshooters, for service on the frontier against the Indians. After numerous escapes from massacre by the Indians the party finally reached Oregon. When gold was discovered in California Mr. Miller turned his steps toward this state, settling in Sonoma county in 1850 and becoming one of the very earliest settlers of this region, where for years he was an honored citizen and successful rancher. The last thirty-seven years of his life were passed on his ranch one mile east of Petaluma, where his death occurred. By his marriage to Sarah E. Fearly, a native of Ireland, he has seven children, Charles, John, George C., Hugh W., Rosanna, Lizzie J. and Etta Sarah, Mrs. Guter-mute. The first-named son married Mattie Benson and had two daughters, one of whom is deceased. John has been married three times, but has no children. George, who married Clara Woods, also has no children. Hugh W. married Mary Watson and is the father of two children, Carlisle S. and Ellen W. Rosanna, Mrs. David J. Shiek, has a daughter, Ethel. Lizzie J., Mrs. George Waters, became the mother of four daughters, Lillie, Avis, Myrtle, and Lizzie L., the latter now deceased. In politics Mr. Guter-mute has voted with the Republican party ever since he attained his majority, while fraternally he is identified with the local lodges of Woodmen and Knights of Pythias. Besides owning \$30,000 worth of property in Petaluma and outside estates, Mrs. Guter-mute has the title to a quarter section in Sonoma county, where a large acre-age of meadow furnishes valuable crops of hay for the stock kept on the ranch and a well-kept orchard affords to the family fruits of several varieties during the season. Movements for the general welfare receive the staunch support of the family and their position is among the public-spirited and progressive citizens of the county.

MARCELIN GAYE.

The cultivation of grapes, which from time immemorial has engaged the attention of a large proportion of the population of the world, and which at one time was one of the chief resources of California, is still extensively carried on in Sonoma county, and those who follow this branch of agriculture find it a remunerative as well as pleasant occupation. Among the most successful grape growers in the vicinity of Sebastopol is Marcelin Gaye, who owns a ranch whose location is particularly advantageous for the proper cultivation of this luscious fruit. He has given a great deal of attention to the scientific side of grape culture, and that his efforts along this line have been of the practical and useful kind is strikingly apparent from his universally large yield, which averages one hundred and twenty-five tons a year.

That Mr. Gaye takes so kindly to grape culture and is so successful in following it is not surprising when it is known that he comes of a race renowned for their understanding and appreciation of the grape. In a home nestled among the vine-clad mountain slopes of southern France Mr. Gaye was born August 22, 1849, the son of parents who never left their picturesque surroundings for a home in newer and untried lands. Marcelin Gaye remained in the locality of his birth throughout boyhood, youth and young manhood, in the meantime preparing himself for the business world by learning the baker's trade first, and

later by learning the wine-maker's trade. It was with a working knowledge of both that he came to the United States in 1875, when he was twenty-six years old, coming direct from the eastern metropolis, at which he landed on these shores, to California. The same year, 1875, found him in San Francisco, where he readily found employment at the baker's trade, which he followed in that city for twenty-two years. It was at the end of this long and successful experience as an expert baker that he gave up the business and came to Sonoma county and put to practice his knowledge of the grape industry. Coming to Sebastopol in 1894 he purchased fifty acres of vineyard land on a hill one mile north of town, and here he has been engaged ever since in raising grapes and manufacturing them into wine. The Valley View winery, as his ranch is known, is truly named, being located on a hill, than which no better location could be found in the county. It is a fact well known to vineyardists that the grape sugars better when grown high and dry on hillsides than on low or level land, and this feature is undoubtedly one of the reasons of Mr. Gaye's remarkable success. During the season of 1909 he manufactured fifteen thousand gallons of wine, both red and white, a statement which will give the reader some idea of the enormous business maintained by the Valley View winery. The Valley View brand of wine is well known and in great demand throughout all parts of the country, being sold from the ranch in wholesale quantities only, in casks and barrels.

In San Francisco, in 1879, Mr. Gaye was united in marriage with Miss May Dustin, also a native of France, and four children have been born to them, Albert, Adel, Liza and Lawrence.

MICHAEL EDWARD CUMMINGS.

One of the best-known residents of Sonoma county is Michael E. Cummings, who with his partner, S. B. Lewis, is maintaining one of the most thoroughly up-to-date meat-markets in Sonoma. Every department of the business is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors, from the slaughtering of the cattle to the sale of the meat in the retail store, and their customers are thus assured of the best that is possible to be obtained in their line.

A native son of the state, Michael E. Cummings was born in Haywards, Alameda county, November 17, 1874, the son of Michael and Catherine (Nealon) Cummings, both natives of Ireland, and both of whom are now deceased, the father dying in 1903 and the mother in 1904, the death of both occurring in Santa Rosa. Four children besides our subject were born to this couple, three sons and a daughter, the latter a resident of Santa Rosa; one son died in Santa Rosa, one son still lives in that city, while the other son is a resident of Willits. Mr. Cummings has no personal knowledge of his birthplace, for when he was one year old his parents removed from Haywards to Santa Rosa and there and in Sonoma he received his education, first attending the Ursuline Academy and public schools, and later taking a business course in Morrison's Business College, Santa Rosa. Following this, when he was about twenty years of age, he began his business career as office-boy in the office of T. J. Ludwig, a contractor in Santa Rosa, remaining with this employer until 1891. For the following five years he was associated with the firm of Noonan &

Towey, butchers, of the same place, after which he went to San Francisco and continued his interest in this same business with Hammond & Bros., continuing with them for four years as foreman. In 1900 he returned to Santa Rosa and for four years was associated with his old employers, after which, in 1904, he came to Sonoma and with S. B. Lewis engaged in the business of which they are now the proprietors. No better equipped or more up-to-date plant of this character can be found in this part of the county than that of which they are the owners. To supply their large trade they slaughter from ten to fifteen beeves a week, in addition to smaller stock, all of which is placed in the excellent cold-storage quarters with which the plant is equipped.

Ever since taking up his residence in Sonoma Mr. Cummings has been an earnest worker in behalf of his home city and that his efforts have been appreciated and put to good account by his fellow-citizens, was demonstrated in April, 1910, by his election as president of the board of city trustees, for a term of four years. His popularity was recognized in the fact that he polled the largest majority of votes of any of the candidates. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 646, B. P. O. E., of Santa Rosa, and also the Knights of Columbus and the Native Sons of the Golden West, joining the latter in Santa Rosa in 1904. Mr. Cummings is exceedingly fond of fine horse flesh, and possesses a fine specimen in Mike C., sired by Sidney Dillon, a famous pacer that won the records in the July 4, 1910, races at Sonoma, his records on this occasion being 2:14½ and 2:15. At the San Francisco stadium he won a cup in the 2:15 race. Little less proud than the owner on these days was the driver, Joe Ryan, of Sonoma. Since Mr. Cummings has been mayor of Sonoma the council have inaugurated various improvements, among which may be mentioned the installation of a city rock crusher and the sewer system, besides which a donation for a Carnegie library has been secured.

JOHN BLANK.

A more harmonious or satisfactory association can hardly be conceived than that of John Blank and three of his sons, William, Louis and George, whose combined efforts have evolved one of the most remunerative as well as one of the most picturesque ranches in Sonoma county. John Blank, the owner of this fine property, comes of a long line of German ancestors, and he himself was born in the Fatherland, his birth occurring in Marburg, Hesse-Nassau, November 10, 1848. Reared in an agricultural community, he undertook farming on his own account when he reached years of maturity, and it was with a practical experience of some years on a farm of fifty acres in the Fatherland that he came to the United States in 1878. Before leaving his native land he had formed clear-cut ideas as to his place of location, and instead of lingering in the east, where he landed from the ocean vessel, he came at once to California and direct to Sonoma county. It was his intention to engage in general farming as soon as he had become somewhat familiar with American methods of farming, and for this purpose he worked as a farm hand for a number of years. His first experience was in Penn Grove, where he was engaged in baling hay, and subsequently he was employed on the McDowell ranch at Cotati. It was with this recently acquired knowledge at his command that he undertook ranching on his own account as a renter on the Leavern

ranch at Penn Grove, the property comprising one hundred and ninety acres. Here he began wheat-raising with a will, and the result of his first year's efforts amounted to seven hundred sacks of grain. In addition to that property he also rented forty acres near Penn Grove, retaining this for two years, and after he had accumulated \$800 he came to the Bloomfield section and purchased eighty acres of land upon which he made a specialty of raising potatoes and grain.

As his means would permit Mr. Blank provided himself with the farming machinery essential to a well-managed ranch, one of these acquisitions being a hay-press. As he was the only person in the locality owning one of these necessary farm implements he was in constant demand among ranchers in the vicinity to bale their hay, one season baling thirteen hundred tons, which he considered a large season's work in addition to the management of his own ranch. This record was more than doubled, however, when, in 1893, he baled over three thousand tons of hay. From Penn Grove he came to the Bloomfield section in 1884 and purchased the ranch of eighty acres previously mentioned, and upon which he now resides. In addition to this he has since purchased two hundred and twenty acres of adjoining land, and now owns altogether three hundred acres of fine land, in fact, its exceptional location on a hill makes it one of the choicest ranches in the county. Here may be obtained an unbroken view of the entire valley, rich in verdure and dotted with the homes of contented ranchers. Of this home ranch twenty-four acres are in vineyard, which yields on an average of one ton to the acre, twelve acres are in orchard, the fruit from which he dries before shipping, also twenty-five acres of young orchard not in bearing, besides which he raises potatoes extensively, his yield for the year 1909 amounting to eight thousand sacks. In addition to the various crops mentioned he also raises large quantities of hay and grain, besides berries of all kinds, three acres being devoted to strawberries alone. In the care of this immense undertaking Mr. Blank has the efficient help and co-operation of three of his sons, William, Louis and George, all of whom are experienced ranchers.

In Germany Mr. Blank was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kamm, and four children, all sons, were born of their marriage. The eldest, George M., married Miss Huber, and resides on the ranch. John married Miss Ann Becker. Louis married Miss Eve Becker. The youngest son, William, in addition to receiving a good grammar school education is a graduate of the Santa Rosa Business College, and is now associated with his father and two brothers in the maintenance of the ranches. Wherever Mr. Blank has chanced to make his home he has entered heartily into the activities of the locality, and during his residence in Penn Grove he gave efficient service as road overseer for a considerable period.

JOHN HENRY ANDREWS.

A native of Ohio, John Henry Andrews was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, May 8, 1853, the son of Henry Wadsworth and Julia (Kidder) Andrews, the former born in Portage county September 1, 1826, and the latter in Medina county September 28, 1833. The father, who was a sheet metal worker, in 1858 removed with his family to Akron, Ohio, where he

died in 1869, his wife having passed away in 1864. Of their four children our subject is the only one living and after completing the common schools was apprenticed at the sheet-metal worker's trade in Wadsworth, Ohio, for three years, and after completing his trade he returned to Akron, entering the employ of Cramer & May, later the successors, May & Fieberger, continuing with them for fifteen years and for twelve years of this time was foreman.

In 1890 Mr. Andrews located in Denver, Colo., where he followed contracting in his line until 1894, when he located in Petaluma and became foreman for L. L. Cory, remaining there four years, and then became foreman for the Petaluma Incubator Company, which position he held until 1904. After resigning that position he engaged in manufacturing and established his present sheet-metal and cornice works, being the most extensive contractor in his line in Petaluma. Among the buildings he has completed in his line are the Upham street school house, Gross building, the three McNear buildings, Swiss-American Bank and many others. He has completed many of the buildings in Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Ukiah, San Rafael, San Jose and San Francisco.

Mr. Andrews was married, in Akron, Ohio, to Miss Lillie Margins, a native of that city. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks and the Woodmen of the World, while in politics he is an ardent Republican.

WILLIAM DAVID BASSETT.

A few miles out from Petaluma on Rural Route No. 4 may be seen the flourishing ranch property of which William D. Bassett is the proud owner. A visitor here, glancing over the one hundred acre ranch, with its substantial improvements and comfortable residence, feels a thrill of admiration for the man whose ability, unaided by friends, influence or capital, has brought about such results as are here visible. While the ranch is not the largest that one may see in this locality, still it would be hard to find one laid out more advantageously or one whose income per acre exceeded the one of which Mr. Bassett is the owner.

Of foreign birth and parentage, William D. Bassett was born near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Wales, September 9, 1872, the third in order of birth among the six children born to his parents, Daniel and Mary (Evans) Bassett, the former born in 1840 and the latter in 1841. William D. and his brother Thomas were the only sons in the family, the daughters being, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jane and Katie. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Thomas Day and is the mother of four children. Margaret is the wife of David Thomas and the mother of four children also. All of the children were reared to lives of usefulness by their faithful, God-fearing parents, and on the home farm one and all contributed in some way toward the common good. William D. gave his services to his father until he had attained his majority, and the year 1893 found him setting sail for the United States, his chief assets, in addition to a sturdy frame and stout heart, being a practical knowledge of farming and milling. The ocean voyage completed in safety, as soon as he debarked at the port of New York he secured transportation to the Pacific coast, and in October of the same year in which he left his boyhood home he landed in Marin county.

His knowledge of farming as conducted in his own country stood him in good stead, and by applying its principles to conditions which he here found he was able to make a success of his efforts from the first. The ranch upon which he located in that county was well adapted to dairying and poultry raising, and it was therefore along these two lines that he confined his efforts until coming to the vicinity of Petaluma in 1904. Here he has one hundred acres of choice land, of which four acres are in orchard, set out almost exclusively to apples. A small dairy of twelve Jersey cows is also maintained, besides which pasturage is given to three head of heavy draft horses. The crowning effort is undoubtedly the poultry industry in which the owner takes a just pride, and whereas he now has a flock of three thousand White Leghorn chickens, it is his purpose to increase this branch of his ranch enterprise from time to time as he is able, for he is convinced that it is the most profitable line of agriculture in which one can engage in this section of country. Five acres of gum trees add to the beauty of the ranch, which taken as a whole is one of the finest and most productive in the entire country round about. His farm is located about two miles northwest of Two Rock church and only one mile north of the celebrated Two Rocks, from which the valley receives its name.

For a life companion Mr. Bassett chose Miss Gertrude Marie Nielsen, who was born in Denmark, one of a large family of eleven children born to her parents. Four of these children were sons, Andrew, Christian, Louis and Jensen, while the remainder were daughters, Gertrude Marie, Catherine, Laura, Anna, Julia, Laura and Christina. Mrs. Bassett has been a resident of Sonoma county since 1904 and since her marriage has made her interest one with her husband in making the ranch all that is possible financially and in every other way, and that they have succeeded in their efforts a casual glance over the ranch will determine. They are both active members of the Two Rock Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the trustees.

CHARLES A. BAKER.

It would be a difficult matter for the most casual observer to pass the ranch owned and occupied by Mr. Baker in the Bloomfield section, Sonoma county, without noting its well-kept appearance, home-like surroundings and general air of thriftiness. This comment would be just, and especially so when it is taken into consideration the comparatively short time that it has been in the hands of the present owner. The ranch is entirely in orchard, from which the owner reaps a substantial income.

In Butte county, Cal., in 1874, Charles A. Baker was born, the son of Andrew K. and Louise (Walker) Baker, the former of whom was a native of Arkansas. On a farm in an unprogressive portion of that southern state the news of a larger opportunity for his energies reached the ears and penetrated the consciousness of Andrew K. Baker, and it was not without due deliberation that he decided to leave the locality in which his ancestors had lived for so many years and cast in his lot with the immigrants to the Golden West. The year 1852 found him crossing the plains with ox-teams, and in due time he halted in San Joaquin county, where, near Lodi, he turned his knowledge of

farming to good account. He remained in that locality for about seven years, when he went to Butte county, in 1865, and settled in a section as yet very sparsely inhabited. There he bought two hundred acres of land which he sowed to grain, which yielded large crops, and in the course of the more than twenty years that he was spared to carry on this property he became well-to-do financially. There he passed away in 1887, and there his widow still makes her home, in the house in which all of her seven children were born. Named in order of their birth the children born to these worthy parents were as follows: William, living in Oregon; Arthur, Jessie, May, Mattie and Bessie, all of whom make their home with their mother; and Charles A., the subject of this sketch.

When he was a boy in school Charles A. Baker suffered the loss of his father by death, and as soon as his education was completed he assisted his brothers in carrying on the work of the home ranch which the father had laid down. This association continued in harmony and with profit for many years, when, in 1909, Charles A. came to Sonoma county and bought part of the Andrews ranch of forty-two acres near Bloomfield, the same property on which he resides today. The cultivation of the best grades of apples constitutes his chief industry, twenty-five acres being in the Gravenstein, Alexander, Belleflower and winter varieties. Since Mr. Baker has become the owner of the property he has put it in the best possible condition through supplying whatever was lacking to make it an up-to-date ranch, and the appearance which it presents today bespeaks the owner to be a man of method and one who appreciates the necessity of caring for details. During his first season, 1909, his crop netted him returns to the amount of \$600, and the outlook for the present year bids fair to exceed that considerably.

The marriage of Mr. Baker in 1909 united him with Miss Frances V. Perry, who like himself is a native of Butte county. They have one daughter, Frances Louise, born October 4, 1910. In his political preferences Mr. Baker is a Democrat, and fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows order.

CARL W. ARFSTEN.

That congenial work means success is borne out strongly in studying the career of Carl W. Arfsten, whose fruit ranch in the Blucher section is one of the show places of this part of the county. He is a native of this immediate vicinity, his birth occurring on a ranch near Sebastopol in 1878, upon which his father, C. P. Arfsten, had settled when he came to the county in 1870. The public schools of the Canfield section supplied his early educational training, and as soon as he was old enough he was eager to begin his independent career. By working as a ranch hand until he was twenty years of age he was enabled to purchase twenty acres of land in the Blucher section, entirely covered with a virgin growth of timber. He proved himself equal to the task of clearing and developing the land and when it was in condition, planted it to apple and other fruit trees.

Mr. Arfsten's early efforts was the beginning of one of the most thriving and remunerative ranch enterprises in this part of Sonoma county, all of which has been developed under his immediate supervision, in fact, all of the manual

labor was performed by himself, and it is therefore with even greater pride and satisfaction that he notes the increased income from his orchard produce from season to season. Seven acres of his land are in strawberry vines, the crop from which nets him annually \$125 per acre. His orchard is made up of the best varieties of apples (about one-half of them Gravensteins) which yield abundant crops, a number of the trees at times yielding fourteen boxes of fine apples each, while the average annual yield from the entire orchard is twenty-five hundred boxes. All of this is in addition to the apples which are dried, which amount to five tons a year. Two drying houses are maintained by Mr. Arfsten, one on his ranch, and the other at Petaluma, in the latter of which he dries fruit for other parties principally, and it is no unusual occurrence for him to turn out forty tons of dried fruit during the season. Besides his strawberry and apple crops Mr. Arfsten has sixteen cherry trees that during the season of 1909 yielded fruit to the amount of \$80, and ten acres of grapes that bore three tons to the acre. He also has six twelve-year-old walnut trees that yield about one hundred pounds to the tree. Mr. Arfsten is intensely interested in the line of work in which he is engaged, no part of which he does not understand thoroughly as the result of continued study and investigation as to the best methods of growing the fruits which he has chosen for his specialty, and his success is the natural outcome of right conditions of soil and climate, with the equally necessary knowledge and ability which he possesses. It is his aim to keep his ranch up-to-date, and each year he adds some improvement. In 1910 he built a new barn and erected a new windmill, besides which he fenced the ranch with woven-wire. He is still a young man, his career as an orchardist scarcely begun, and with what he has already accomplished, a brilliant future undoubtedly awaits him.

Mr. Arfsten is not so completely absorbed in his private interests that he has no time for matters of public import, but on the other hand is alive to the best interests of the community in which his entire life has been passed. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows order, also with the allied order of Rebekahs, and the Woodmen of the World.

SAMUEL I. ALLEN.

The history of California is replete with instances of men who have come to the state poor in pocket, in fact many of them penniless, but rich in courage, hopefulness and a determination to win success. The life of Samuel I. Allen, at one time sheriff of Sonoma county, is an illuminating example of what may result from such untoward conditions, and the account of his rise from penury to prosperity will be read with interest.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Allen was born in Brown county October 18, 1846, and he grew to young manhood in the locality of his birth. It is quite evident that he had not found congenial or remunerative employment in his home locality, if the state of his finances may be taken as a criterion. He was in his thirtieth year when, in 1875, he came to California, landing at Ukiah, Mendocino county, where he took an inventory of his financial condition, and found that he had just thirty-five cents in his pocket. Undismayed by the realization

of the true condition of his affairs he accepted the first honorable employment that presented itself, and altogether remained in the vicinity of Ukiah variously employed for the following two years. Coming to Sonoma county at the end of this time he located in Santa Rosa and established a butcher business that he maintained for fifteen years, from 1877 until 1892. While a resident of Santa Rosa he was honored by election to the state legislature as a candidate on the Republican ticket, a circumstance that was unique from the fact that never before had a candidate on that ticket been successful in winning the candidacy to this office. It speaks eloquently of the regard in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, and this regard was strengthened during his term of faithful service, from 1884 to 1886. Other honors of a public character came to him in 1893, when he was elected county sheriff and tax collector on the same ticket. After the expiration of his first term he was elected his own successor, this election recording the largest number of votes ever cast for any candidate to the office of sheriff.

It was while he was still a resident of Santa Rosa that Mr. Allen purchased the ranch near Sebastopol of which he is now the owner, and in which his energies have been centered ever since disposing of his interests in Santa Rosa. When he purchased the property in 1884, the whole of it, forty acres, was covered with timber, but this he succeeded in clearing and finally, he set out fruit trees of choice varieties, prunes, apples, and cherries principally, his orchard numbering twenty-three hundred prune trees, thirteen hundred apple trees, and three hundred cherry trees. One hundred dollars an acre is the average yearly return from the ranch, which is in charge of a competent foreman, Mr. Allen and his family making their home in Sebastopol, where they have a fine residence.

Before her marriage, in 1881, Mrs. Allen was Miss Olive Teague, a native of Iowa. With her husband she shares in the esteem of friends and neighbors, and both are prominent in the best social circles of the town in which they live. Fraternally Mr. Allen is a well-known Mason, belonging to the lodge and commandery at Santa Rosa, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge of the same place.

JOHN LYNCH.

A worthy pioneer of Sonoma county and one who has won the highest regard of all who know him is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, about the year 1831, a son of William and Catherine (McCue) Lynch, both natives of Ireland and farmers by occupation. Besides John there was a brother William who came to the United States and later to California and died in Petaluma; one sister, Catherine Lynch, also immigrated to the Golden West and is a resident of Petaluma.

John Lynch was reared and educated in his native heath, and like a great many of the young men of his locality, decided to investigate the conditions of the New World for himself and accordingly, in 1850, started for New York. Soon after his arrival he went to Swampscott, Mass., where he was variously employed until 1854, at which time he took passage for California via the Nicaragua route and landed in San Francisco April 15th, or 16th, that same

year. He remained in the metropolis five years, working at any honest employment he could find, and being of a frugal nature, he saved some money from his earnings, and in January, 1859, came to Sonoma county and made a purchase of four hundred acres of land from Gen. M. G. Vallejo, that being the nucleus of his present ranch of six hundred and fifty acres. This land was in its primeval condition when he secured title to it, but he at once set to work to transform it into a prosperous ranch. He made all of the improvements seen on it today and had to haul fencing from Bodega. He raised grain, then bought fifty head of cattle and embarked in the stock business, which has gradually grown from that small beginning. Three hundred acres of this valuable ranch are under plow. Lynch creek, named for the owner, waters the place, besides a number of springs that flow the year round. Some years ago the Petaluma Water Company laid an injunction against Mr. Lynch, restraining him from using the water. The case was carried to the higher courts and was decided in favor of Mr. Lynch, thus establishing his riparian rights.

Mr. Lynch manages a large dairy, and brought in full blooded Durham cattle, and for some years he has been breeding full-blood Durhams. He is the second man in the locality to engage in raising shorthorn Durhams, and he has met with unqualified and deserved success. His ranch is located five miles north and east from Petaluma, about which he has constructed roads and otherwise improved his surroundings by using the Johnson patent gate. Everything about the ranch bespeaks the thought of the owner, who has been interested in the advancement of the county's interests for more than half a century.

In 1859, in San Francisco, occurred the marriage of John Lynch and Mary Ann Riley, who was born in county Cavan, Ireland. She passed away on September 22, 1880. Of their children we mention the following: Joseph William, who died in June, 1907, was graduated from St. Mary's College in San Francisco and was employed as manager for Baker & Hamilton, in Los Angeles, for many years, and was thus engaged at the time of his death; John A. received a business education in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and is now superintendent of the Lynch ranch; James M., also a graduate of this business college, is salesman for a Los Angeles packing company; Mary A. is Mrs. Eugene Sweeney, of Los Angeles; and Katherine E. and Susanna are both at home.

The family are members of St. Vincent's Catholic Church in Petaluma, and Mr. Lynch has been since its organization, assisting materially in its up-building. In politics he is a Democrat, and for many years has served on the county central committee.

J. NOBLE JONES.

The opening years of the twentieth century have given a very noticeable impetus to the desire for specialization, and this may be named as one of the attributes of the era through which we are passing. Nor is California less eager in its devotion to this progressive trait than are other commonwealths of the Union; in fact, in the onward march of progress her citizens have been foremost in reaching success through devotion to certain specialties. A marked attribute in the life of J. Noble Jones has been his intense faith in California's

future, and his earnest support of all movements for the state's advancement. Especially identified with Sonoma county's development, he is now giving his time and thought and means to the development of Orchard addition to Santa Rosa, a venture involving an enormous outlay, but promising excellent returns to its investors.

Some years ago Luther Burbank, the famous "wizard" in plant development, offered the following suggestion: "When you plant another tree, why not plant the walnut? Then, besides sentiment, shade and leaves, you may have a perennial supply of nuts, the improved kind, which furnish the most delicious and healthful food that has ever been known." Mr. Jones is not only an admirer of the walnut tree and a lover of the nut itself, but in addition he has the utmost faith in the adaptability of Sonoma's soil and climate to the profitable growing of this product. Faith took visible form in works, and he began the development of the Orchard addition, with the intention of selling the young walnut groves to small purchasers. Already a deep interest has been awakened in the project. Its feasibility recommends it to men of small means, who do not wish to give up their occupations for a time, yet desire in the future to remove to small farms which will afford them a means of livelihood.

Tradition tells us that the first walnuts were raised in Persia and shipped by merchants to Rome, where the people considered them a great delicacy. In 1769 the Franciscan monks planted walnut trees about their missions in California and thus was inaugurated an industry that has grown wonderfully from that day to the present. The state produced in 1907 almost sixteen million pounds of walnuts. During the year a few hundred thousand were raised in other states and thirty-two million pounds were imported, regardless of the fact that a tariff was paid on every pound. In 1902 statistics show that more than fourteen million pounds were imported and in 1906, almost twenty-five million pounds. The product in California during the year 1895 reached only four and one-half million pounds, but this increased every year and in 1908 twenty-two million pounds were produced. With this increased production there is an increased demand. It has come to be realized that as a food the walnut closely approaches perfection because it contains the three important food elements concentrated in large proportions. It is more than half fat, more than one quarter protein and contains about one-tenth carbohydrates, along with a little mineral matter. The fact that walnuts now form a large proportion of the diet of vegetarians is proof of their high value. The oil from the Franquette nut has valuable medicinal qualities, a discovery of modern times that gives promise of a larger demand for this variety.

The plan adopted by the owners of the Orchard addition is the one experience has proved to be the most practical. The land is planted with vigorous black walnut trees two years old, indigenous to the soil of the state, and scions of the Franquette variety are grafted to the stock. The Franquette is said to be more prolific, more hardy and more rapid in growth than the English walnut. It has never been attacked by disease and avoids the frost because it blooms a month later than many of the early varieties. The shell can be broken between the fingers, but is hard enough to ship in safety. The company is following the methods that have produced the best results on the Vrooman grove, adjacent to Orchard addition, where the Franquette has yielded splendid crops and has

proved adapted to the climate and soil conditions of Santa Rosa. In past years growers did not know what varieties to plant nor how to plant and care for the trees. Thousands of dollars were lost because the walnut blossoms were not properly fertilized and because grafting was not managed with the necessary care. The Franquette has staminate and pistillate elements which bloom at almost the same time, ensuring fertilization of all blossoms upon every tree and in consequence a full crop of nuts every year.

After the planting of the trees the company cares for the trees for four years in the interest of the purchaser. The entire care of the young grove is under the experienced supervision of William Farrell, Jr., a man who has given his life to horticulture and walnut growing especially being raised in Santa Clara valley. The land is sold in tracts from one to ten acres at \$500 per acre, with a discount of five per cent allowed for cash. A deposit of \$10 per acre reserves a tract. When twenty-five per cent of the purchase price has been paid the purchaser may remove to the property, but if he prefers to delay his removal the company will continue to take care of the trees, after the fourth year and market the crops for ten per cent of the net profits. The Franquette walnuts fall to the ground free of the hulls and the sun bleaches them, an advantage over many nuts that must be picked and husked by personal work. The tree thrives in the climate of Santa Rosa, where the mean temperature of January is fifty-two degrees and of August sixty-seven degrees. The rainfall is sufficient so that irrigation is not necessary. The soil is the right quality and depth, an important consideration, for a rich soil is needed from twenty-five to thirty feet in depth, in which water does not gather and remain long. However, enough moisture is needed so that the tree will carry its foliage late in the fall, because a long growing season is necessary to the ripening of the nut. Walnut trees in shallow soils are not a satisfactory investment and in such locations the tree invariably begins to die back from the top.

Aside from pecuniary considerations few sights are more beautiful than a Franquette walnut grove. The trees are slender yet compact, rising from the loamy soil in a sturdy column of gray bark, and branching out into a cluster of many slender and graceful limbs. The foliage is delicate yet abundant and the entire aspect is pleasing to the eye. Walnuts attain great age, yet the tree shows no signs of a decreased productiveness. In the Naidar valley near Balaklava, in the Crimea, stands a walnut tree at least one thousand years old. It yields annually about eighty thousand nuts and is the joint property of five Tartar families, who share equally in its product. In the village of Beachemwell, Norfolk, there is a walnut tree ninety feet tall, thirty-two feet in circumference near the ground, several hundred years old and producing in one season fifty-four thousand nuts. The grafted trees will maintain an average growth of six feet in the first year, while the French or English seedlings would consume three years in making that growth.

The Orchard addition is near Santa Rosa, a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, with five banks, one high school, two daily papers, electricity, gas and free water, also an interurban electric railway. As the city increases in size and its limits are extended the value of the addition will be enhanced. It has the further advantage of being within six miles of Kenilworth, Altruria, Mark West, Fulton, Mount Olive, Molino, Sebastopol, Bellevue, Oak Grove and

Yulupa. Nearness to various towns increases its market and shopping facilities, yet at the same time gives to the property owners all the delightful quiet of the country. In future years, it is the hope of the promoters of the plan, the addition will be the abode of hundreds of contented, prosperous and progressive people, whose identification with the walnut industry will be profitable to themselves and helpful to the permanent growth of this locality.

JOHN HENRY JACOBSEN.

The agricultural development of Sonoma county owes much to the industry and thrift of our German-American citizens, who, trained to habits of frugality in their native land, have been admirably qualified to endure the hardships incident to the material progress of any region and have proved their worth as capable ranchmen in many a difficult situation. Alone, friendless and without capital, Mr. Jacobsen came to the United States in young manhood, seeking opportunities which he believed would be greater than those offered by his own country. From that position of poverty and dependence he has risen, solely through his own efforts, to an honored place in his community and an influential standing as a farmer. The property which he now owns and occupies consists of one hundred and thirty-five acres on Dry creek near Healdsburg. Thirty-five acres are in bottom land, twenty acres have been planted to prunes of the choicest varieties, almost four acres are in apples and an equal acreage in peaches, the balance of the ranch being in wood land with valuable timber that adds to the financial rating of the property.

Born in Germany in 1846, John Henry Jacobsen is the son of parents who spent their entire lives in that country and who gave to him such advantages as their limited means allowed. When barely twenty-three years of age he bade farewell to old friends and kindred and started alone on the long voyage to the new world. The ship on which he sailed cast anchor in Boston, and from that city he proceeded to New York, thence to New Jersey and secured employment as a laborer. Six months of drudgery convinced him that conditions were not favorable in the east, and thereupon he came to the Pacific coast, landing at San Francisco in 1869, and securing prompt employment in a dairy. Next he worked on a ranch and later bought a way-station in Santa Cruz mountains, where for six months he cared for stage horses. At the expiration of that time he bought a place, where he remained for a year. The sheep industry next engaged his attention, and for fifteen years he maintained a growing and profitable drove. After a visit back at the old home in 1888 he removed from Porterville to Windsor, Sonoma county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres for \$8,000. Twenty years were spent on the ranch, and he then sold out for \$16,000, after which he purchased the tract he now owns and operates.

It was not until 1894 that Mr. Jacobsen established domestic ties. During that year he married Miss Freda Michel, a native of Switzerland. They are the parents of six bright, active sons, named as follows: Henry George, born in 1895; Frederick, 1896; Paul Sebastian, 1898; William McKinley, 1900; Teddy Roosevelt, November 7, 1903; and Christian Peter, 1907. Ever since becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States and a voter at elections Mr. Jacobsen

has supported Republican principles with all the enthusiasm of his nature. Official honors he does not solicit, and the only position he has held is that of deputy assessor. Active in a number of fraternities, he has been identified for years with the blue lodge of Masonry, having been made a member in Russian River Lodge, F. & A. M., at Windsor, besides which he is identified with Osceola Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Windsor and the encampment at Santa Rosa. For more than forty years he has witnessed the growth of California, and to it he has contributed his quota. With a clear and lasting memory of pioneer events, he often interests friends by relating incidents connected with the era of early settlement. These forty years have brought him a large degree of success and a large circle of friends, and they have witnessed the evolution of the country from frontier conditions to an environment of scenic beauty, material prosperity and contented population.

FRANKLYN A. MECHAM.

It would be difficult to find in Sonoma county a more popular or better informed man than Franklyn A. Mecham, a native son of the county, and whose life-time home has been in this section of the state. Though born and reared in an agricultural community and made familiar with the duties of the farm from his earliest boyhood days, his versatility and large capacity for managing a number of enterprises with equal facility, has made him one of the best-known as well as one of the wealthiest men in the county. Rancher, dairyman or banker, Franklyn A. Mecham has been the same hearty, whole-souled gentleman, making and retaining friends, and to-day he stands as the best type of the sturdy westerner, a man whose word is as good as his bond, ever ready to advance any interest that is for the betterment of the community in which he lives or the country he loves.

Mr. Mecham was born at Stony Point, Sonoma county, June 1, 1854, a son of Harrison and Melissa Jane (Stewart) Mecham, natives respectively of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and Indiana. (For a full account of the history of the Mecham family the reader is referred to the sketch of Harrison Mecham, which will be found on another page of the history.) Six children were born into the parental household, of whom four attained mature years, one son and three daughters, Franklyn A. being the eldest. He was educated in the public schools at Petaluma during his early years and later attended the California Military Academy at Oakland for three years. As he was the only son it was quite natural that he should become of great assistance to his father on the ranch, and when he attained maturity he had no inclination to seek other employment than that with which he was familiar, father and son continuing to work harmoniously together, and when the elder man passed away in April, 1909, the son assumed the entire responsibility of the large property, and has managed it alone ever since. Not far from Petaluma, in Petaluma township, he owns five thousand acres of excellent land, in addition to which he owns twenty-six hundred acres in Vallejo township, known as the old Sears Point ranch. This he leases out to tenants for dairy purposes. The remainder of the land is used as grazing land for five thousand head of sheep, all of which are of the best-known breeds. He also has a large herd of Red Polled stock of the

best varieties, besides twenty-five head of horses which are also of high breed. Stock-breeding has been a life-time study with Mr. Mecham, which accounts for his unparalleled success and for the fact that his stock invariably brings the highest price in the market. Not only is Mr. Mecham the largest stock-raiser in this part of Sonoma county, but he also claims credit for being the largest raiser of wild turkeys in this part of the state, having a flock of five hundred at the present time. No part of his large acreage is allowed to remain idle, and in planting a portion of it to eucalyptus trees he has laid the foundation for another valuable source of income. In the foregoing enumeration of the enterprises in which Mr. Mecham is interested all of his interests have not been mentioned, for he is as well known in banking circles as he is in agriculture and stock-raising. Altogether he is interested in one capacity or another in seven banks in Sonoma county and the state, being a director of the Sonoma County National Bank of Petaluma, also a large stockholder in the Santa Rosa Bank and a director in the Santa Rosa Savings Bank, and a large stockholder in the American National Bank of San Francisco. After the death of his father he succeeded the latter as director of the Santa Rosa Savings Bank, being elected by the stockholders to take his place.

In Fulton county, Ill., November 9, 1895, Mr. Mecham was united in marriage with Miss Corinne Belle McQuaid, the daughter of James McQuaid, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 11, 1844. He immigrated to the United States, going to Pennsylvania first, and from there the same year went to Illinois and located in Canton. At the present time he is in Montana, where he maintains several large stock ranches. In maidenhood his wife was Miss Mintie Lucinda Craig, who was born in Lexington, Kent, January 1, 1846. They were married in Canton, Ill., April 4, 1868, and all of the seven children born of their marriage are living. Their daughter, Corinne Belle, was born on the Illinois homestead in November, 1872, and in 1895 she became the wife of Mr. Mecham. Five children have been born of this marriage, as follows: Harrison, Francis A., Corinne Gladys, Margaret Craig and Franklyn A., Jr.

ROBERT A. GIGGEY.

Success in life is often due to the hardships and struggles of youth, illustrating as it does the law of compensation. As an example of this worthy of comment is the life of Robert A. Giggey, born August 1, 1865, in Carlton county, Canada, just over the state line of Maine. His youth was spent in continuous change, his father leaving Maine when he was but five years of age going first to Waterloo, Iowa, and after three years sojourn, to Yankton, S. Dak., and in 1880 back to Harrison county, Iowa, and four years later coming to Portland, where one month after his arrival his death occurred. Through all this country William Giggey and Nancy Jane Giggey, parents of Robert, farmed and toiled with but small returns and with a family of seven children, the wolf was not far from the door many times. While in Dakota, however, William Giggey hauled freight into the Black hills with ox team and was one of the first in the hills after gold was discovered. These trips were very hazardous on account of the Indians, and Mr. Giggey had many narrow escapes.

On account of the many changes of locality during Robert Giggey's school years, his opportunities along educational lines were meager and at the age of fourteen, on account of his father's ill-health, he was compelled to take entire charge of the farm. In 1884, with the family, he made the trip overland to Portland, Ore., making the journey with three teams. They started from Iowa June 11, and reached Portland October 28. Upon his arrival in Portland Robert Giggey started in the teaming business, continuing this until the year 1897, when he moved to Santa Barbara and for six years farmed with a reasonable share of success, but changing his occupation in life for the last time and awakening a latent business ability he engaged in his present business, under the firm name of Giggey & Clough, the largest street and grading contractors in the city. They have a large outfit for doing heavy work, using eleven two-horse teams, and among the streets they have paved are Baker, Hinman, Keokuk, Kent, Harris, Vallejo, Liberty and West.

While in Portland, Mr. Giggey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Smith, a native of Ohio, the daughter of John Smith, one of the pioneers of Hillsboro, Washington county, Ore., and to them were born two children: Dorothea and William. The latter's death occurred July 5, 1908, when he was accidentally drowned at Lakeville.

Fraternally Mr. Giggey is associated with the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 350, Paso Robles, and politically he is in sympathy with the Republican party. At No. 610 Main street, Mr. Giggey resides with his family, still a young man with a goodly number of years, in all probability, before him in which to enjoy life, with the satisfaction that the comforts that he is able to provide for himself and family were due to a youth of diligence, sagacious thrift and perseverance. As a member of the Methodist church and his lodge, his charities are numerous and as a progressive, highly esteemed citizen he is well and favorably known.

MORRIS H. FREDERICKS.

A resident of Petaluma for many years, Morris H. Fredericks has taken an active part in its upbuilding, as well as in municipal affairs, so much so that he was selected as a member of the board of Freeholders that drew up and framed the city charter that was adopted by the people in 1910 and by the legislature of 1911. At the election in April, 1911, he was elected a member of the first city council under the new city charter, being chairman of the finance committee, by virtue of which he is also chairman of the fire commissioners. It is his belief that every man should do all in his power, not only towards the upbuilding of the community, but also in the administration of a clean, moral city government, and to this end he is working to the best of his ability.

Mr. Fredericks was born in Fohr, Sleswig, Germany, December 18, 1859, the son of Henry L. and Inka (Jurgens) Fredericks, both natives of Fohr, Germany. The father passed away in his native place and the mother spent her last days in Petaluma, dying in 1911, at the age of eighty-five.

Morris Fredericks received a good education in the schools of his native land, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Sonoma county, Cal., following farming at Bloomfield until 1886, when he located in Petaluma and two

years later he began the building business, in which he has had marked success. Among some of the jobs he has completed are the Realty building, Healey's furniture store, Lugia residence, Allen residence, Gossage residence and many others. He has a comfortable and pleasant home at No. 525 Seventh street, where he resides with his wife and children. In San Francisco he married Theodora Lauritzen, who was also born in Fohr, Germany, and to them were born six children, as follows: Ida, who is a clerk in Newburgh's store; Henry; Minnie, Mrs. J. H. Galleher, of San Bruno; Tillie, a stenographer for the California State Home at Eldridge; Dora and Martin. Mr. Fredericks is a member of the Foresters, Druids and Elks, and is a man who is appreciated and much respected for his honesty, worth and integrity.

SAMUEL CASSIDAY.

A gratifying practice in the newspaper profession and an honored place as man and citizen in the community of Petaluma, came to Samuel Cassiday not through any special dispensation of fortune or encouragement along lines of influence or money, but rather as the result of untiring devotion to the profession which he had chosen as his life work and the possession of personal traits that made him a friend of all who were permitted to know him. He passed away April 5, 1904, in Petaluma, after a residence of many years in this city and community.

Samuel Cassiday was a native of Ohio, born in Reedsburgh, Wayne county, April 12, 1830. His parents were John and Sarah (McGee) Cassidy, who were born respectively in Washington county, Pa., October 21, 1800, and Jefferson county, Ohio, October 22, 1800. The marriage of the parents occurred in Wayne county, Ohio, June 23, 1823, and resulted in the birth of a large family of children, named in the order of their birth as follows: David, William, Alexander M., Samuel, Esther, Robert, Margaret, Rachel, Benjamin, Sarah, John W., Benjamin Franklin, Lizzetta and Laura. With this large family to be provided for it is not surprising that the advantages which the parents were able to offer their children were meagre. Samuel Cassiday made good use of the educational advantages which were offered by the district school in the vicinity of his Ohio home, and the very lack of opportunity undoubtedly did much to stimulate his determination to get an education in spite of existing conditions and take his place in the world of activity for which his power of mind fitted him.

Mr. Cassiday's identification with the west and with Petaluma in particular dated from the year 1851, and in 1861 he began the practice of his profession in this city. For reasons not stated, although presumably in the hope of securing a better location for more rapid progress in his profession, he removed to Salinas, Monterey county, some time after settling in Petaluma, but after remaining in that city for ten years he returned to Sonoma county and made this his home throughout the remaining years of his life. Politically he was a Republican and a staunch adherent of its principles.

Mr. Cassiday's marriage united him with Miss Cynthia Frances Denman, who was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., February 4, 1841. She was the youngest of the large family of children born to William and Nancy (Curry) Den-

man, the former of whom was born in England February 8, 1793, and the latter born in New York February 2, 1799. Named in the order of their birth the children born of this marriage were as follows: John, Daniel, Michael, Stephen, Ezekiel, James, Thomas, Anne, Elizabeth, Martin and Cynthia Frances. Five children were born of the marriage of Samuel Cassiday and his wife, all of whom reached maturity and are now taking their place worthily in the world's activities. The eldest of the children, Sara Frances Cassiday, is the efficient librarian of the public library of Petaluma; the next in order of birth, Elizabeth Louisa, is also a resident of Petaluma, while Benjamin Franklin makes his home in Vallejo, and Samuel Denman and Minnie Belle are residents of Petaluma.

WILLIAM R. BARRY.

In William R. Barry we find a native son of the state who is making a success of his life in the community in which he was born and reared, and in which also it is his intention to remain permanently, for from all the evidence which he has been able to gather he feels assured beyond a doubt that Sonoma county is the finest agricultural center in the entire state. A few miles from Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 5, one may see the ranch of which Mr. Barry is the owner and proprietor, a ranch whose appearance marks the owner as a man of industry and as one who appreciates the value of detail in whatever he undertakes.

The first representative of the Barry family in the United States was Richard Barry, the father of the gentleman above named, who was born in Ireland in 1812, and was among the immigrants to California during the early period of the gold fever, the year 1848 marking his advent in Placer county. There his interests were sufficiently sustained to satisfy his ambition for four years, and it is probable that his mining efforts were more satisfying than fell to the experience of the average miner. At the end of this experience he gave up mining altogether and settled down to agricultural life in Sonoma county, and it was on this ranch that he and his wife (the latter formerly Julia Murphy, a native of Ireland) reared their family. The eldest of the children born to them was Thomas Barry, who was born here in 1862 and is now the owner of a fine ranch in this same vicinity, comprising two hundred and fifty acres of land. Here he is engaged in the dairy business, his herd at the present time numbering thirty head of fine stock, which he expects to increase by the addition of seventy-five head as soon as his herd of yearlings are available.

William R. Barry was born on the Sonoma county homestead February 8, 1867, and from the time he was old enough to handle the ordinary farm implements has been engaged in tilling the soil. He is the owner of a splendid tract of land three miles south of Petaluma, consisting of three hundred and nine acres of fine dairy land, upon which he maintains a herd of fifty milch cows, of the Durham breed. He also pastures a number of fine horses, from the sale of which he expects to realize a good profit.

Mr. Barry's marriage united him with Miss Margaret Willis, who was born in Canada in 1881, and who has been a resident of Sonoma county, Cal., since she was a child of ten years. Three children have been born of this marriage, William W., Lillian M. and Catherine A., and their devoted parents are bestow-

ing every advantage upon them which their means will permit. The children are being reared in the teachings of the Roman Catholic faith, which has been the faith of the family for many generations, and in his political preferences Mr. Barry is a Democrat and is a member of the Knights of Columbus in Santa Rosa.

Besides William R. and Thomas Barry, of whom mention has been made, there were four daughters in the parental family, Nellie, Elizabeth, Julia and Susie. The first mentioned, Nellie, is the wife of William McGuffick. Julia is the wife of John J. Sweney and the mother of five children, John, Russell, Homer, Mary and Isabelle. Susie became the wife of Peter Sartori and has five children, as follows: Zilla, Viola, Loretta and Leticia and Hayden.

ALBERT BAKER.

Identification with the ranching interests of Sonoma county, extending back to the time when he came here a boy of twelve years, has given to Mr. Baker a thorough knowledge of this part of the state, as well as a loyal devotion to its welfare and a keen appreciation of its material resources. The ranch which he occupies and operates stands near Duncans Mills and comprises five hundred acres, a portion of which is still in timber containing about five thousand cords of wood. Twenty acres are in meadow, a large tract in pasture, and in addition one and one-half acres have been planted to fruit trees suited to the soil and climate. In the near future other trees doubtless will be set out, for horticulture is proving its special adaptability to local conditions, and the ranchmen are eager to grasp the opportunity for material results thus presented to them. On the stock ranch may be seen the usual equipment of machinery, horses, cattle and hogs, as well as facilities for managing a small dairy business. It is well wooded with redwood, pine and oak, and is located at the foot of Mount Ross, about four miles above Duncans Mills. The first one hundred and sixty acres of the ranch he entered as government land.

The Baker family has been represented in Illinois for about one hundred years. J. C. and Jane (Hendrickson) Baker were natives of Illinois, born respectively in 1819 and 1826. The former, a flour miller and farmer in Marion county, that state, in 1862 brought his family to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and settled in Sonoma county. For a time he ran the Washoe house, and later settled on government land above Duncans Mills, where he and his wife died. They became the parents of nine children, namely: 'George W., James M., Monroe, Albert, Matilda (Mrs. Albert Canfield), Shrida (Mrs. Robert Powell), Martha (Mrs. Lincoln Edwards), Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Powell) and Mary. Mrs. Canfield has two sons, Edward and William. Mrs. Robert Powell has eight children, namely: Charles, William, Herbert, Robert, George, Ernest, Sallie and Maude. Of these William married Amelia Scott and has one son, Percy. George is married and has four children.

Albert Baker was born May 29, 1856, and was therefore about six years of age when the family removed to California. The only schooling he obtained was in Sonoma county; his advantages were limited, as in those days the population in the county was widely scattered, the schools were few and the methods

of instruction crude. In spite of the handicaps he became a man of wide information, this being due largely to his habits of careful observation and thoughtful reading. On April 29, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Kelogg, who was born at Healdsburg, Cal., in 1865, and by whom he has one son, Albert Stewart, who assists his father on the farm. Mrs. Baker and her sisters, Emma, Ella and Clara are the daughters of Warren Kelogg, who was born in Missouri. The sisters have all entered homes of their own and are honored members of the society of their several communities. Clara, Mrs. Allen Morris, is the mother of four children. Emma, Mrs. Ralph Smith, has no children, while Ella married William Graham and has one son, Malcolm.

Such movements as conduce to the material advancement of Sonoma county receive the co-operative assistance of Mr. Baker, who is loyally devoted to the growth of the county where for so many years he has made his home and where now he is earning an honorable livelihood through the raising of stock and the tilling of the soil. Like his father, who was an industrious farmer, he has made agriculture his lifework and has put all of his energy and sagacity into developing his ranch so that each year it may become more productive and valuable. His inclinations do not lie in the direction of politics and he takes no part in the public affairs of the county, but quietly pursues the even tenor of his way on his large farm and industriously labors with thrift and energy so that he may surround his family with the comforts that enhance the happiness of life.

WILLIAM C. ANDREWS.

More than three score and ten years formed the life span of the well-known resident of Sonoma county, where the most useful half of his life had been passed in agricultural pursuits. A native of Indiana, he was born near Aurora, Dearborn county, May 9, 1828, one of a family of six children born to his parents. A taste and adaptation for following the surveyor's profession early in life led him to take up the study, and so proficient did he prove himself that when he was little more than a youth he was placed in the responsible position of surveyor of Franklin county, Ky. In case of controversy as to proper lines of division he was called upon as the court of last appeal, which is an unmistakable evidence of the light in which his ability and work were held.

It was three years after his marriage before Mr. Andrews determined to come to California, the year 1865 finding him crossing the plains with a party of one hundred wagons drawn by oxen. Six weary months were consumed in the journey, during which they were mercifully spared any encounter with or disturbance from the Indians, although the party immediately preceding them suffered greatly at the hands of this dreaded foe. The San Joaquin valley was finally reached, and there the family remained a year. From there they came to Sonoma county, settling first in Green valley, and later in Bloomfield section, where Mr. Andrews purchased a ranch of one hundred and ten acres. Here he energetically set about the cultivation of what has since been developed into one of the representative ranches of the county. From time to time, however, he sold off portions, until today it comprises only thirty-eight acres. During the lifetime of the original owner it was conducted as a grain ranch, barley

being raised almost exclusively, but some time after Mr. Andrews' death, when the management devolved upon his sons, they planted an orchard, which is now in bearing condition and takes rank with the best orchards in the valley.

At his death, August 27, 1901, Mr. Andrews left a widow and three children, all sons, to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and kind, affectionate father. His marriage in Kansas in 1862 united him with Miss Elizabeth Palmer, the daughter of Jerry M. and Pency Camden Whitehead Palmer, who became residents of California in 1864. The three sons who blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are William C., Sylvanus M. and Austin W., the two oldest sons remaining with their mother and maintaining the home ranch, while the youngest son, Austin, owns and cultivates a ranch near Lodi, San Joaquin county, Cal.

JOHN D. SULLIVAN.

Numbered among the prosperous and progressive business men of Sonoma county is John D. Sullivan, of Santa Rosa, who in all probability has the largest cement contracting business maintained by any one person in this section of country. Although a native of Ireland, born in County Cork in 1852, he has no recollection of his birthplace, for when he was a babe in arms he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Providence, R. I., and there he was reared and educated. When he was sixteen years of age he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of mason in all its branches with a cousin, who was one of the prominent contractors of that city. After he had learned the trade he followed it until 1875 in Providence, then we find him starting out for the mines in the west, going to the Big Bonanza mine in Virginia City, Nev., where after about four years' experience he decided to come to California.

Going direct to San Francisco, Mr. Sullivan was fortunate in that he soon found employment, first in the United States arsenal at Benicia, and later he was employed on the large Hastings estate in San Francisco. His identification with Santa Rosa dates from January 16, 1884. At that time no cement or concrete contractor had located in the young town, and as the need for such a business was apparent on every hand Mr. Sullivan assumed no venture in supplying himself with the necessary outfit and implements for the work. At first he took contracts for general masonry work, to which he later added the construction of cement sidewalks and curbs, the cement coping in the Santa Rosa cemetery being a notable example of this latter class of work. The uses to which concrete and cement work have been put in recent years has been of tremendous advantage to those engaged in this industry, and Mr. Sullivan has kept abreast of the times and been able to take advantage of each new development in the business. One of these innovations is the construction of cement foundations for buildings, many of which Mr. Sullivan has built in Santa Rosa, but probably the most notable example of his handiwork may be seen in the Exchange Bank and the Nickelodeon theatre, both reinforced concrete buildings. For nine years he was employed at the Home of the Feeble-minded at Glen Ellen doing mason work and repairs, also building, by contract, the water works system and the Lux cottage. The last mentioned was the only building on the grounds that was not damaged by the earthquake of 1906,

though it is constructed of brick. At the present writing (1911) he is engaged in erecting, on contract, the Doyle building, a business block that is being erected on the site of the old postoffice. When completed this structure will cover more ground than any other business block in Santa Rosa.

The family home is located on College Avenue and was built by Mr. Sullivan in 1891. It is surrounded with shrubbery and lawn and is one of the fine homes in that section of the city. Politically Mr. Sullivan is a Democrat in national politics. He is highly respected among his acquaintances, and popular everywhere.

FRANK B. SINGLEY.

A native son of California, Frank B. Singley was born in Petaluma February 5, 1865, a son of the late Hon. James Temple Singley, a pioneer settler and resident of Petaluma for fifty years and one of the prominent men of his time in the upbuilding of the city.

Frank B. Singley was educated in the public schools of Petaluma, and began his railroad career at the age of seventeen years with the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad in the train service. Subsequently he was appointed local agent at Petaluma, and from here he was transferred to the general office of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad in San Francisco, where, at the time of his retirement in July, 1910, he held the position of auditor of the company. In April, 1911, he was elected city clerk and auditor under the new freeholders charter, taking office April 17, 1911.

Mr. Singley was married November 7, 1894, to Miss Marie Caroline McCarron, a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. Their family consists of three children, Marie Villalta, Edwin Temple and Helen Ann. Fraternally Mr. Singley is a member of the Elks and the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a junior member of the Society of California Pioneers. He enjoys the confidence and respect of many friends, and his public spirit is demonstrated in many ways through his interest in the welfare of the community.

HARRY O. WHITE.

One of the successful railroad men of Petaluma is Harry O. White, foreman and yard master of the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway Company. Mr. White is a native of New Hampshire and was born in the same town, Ossipee, as that of his father's birth and death. His father, George O., was a jeweler in Ossipee for many years, and in his early youth married Annie L. Felper, a native of Maine, and four children were born to them, of whom only one, Harry, has ventured as far west as California.

Harry O. White was born February 27, 1874, and after his school days were completed in his home town, at the age of twenty, without any particular vocation in mind, left home for Swampscott, Mass., and there became baggage master for the Boston & Maine Railroad, and while in the employ of the company also learned telegraphy. After some years he became assistant agent and then agent for the same road. In the meantime he had been taking a course in

stationary engineering through the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pa., from which he graduated. In 1906 he went to Lovelock, Nev., and entered the employ of the White Cloud Mine Company as stationary engineer, but not liking the climate, he gave up the position after seven months and came to California, arriving in Sebastopol in January, 1907. The following year he entered the employ of the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway Company as bill clerk and during the same year was advanced to foreman and yardmaster, a position which he has held ever since.

Mr. White is fortunate in having a twenty acre ranch, the fruit of his labor, from which he derives much enjoyment. Upon it he raises peaches and a great variety of apples, of which he has had most successful crops. It is located on the Forestville road, one and one-half miles from Sebastopol and easy of access to his business in Petaluma.

In Providence, R. I., Mr. White was united in marriage to Inez F. Moulton, a native of Florida, Maria being their only child. Fraternaly he is associated with the Jr. O. N. A. M. of Petaluma and as a citizen he is very popular, being a man of splendid principles and a high type of Christian manhood. He is a member of the Baptist church and politically is a Republican.

CARL FLOW.

The "Alpha," as its name would indicate, is as near the first creamery in the land as science, intelligence and diligence can make it. It is the hobby and the pleasure of its proprietor, Carl Plow, as well as his occupation, and there is no patent or improvement in the dairy line that he does not studiously investigate and put into practice if he deems it for the betterment of his plant.

Carl Plow was born in Denmark, near Haderslev, December 24, 1863, the son of Thomas S. Plow, who followed the profession of teaching until his declining years, when, in 1909, he died at the old homestead in Slesvig, surviving his wife, formerly Catherine M. Vogensen, by many years, her decease occurring in 1872. The family consisted of six children, of whom four are still living, those besides our subject being Georgina, Mrs. J. Breckwoldt, of Petaluma; George, a farmer living near Albany, Ore.; and Christene M., a teacher in Denmark.

Receiving his education while at home on the farm, Carl Plow taught school for a short time, when at sixteen and a-half years of age, he came to the United States, arriving in New York July 4, 1880. An uncle, John Caltoft, a farmer near Petaluma, was desirous of his assistance on his dairy farm, and he was in his employ for one year, after which he worked for two years in the creamery business with John Vonson. With this training and preparation along agricultural lines, Mr. Plow went first to Novato, Marin county, where he managed a creamery and dairy for a year, then to San Antonio, on the ranch of Abraham Ward, which he managed for nine months, after which he rented the Ward ranch and engaged in the dairy business for a period of twenty years, or until the death of Mr. Ward, when he sold out his stock of one hundred head of Jersey cows and bought a ranch at Willow Brook on the Nicasio road, four miles south of Petaluma. Here he engaged in the poultry business for

four years, when he sold out and located in Petaluma, where he started the "Alpha" creamery, his business being located in the Rialto building, where cream is delivered, there being an electrical power plant for the manufacture of butter, and shipment is made to San Francisco.

In 1900 Mr. Plow was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Neilson, born near Als, Denmark, and coming to Petaluma in 1890. They are the parents of three children: Carl Thomas, Harold Raymond and Norma Catheriné.

Mr. Plow is a very public-spirited and enterprising citizen, has served several years on the school board and is a member of many fraternal orders. He is identified with the Dania Society of California, of which he was elected the Grand President in 1899 and 1900, and has served as Grand Secretary of the order since 1906. He was made a Mason in Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., and is a member of the Eastern Star, Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., Relief Encampment No. 29, the Canton and Rebekahs, Foresters and Fraternal Aid, Dana Society and the Danish Masonic Club, of San Francisco. To all these orders he is a generous donator. He is a man of sterling worth, integrity and genial personality, and his sincerity and good fellowship have made him a favorite in the business and social community.

PETER PETERSEN.

Through earnest devotion to agriculture in some of its manifold departments the German-American citizens of Sonoma county have risen from obscurity to prosperity and from an humble station to one of independence. Among them perhaps none is more worthy of mention by reason of his persistent and painstaking application to ranching pursuits than Peter Petersen, who is of German birth and Danish parentage, combining in his forceful personality the thrift of the one race with the frugality of the other, and supplementing both with an energy distinctively American. His identification with western activities dates from May 1, 1887, when he landed in California and became associated with the country as a permanent resident. From the first he has made his home in Marin county and here he has engaged in general ranching and in the poultry business. At this writing he owns and occupies a farm of thirty acres situated near Petaluma, where he conducts a chicken yard containing six hundred hens, also has on the place three head of fine horses and two valuable milch cows. Sagacious judgment exercised in the management of the small farm has secured for the owner a neat annual income and a reputation for skill as a farmer.

Born in Germany, April 29, 1863, Peter Petersen is a son of Peter, Sr., a native of Denmark, born in 1827, and by trade a carpenter and cabinet-maker. The mother bore the maiden name of Ellen Maria Mortensen and was born in Denmark in 1823, living to the advanced age of eighty-three years. Six children formed the parental family, viz.: Martin, Ebbi, Peter, Hans, Anna and Alvena. The son first-named married a Miss Lynch and has five children, Peter, Henry, Magnus, Emil and Lena. Ebbi, who resides in Iowa, married Maria Hansen and has nine children. Hans, who makes his home at Lakeville, Sonoma county, married Mary Ericksen and is the father of nine children, namely: Harold, Malcolm, Ebbi, Alma, Heda, Helen, Mabel, Hilda and Mary.

The elder daughter, Anna, is the wife of Jacob Bergstrom, of Iowa, and the mother of fifteen children. The younger daughter, Alvena, who married Nels Jensen, of Sonoma county, has a family of seven children, Victor, Peter, Ebbi, Harry, Dagmar, Ellen and Mary.

The marriage of Peter Petersen united him with Hedvig Erickson, who was born in Sweden November 9, 1866, and arrived in California August 8, 1889. A large family came to bless their union. There were two sons bearing the name of Olaf and two daughters bearing the name of Hedda, the first-born of each having been removed by death in infancy. Another son died at a very early age. The others bore the names of Peter, Harry, Ebbi, Eric, Maria, Goldie, Dorothy, Hilda and Genevieve. Of these the eldest son, Peter, who resides in Petaluma, married Josie Costi and has one son. The eldest daughter, Maria, is the wife of Frank Bolz, of Petaluma, and has two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Petersen was one of six children, the others being Olaf, John Malcolm, Maria, Matilda and Hilda. The parents, Eric Johann and Hedda (Melin) Erickson, were born in Sweden, the former in 1836, the latter in 1839, and both are still robust and hearty notwithstanding their advancing years and their lives of strenuous toil. Of the Erickson sons and daughters Olaf, who resides in Denver, Colo., has a family of six children, Axel, Olaf, Jr., Hjalmar, Selma, Carrie and Golda. John Malcolm married Emma Swenson and has six children, Hjalmar, Malcolm, Ellen, Hilda, Esther and Emma. Matilda married Eric Johnson and they and their son reside in Sonoma county. The youngest of the Erickson girls is Hilda, who resides in Sweden, is married and the mother of three children.

Reared in a firm belief in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church, Peter Petersen has remained loyal to the religion of his youth and is a consistent upholder of the Lutheran denomination, a contributor to its missionary enterprises and a champion of its creed. Not only the cause of religion, but also all worthy movements, receive his sympathetic co-operation and he has been interested particularly in the public-school system and in securing for future generations the educational opportunities he was denied. Since becoming a citizen of our country he has voted with the Republican party and upheld by his ballot the men and measures associated with the history of that political organization. Our state and county have been benefited by the accession to the population of men as progressive and patriotic as Mr. Petersen.

REUBEN KOCH.

Pennsylvania has contributed a number of substantial citizens to Santa Rosa and vicinity, and among them mention belongs to Reuben Koch, who for forty-five years has been a continuous resident of this locality. Recollections of his boyhood are of a home in Reading, Pa., where he was born August 20, 1842, the son of parents who had also been born in that same eastern state. With the other children of the parental family Reuben Koch was given such advantages as the time and place afforded, and while still quite young began contributing to his own support by working in a hardware store in Reading. It was while filling this position that the call of President Lincoln for able-bodied men to come to the country's rescue led him to give up his position and enlist his services in

the Union cause. Though he was in the service altogether only nine months, he participated in some of the most severe battles of the entire war, among them the battle of Harper's Ferry, Bull Run, Antietam and the battle of Fredericksburg, being wounded in the last-mentioned engagement.

After the close of his war service Mr. Koch returned home and resumed his position in the hardware store, but continued there only a short time, however, for the year 1864 found him making his way to California in company with a brother who had also participated in the Civil war. Their journey's end brought them to Petaluma, Sonoma county, where Reuben Koch was variously employed for about a year, when he became interested in mining and followed it for about six months. Contrary to the general rule, he was one of those who was fortunate in the undertaking, and with the proceeds of his six-months venture he came to Santa Rosa and settled down to make his permanent home.

In 1870 Mr. Koch was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Welsh, a native of Massachusetts, who passed away in 1902, leaving, besides her husband, three children, two sons and one daughter, all natives of California. The eldest of the children, Edward, was born in 1872 and is now interested in mining in Alaska; Mamie, born in 1874, is in San Francisco; William, born in 1876, is in the mail service in Santa Rosa. As a citizen Mr. Koch is loyal to his home town, a champion of measures for its improvement and an interested participant in local affairs.

NEWTON R. NUNN.

Since becoming a resident of Sonoma county some years ago Mr. Nunn has devoted his attention to the development of land which he acquired in Mendocino township and which embraces three hundred and seventy-five acres on Wallace creek, three and one-half miles from Healdsburg, costing in its raw, unimproved state only \$11 per acre and at present assessed at that valuation for the pasture and timber acreage. A large area of the tract is in meadow and the sale of the hay furnishes a neat sum each year. There is sufficient pasturage for the stock raised on the farm, which is sufficient for the owner's needs, none being raised for the markets. It is his intention to make a specialty of fruit, for which purpose he considers the soil and climate of his locality well adapted. Already he has made a start in horticulture, as evidenced by the fact that he sold seven tons of prunes and five tons of peaches in 1909. The prunes have proved so profitable that he is preparing to plant another orchard of the same fruit during the season of 1911. Sixty acres are under cultivation to grapes, his vineyard being carefully tended and made productive by the use of modern methods; and in addition to the vineyard there are forty acres in various deciduous fruits.

The family genealogy shows that Hiram Nunn was born in Harrison county, Tenn., in 1813, and there met and married Jane Robinson, a native of the same commonwealth. Seeking the cheap lands of the regions further west they early settled in Missouri and pre-empted a large tract in Wright county, where their son, Newton R.; was born in 1846. Besides this son there were ten children in the family, namely: Thomas, a resident of Texas and married to Isabel Conger, by whom he has ten children; Green, who married Mary O. Kelley and has two children; Taylor; Joseph, who married Rose Ray and has a son, Edward;

Cynthia; Mary; Emily; Jane, who died in infancy; Martha, Mrs. Wilson Smith, who has two daughters; and Jane (the second of that name), Mrs. Walter Haight, who has two children and makes her home in Oregon in the city of Portland.

As early as 1857, when only eleven years of age, Newton R. Nunn accompanied other members of the family to California and settled in Butte county, where he made his home near Oroville for a long period of years. Later he removed to Oregon and took up land, remaining in that state for twenty years. On his return to California about 1904 he came to Sonoma county and purchased the raw tract of land which he has developed into his present valuable homestead. During 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Sylvia Lewis, who was born in California in 1857 and received a fair education in the free schools of this state. They are the parents of two sons, Clarence and Joseph. Both were educated in local schools and later sent to the business college at Santa Rosa, from which institution the elder son was graduated in 1907 and the younger son in 1909. Since completing his studies Clarence has engaged in agricultural pursuits and has established a home of his own. In the circle of his associates Mr. Nunn has an established reputation for sagacity of judgment and energy of character. Persevering industry is bringing to him a well-merited reward, while uprightness of character and an exemplification in dealings with others of the principles of the Golden Rule have won him the warm regard of neighbors. Political matters have not engrossed his attention; indeed, he takes no part whatever in such matters aside from casting a Democratic vote at the general elections, but he gives encouragement and hearty co-operation to all movements for the well-being of the community and in all respects has proved himself to be a loyal citizen.

JOHN NERZ.

Although the country estate owned and operated by John Nerz has been in his possession for a comparatively brief period only, already improvements have been made indicative of the energy of the man and showing his ambition to develop the property. It was during 1906 that he acquired a farm in Mendocino township comprising one hundred and fifty-two acres and boasting a soil as fertile as any within the limits of Sonoma county. Since then he has been devoting his time to the cultivation of the tract, transferring it from a small producing property into a profitable possession. On the land there are six hundred cords of timber which is making a fair growth each year. Seventy acres are in hay, a portion of which is fed to his own live stock, but by far the greater amount is sold to others. A pasture furnishes grass for the stock in season. Eight acres have been planted to fruit of various kinds and in 1907 he set out a vineyard of fine grapes, which promises to be a large factor in the annual income as it comes into full bearing.

Born in Germany in 1862, John Nerz received his education in the schools of that country and early learned lessons of frugality and industry without which his subsequent success would have been impossible. During the year 1880 he came to the United States and since 1899 has made his home in Sonoma county,

where he ranks high as a resourceful farmer and progressive horticulturist. In addition to the management of his property he has maintained an active identification with educational matters, has favored the free-school system and for two years has served with intelligence and sagacity as trustee of the school in Junction district, Mendocino township. It is his belief that every child should be given grammar-school advantages at least and he believes also that such education should be acquired without expense to the child, so that the poorest and humblest may not be deprived of the inestimable advantages of thorough training in the elementary branches. Nor is his interest in progressive movements limited to educational work. All projects for the general welfare have his support and sympathy. Realizing the value of telephones in isolated rural communities he has been a leader in all movements looking toward their establishment and is himself a patron of and stockholder in the line passing his farm.

When a boy in his old German home beyond the sea Mr. Nerz received a religious training in the German Lutheran doctrines and at the age of fourteen he was confirmed in that church, with which he has been identified ever since, supporting its charities and general work to the full extent of his financial ability. When he first became a citizen of the United States he joined the Democratic party, but later he became more independent in his views and of recent years he has not given allegiance to any political organization, but votes for the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the people. During the year 1891 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Ruby (Jacobs) Odell, the widow of Sylvester Odell, by whom she had two children, Harold and Annie. Of the children born to her marriage with Mr. Nerz, two are living, Tessie and George. In addition to the care of their horticultural and agricultural affairs and the supervision of their home, Mr. and Mrs. Nerz have found leisure for the development of Paradise Grove, a resort on Mill creek, in a picturesque and attractive location on his farm, where he has provided accommodations for twenty people at one time and also can accommodate about twelve tents as campers. The resort is becoming well known and increasingly popular each season, and those who are entertained there always speak in terms of warm praise concerning the location and the accommodating disposition of the proprietors.

FREDERICK G. NAGLE.

Residential identification with the city of Santa Rosa on the part of Mr. Nagle covers a period of more than forty years, for it was on September 20, 1870, that he arrived in this place, which was but a hamlet then, and began his association with its material development. Since then he has watched the steady growth with the alert interest of an enthusiastic citizen, and has contributed personally to all movements for the local upbuilding, so that his name is well known and his influence favorably recognized throughout the entire community. Recognition of his popularity as a citizen and as a man came to him when he was appointed to the office of deputy of the county clerk of Sonoma county, in which responsible position he remained for eight years, and for the past nine years he has held the office of county recorder. In both positions he has exhibited an unerring exactness, a decisiveness and courteousness absolutely essential to the highest success in the public service.

The solid qualities of the English race and the genial, appreciative traits of the Irish nation meet in Mr. Nagle, whose father, Jeremiah, was a native of Cork, Ireland, while his mother, Catherine, was born and reared in Liverpool, England. The changing influences of Destiny took the parents to New Zealand, and there Frederick G. was born August 16, 1848, but at the age of two years he was brought to the United States by his parents, the discovery of gold in California being the lodestar that drew the family from their far distant island home. On an April day in 1850, the ship on which they sailed entered the Golden Gate and dropped its anchor in the harbor of San Francisco. Shipping and the commission business kept the father in California for some time, and meanwhile the son entered the primary department of the San Francisco schools. In September, 1858, removal was made to Victoria, B. C., where he completed the studies of the grammar school, returning in 1867 from that city to Alameda county, whence he came to Santa Rosa, as before stated, on September 20, 1870. On his arrival he opened offices and engaged in the abstract business, being thus engaged until he was appointed deputy county clerk of Sonoma county, which position he held until 1902, when he was elected recorder, taking office in January, 1903. He was elected his own successor to the latter position in 1906, and again in 1910. During the period of his residence in this city he has been a prominent worker in the Republican party, and a contributor to all enterprises for the general welfare. His interest in educational matters led him to accept the offices of trustee and secretary of the court house school district, which positions he filled for eight years, showing the utmost efficiency in the discharge of the many responsibilities connected therewith.

From early youth Mr. Nagle has been an adherent of the Episcopal faith and a communicant of that church, which he supports by his contribution of time, influence and money. Two lodges represent the limit of his fraternal activities, viz.: Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., and Santa Rosa Lodge No. 646, B. P. O. E. In these orders he is an interested participant, as well as a generous contributor to their charities.

In this city, April 29, 1875, Mr. Nagle was united in marriage with Miss Helen M. Williams, who was born in Sierra county, Cal., February 12, 1856, a daughter of James M. and Rachel C. Williams, honored residents of this state for many years. Three sons, Arthur F., Ralph G. and Walter H., and one daughter, Helen C., comprise the Nagle family, and to all were given the best educational advantages the county affords. The second son married Miss Inez Poage, an attractive young lady, whose untimely death in 1907 was deeply mourned. The youngest son chose as his wife Miss Leota M. Pedigo and they have established their home in Santa Rosa.

JOSEPH MELL.

Nearly every nation in the world has contributed in some degree to the citizenship of California, but comparatively few Portuguese may be found in this varied contribution. One of these, however, is Joseph Mell, who was born in Portugal in 1882. No personal recollections of his native land linger in his mind, for when he was only eight months old his parents removed to the Hawaiian Islands, in the north Pacific ocean. The voyage of many hundred miles on both

the Atlantic and Pacific oceans was accomplished without disaster, and it was not without thankful hearts that the parents set foot on solid soil once more at the end of many days and weeks of tossing on the bosom of mighty waters.

Altogether the parents remained on the Hawaiian Islands for five years, after which they embarked on a vessel that brought them to California in 1887. From San Francisco, the landing place of the vessel on which they had made the voyage, they came direct to Sonoma county, and here they still make their home, on a ranch near Healdsburg. Five children blessed the marriage of this courageous and worthy couple, two daughters and three sons, all living, either making their homes with their parents, or in homes of their own in the vicinity of the parental homestead.

At the time the parents settled in Sonoma county Joseph Mell was approaching school age, and the proximity of the home to Healdsburg enabled him to attend the schools of this city. During his boyhood and youth he was absorbing an understanding of general farming through helping his father with the chores on the home ranch, and it was quite natural that on starting out in life for himself that he should chose the calling with which he was most familiar. He is now engaged in farming and poultry-raising. Mr. Mell is a young man, with practically his whole life before him, and if the energy and perseverance which he has displayed in his ranching enterprise are continued throughout his career there can be no doubt as to the ultimate success which must of necessity be his.

In 1903 Mr. Mell assumed domestic responsibilities by his marriage with Miss Florence Eveline Kelley, a native daughter of California, and two children have been born to them, Clifford Elmer and Jessie Loretta. Politically Mr. Mell has not allied himself with any party, but nevertheless does his duty at the polls, voting as his conscience dictates, in an endeavor to put the best possible men in office. He has never held office and has never had any aspirations in that direction, but he has always done his part in a quiet, unostentatious way to uplift and better conditions in his community.

LAWRENCE MEYER.

It is a well-known fact that those born under California skies rarely leave their native state to make their home in any other part of the country. This truism is borne out in the career of Mr. Meyer, for he has not only remained in his native state, but he has never left his native county, being satisfied with its outlook and not wishing to waste time and energy on speculation as to what other localities might offer. This well-known and successful rancher in the vicinity of Sebastopol was born in Petaluma, Sonoma county, August 31, 1869, the son of Lorenz Meyer, a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1849 in response to the attractions offered by the finding of gold in California during that year. The mines of Virginia City claimed his attention and energy for a time, and from this he turned to teaming, following the latter employment as long as he remained in the mining district. From there he finally came to Sonoma county in 1860, and here the remainder of his life was passed on a ranch in the vicinity of Petaluma, his death occurring here in 1893.

Up to the age of eighteen years Lawrence Meyer had remained at home, in his earlier years attending the public schools at Petaluma, and afterward working on the home ranch with his father. Though young in years it was with the courage of a man that he started out to make his own way in the world at the age of eighteen, empty-handed except for seventy-five cents, which he highly prized. For a few years he worked as a ranch hand for neighboring ranchers, laying by from his wages what was not used for the necessities of life, and with the means thus accumulated he purchased a tract of rough land. Clearing it of trees and brush, he planted it to crops, and in this condition he sold it at a good profit. Four different tracts of land were thus bought, cleared and put under cultivation, and as many times he cleared a good profit on his investment. His last purchase is the ranch which he now occupies, comprising fifty-nine acres, which he intends to make his permanent home. Like the other tracts mentioned, this, too, was covered with a heavy growth of timber and underbrush, and one seeing the thrifty condition of the ranch today would have considerable difficulty in realizing that it had been evolved from the wild timbered waste that it was when Mr. Meyer purchased it. All of this has given place to cultivated fruit trees, pears, peaches, plums, prunes and cherries, besides which there is a thriving vineyard of twenty acres, from which he gathers fifty tons of grapes annually. Twelve acres of cherries yield annually about twenty tons, apples sixty tons, peaches ten tons, and prunes fifteen tons. When it is considered that all of this has been made possible on land which when Mr. Meyer purchased it eighteen years ago was covered with a virgin forest, his accomplishment has been little short of marvelous. He bought a ranch of one hundred and sixteen acres on Mark West creek in 1907, and in 1910 he traded this property for a building in San Francisco containing eight flats, which he rents, and from which he derives a good income.

In Sebastopol, in 1897, Mr. Meyer was united in marriage with Miss Bertha G. Smith, who though born in England has passed the greater part of her life in the United States, California principally. Three children have been born of this marriage, Charles L., Wesley G. and William W. Fraternally Mr. Meyer is an Odd Fellow, and in his political preferences he is a Republican.

SVEN TE PARKER HALLENGREN.

The life which this narrative delineates began in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1836, and closed in Sonoma county, Cal., March 17, 1896. The sixty years elapsing between the dates of birth and of death included an era of painstaking toil and intelligent management, beginning at an early age under stress of family poverty and continuing until the activities of the earthly existence were swallowed up in the grave. From a boyhood of self-denial, hardship and laborious struggle there developed the maturity of material success, in a region far removed from the scenes of early days and in a climate far milder than that of storm-bound Scandinavia. The Hallengren family was one of high social standing, but the father, a lawyer by profession, had saved little from his practice and at his early demise the family were left to face the world in the midst of hardships and destitute circumstances.

It therefore became necessary for the boy to forego educational opportunities and earn his own livelihood. At an early age he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the blacksmith's trade. Leaving his native land at the age of twenty years he crossed the ocean to the United States and secured employment at his trade in New York state, where he remained for several years, meanwhile learning the English language and gaining familiarity with the customs of the people. It was during 1863 that he entered upon another ocean voyage and came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. This trip was far more enjoyable than the ocean voyage from his native land, for at that time he had started from Sweden in a sailing vessel (Nuna) and had spent six weeks on the water. Meanwhile the provisions were reduced to such a small quantity that ere land was reached the crew almost starved and the passengers had begun to suffer the pangs of hunger.

Bodega and Eldorado county marked the first locations of Mr. Hallengren in California and there he worked at his trade. During the year 1866 he came to Sonoma county and settled near Geyserville, where he spent his remaining years and where his family still reside. Farm pursuits occupied his entire time and so devoted was he to his work that he allowed himself no vacation except during the year 1889, when on the 22d of July he left home for a trip to Europe and for the ensuing three months he renewed the associations of youth. While the visit was pleasant he returned to California more than ever delighted with the chosen home of his maturity. In politics he always supported the Republican party after he became a citizen of this country and his ballot was given to its candidates in local and national elections. Movements for the material advancement of Sonoma county received his stanch support. In pioneer circles he was prominent, while among the younger element he enjoyed the respect due to his honorable character and industrious life.

Mr. Hallengren's marriage united him with a lady who in maidenhood was known as Henrietta Brightenstein. Besides her at his death he left five children, Lottie, Lillie, Lind, Lenore and Lloyd, all at home excepting Lenore, who is married and living in Inyo county. Mrs. Hallengren was born in 1839 in Nassau, Germany, and at the age of eight years came to America with her parents, who were also of German birth. Their first home was in Maryland and they also made a sojourn of three months in Virginia, after which they came as far west as Missouri, and seven years later removed from that state across the plains to California. The journey was made with wagons and ox-teams and six months were spent on the road, after which the family settled in Eldorado county. After her marriage Mrs. Hallengren promoted her husband's success by her economy, thrift and sagacious council. Her death occurred December 4, 1910, and was deeply lamented by her children and the many friends who had been attracted to her by her true womanly nobility and depth of character. Throughout her life she had lived up to the teachings of the Bible. After the death of Mr. Hallengren the family remained together and continued his policy in the management and care of the ranch. By dint of energy and economy they purchased adjoining land until they now own twenty-six hundred acres of land, in two ranches, almost all of which is adapted for grazing of stock. One hundred and forty acres have been planted in a vineyard of thrifty vines producing fine varieties of grapes.

In connection with their vineyard a winery has been erected, in which they manufacture wine from their own grapes as well as from those of adjoining neighbors. Cattle and horses are kept on the land in limited numbers. Sheep are raised for the markets and at this writing there are one thousand head on the land. During 1909 the fleece from seven hundred sheep brought \$1,080, and was considered the best wool brought to the markets. Two hundred acres of the land is in redwood and pine lumber and is quite valuable. Under the judicious management of the family a neat income is received from the estate and the returns are well merited by their energy, industry and perseverance.

JOHN F. HALLBERG.

Synonymous with the name of John F. Hallberg is the Green Valley hop yard of which he is the owner, and which is one of the largest industries of the kind in Sonoma county. For many years the raising of hops was Mr. Hallberg's chief occupation, hence the name of his ranch, but in later years he has branched out into horticulture on a large scale, in fact the latter now forms the larger part of his ranch enterprise, although the name given to the ranch in earlier days still clings to it.

John F. Hallberg is one of the substantial citizens that Sweden has given to Sonoma county, his birth occurring in that country in 1850. Twenty-six summers and winters were passed in the Scandinavian peninsula, bringing him to a sturdy manhood, and in the meantime he had provided for the future by learning the wagon-maker's trade. A stalwart frame and a working knowledge of his trade were his chief assets when he landed upon these shores in 1876, and although he did not seek employment along this line, he still felt an inward security against want, knowing that he could turn to it and make a good living at any time, should other prospects fail. From the port at which the ocean vessel landed him he made his way to Illinois, where, in McLean county, he worked as a farm hand for about four years. It was with the knowledge of American farming obtained during this time that he came to California in 1880, going first to San Jose, and from there the following year he came to Sebastopol. Pleased with the outlook before him, he determined to make it his future abode and it was with this thought in mind that he purchased one hundred and five acres near town. The land was in its native condition, covered with a heavy growth of timber and brush, and to one less courageous than he the task of clearing and preparing the soil for crops would have been well-nigh impossible. The word fail was unknown to his vocabulary, as the work of many months proved, when the land was finally ready for planting. A considerable portion of the land was planted to fruit trees, and while these were maturing he planted the hop vines which started his hop industry and gave him the reputation of being the expert in hop cultivation in this section of country. Thirty-seven acres are devoted to this commodity alone, from which for eighteen years he has gathered large crops, the crop for 1909 amounting to two hundred and ten bales. Six acres of blackberries yield an average of twelve tons annually, while the thirty acres in apples yielded one hundred and twenty-five tons during the season just mentioned.

Apples of recognized quality only are raised, his trees being divided among the Gravenstein, Baldwin, Belleflower, Spitzenberg, Wagner and Ben Davis varieties. Many of the trees of the Gravenstein variety were planted over a quarter of a century ago, and are still in excellent bearing condition. One hundred cherry trees yield heavy crops of luscious fruit, while the prune trees average a yield of five tons annually. From the above enumeration it will be readily seen that Mr. Hallberg is a busy man, but his work is congenial and is therefore not wearing on his constitution, as might otherwise be the case.

Mr. Hallberg was married in Sebastopol in 1885, to Miss Louisa Peterson, and three children have been born to them, as follows: Alfred, born in 1886; Ida, born in 1891; and Oscar, born in 1893. All of the children are natives of the state, and the eldest, Alfred, is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, besides which he is a member of the Woodmen. Politically the elder Mr. Hallberg is a Republican. He has always been deeply interested in school matters and during the early days of his residence here was trustee of Oak Grove school district. During the thirty years that he has resided here he has seen many changes take place, none of which have been more marked perhaps than the one which his own ranch property presents.

NEWTON JACKSON GRIDER.

While practically all of his life from his earliest recollections has been spent within the state of California and in the same section of the commonwealth, Mr. Grider is by birth an Iowan and was born in Davis county during the year 1863, shortly before the migration of the family across the plains to the Pacific coast. The family of which he is a member became identified with American history at an early period and his parents, Henry and Sarah (Fulkerson) Grider, were born in Indiana in the years 1829 and 1830 respectively, removed to Iowa prior to the Civil war and during the progress of that struggle turned their faces yet further toward the west, becoming residents of California, where the father died in 1872; the mother is still living. For a long period he had been prominent in local Masonic work, holding membership with the blue lodge at Lakeport, this state, and contributing generously to its philanthropies.

The parental family included five children, William, Theodore, Elmer, Newton J. and Armilla. The second-named son married Clara Fulkerson and makes his home in Tulare county, this state, his family consisting of wife and six children, Henry, Walter, Mabel, Eva, Edna and Erma; the eldest daughter, Mabel, is the wife of Harry Hamilton, and Eva also is married. When one year old Newton J. Grider was brought to California in 1864 by his parents and in this state he grew to manhood, meantime receiving a common-school education. In common with many of the progressive men of Northern California he is a land-owner and a thorough believer in the possibilities of the soil responding to proper methods of cultivation. At this writing he owns a ranch of nine hundred and seventy-eight acres in Sonoma county, the tract containing considerable timber and pasture, also twenty acres of meadow and a family orchard. For some time, in addition to superintending the land, he was engaged in the livery business at

Cazadero, where he had a well-equipped barn with accommodations for seventy-five head of horses and a complete outfit of vehicles. These were let to the public at reasonable prices. He sold the livery business in November, 1910, and located in Guerneville, where he now makes his residence, having leased his farm.

The Republican party has received the steadfast allegiance of Mr. Grider ever since he attained his majority and he upholds the principles of that organization as favoring the best interests of the people. Besides being active in Masonry he has been identified with the Foresters of America for the past twenty years, holding membership in Santa Rosa Camp No. 24 and contributing to the maintenance of that body. During the year 1884 he married Miss Jessie Hall, who was born in Minnesota and grew to womanhood in Shasta county, this state. Their union was blessed with five children, namely: Loren T., Clyde, Harold, Eva and Hallie, Mrs. John Dillon. The older daughter is the wife of Frederick Pollard and has two daughters, Hallie and Blanche. The Hall family is of Canadian ancestry, Joseph Hall, who was born in Canada in 1843, came to the United States in early life and for three and one-half years served in the Union army during the Civil war, removing to California in 1873 and making his home in Shasta county. By his marriage to Luena Banker he had twelve children, namely: Halbert, Stephen, Joseph, Ernest, George, Ralph, Archie, Eva, Edna, Jessie, Grace and Effie. The first-named son is married and has two daughters, Marie and Inez. Ernest has a wife and two children, Halbert and Velma. Edna is the wife of Harry Larned and has one child, Effie. Grace is married and has a son, Kenneth Zachary. George chose as his wife Miss Bertha Wange and Ralph married Fay Henderson, by whom he has one son, Richard.

CHARLES FILIPPINI.

The record of the life of Charles Filippini, now living in retirement in Petaluma, Sonoma county, is a striking exemplification of the truth that industry, perseverance and determination, aided by the sagacity which comes from contact with the business world, is almost without exception rewarded by success. Mr. Filippini is one of the army of men who foresaw the result of patient application in the development of the resources of California, and from the beginning of his career within its borders he adhered to a well-thought-out plan to allow no opportunity to gain a competency to pass without investigation.

Mr. Filippini is one of the sons of foreign birth and breeding who have contributed so largely to the citizenship of this broad land. He was born in Cevio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, November 9, 1847, the son of Baptiste and Maria Filippini, who were born and reared and passed their entire lives in that country. After his marriage the father made a trip to the mines of Australia, where he followed mining for five years with good success. On his return he engaged in general contracting, building government works, roads and canals, and continued this work until his death at the age of seventy-six. The mother died at the age of seventy-four years. Five of the children born to them grew to years of maturity. Louis learned the jeweler's trade and was following it in his native country when, in 1868, his brother Charles sent for him to come to

California and assist him on his ranch; he soon started in farming for himself, having purchased a ranch in Marin county, and there he died in 1892. Milla was brought to this country in 1870; she is now Mrs. Moretti and resides in Switzerland. Angelica was brought here in 1878; after her marriage, to Paul Filippini, she returned to Switzerland to make her home and there she passed away. Leonardo joined his brothers in California in 1882 and is now a well-known dairyman in Marin county and owns a fine ranch in Stanislaus county.

Charles Filippini was educated in the grammar schools until he was eleven years of age, following this by four years in the high school, after which he was apprenticed to the stone-cutter's trade. He soon realized that the outlook for himself in his native land was no brighter than had fallen to the lot of his parents, and at the age of nineteen years, he determined to come to the United States. He set sail from the town of Cevio December 2, 1866, and debarked at San Francisco January 20, 1867, almost penniless, but the dire situation did not distress him. On the other hand he calmly set about to find employment at his trade, but there were no large quarries nor much of anything to do at the stone-cutter's trade in those early days in San Francisco, so he was unsuccessful. He then began looking in other directions and was successful in finding work on a ranch in Marin county. He was familiar with dairying as conducted in his own country, and he readily adjusted himself to his new surroundings. After working four months in a dairy he rented a ranch and started on his own account. After maintaining a dairy ranch in that county for fifteen years with success he came to Petaluma with the idea of purchasing a ranch, and the same year he bought twenty-five hundred and fifty-six acres in the southeastern part of Sonoma county, on the Napa county line. Without exception this is one of the finest grazing ranches in the state and is known as the Huichica rancho. Here he maintains a large dairy herd of fine cows that find excellent pasturage, besides horses and cattle, all of which, in addition to hogs, he breeds and raises upon the ranch. In connection with his dairy he maintains a well-equipped creamery, where is manufactured the Huichica brand of butter which is in keeping with the high standard of excellence which prevails in every other department of the ranch. The varied interests already mentioned do not represent the extent of Mr. Filippini's resources from his ranch, for he also raises large crops of hay, oats, barley and wheat, his output of grain for one season amounting to eighteen hundred sacks. In August, 1904, Mr. Filippini removed from the ranch to Petaluma, where he erected a commodious residence on Sixth street, and here he has since made his home, retired from the active duties of the ranch, which have been assumed by his sons, although he makes frequent visits in superintending its management.

Since coming to this country Mr. Filippini has made four trips to his old home in Switzerland, and on three of these he had enjoyable visits with his parents, but prior to his fourth trip they had gone to that home beyond. It was on his trip to Switzerland in 1878 that Mr. Filippini was united in marriage with Miss Emily Del Ponte, a native of that country. Twelve children were born of this marriage, and of them we mention the following: John V. graduated from the University of California with the degrees of A. B. and LL. B., and is now practicing law in San Francisco; he married Charlotte de Martini. Emidio

is a graduate of the Napa Business College; after his graduation from the college he worked for three and a half years at the machinist's trade, but instead of following this, at the end of the time mentioned he took up ranching; he married Paulina Koch, of Santa Rosa, and they have one child, Vivian, and make their home on a ranch in Napa county. Elmira is the wife of Victor De Carli, and the mother of one child, Loretta. Alfred who graduated after a four-year term in Switzerland, is also a graduate of the Napa Business College; he is interested with his brothers in the maintenance of the home ranch; he was married in Switzerland to Anita Moretti, by whom he has two children, Louis and Alfred. Charles, who is also a graduate of the Napa Business College, is assisting in the care of the homestead ranch. Nellie is the wife of Silvio Pometta and the mother of one son, Lester. Vivian is the wife of Americo J. Bloom and the mother of two children, Stella and Americo. The other children in the family are Rose, Louisa, Emily, Baptiste and Stella. In 1896 Mr. Filippini took his family on a trip to Switzerland, and it was while there that the son Baptiste was born.

Mr. Filippini is a man of more than average capability, as is evidenced in the many interests in which he has a part outside of the management of his large ranch property in Sonoma county. Besides this, he also has an interest in a dairy ranch of twelve hundred acres in Marin county. In 1910 he organized the Petaluma Swiss-American Bank, of which he is now vice-president, in addition to which he is also interested in other financial institutions in Sonoma and Marin counties. Notwithstanding all of the business obligations that demand time and attention from Mr. Filippini, he still has time for social amenities of life, and is an active and interested member of the Sonoma and Marin Counties Swiss Club, composed entirely of that nationality. During his long residence in Sonoma county Mr. Filippini has made a host of friends, by whom he is universally respected, and is looked upon as a gentleman of worth.

ANDREW FREI.

A short distance from the far-famed river of the Rhine, in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, the humble home of an industrious millwright formed the early environment of Andrew Frei, who was born January 30, 1831, and in early life learned many lessons of frugality and industry under the patient guidance of his father, Andrew, Sr. The death of the millwright when his son was a lad of nine years proved a heavy loss to the latter, who was thrown wholly upon his own resources, as his mother had died when he was only two years of age. A thorough education was impossible to the young orphan, but by observation he has gained a fund of information not always possessed by men claiming collegiate degrees. He was not allowed to grow up in idleness, but was bound out as an apprentice to the wood-turner's trade in Switzerland and under the oversight of a capable master he acquired a knowledge of every department of the occupation. During the year 1852 he came across the ocean in a sailing vessel which anchored in New York during the month of May after a forty-nine day voyage, and from that city he went on to Pittsburg, where he followed his trade.

Hearing much concerning the vast undeveloped regions of the west Mr. Frei determined to come hither and accordingly he gave up his position in Pittsburg, went to New York and boarded an ocean vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, and on reaching the Pacific he boarded the steamer Golden Gate, which cast anchor at San Francisco January 14, 1859, thus bringing to an uneventful close a long and tedious voyage. Shortly after his arrival he embarked in the manufacture of furniture with Charles Field as a partner and continued in that connection for almost fifteen years, eventually acquiring his partner's share in the business, which he conducted successfully until 1895. Meanwhile he had accumulated a competence through judicious management of the business and when he came to Sonoma county in the year 1895 he had the means necessary for the acquisition of considerable property.

As early as 1882 Mr. Frei acquired four hundred and fifteen acres of raw land seven miles west of Santa Rosa. No attempt had been made to place the land under cultivation previous to his purchase. Pine trees covered much of the tract. Under his subsequent careful oversight and personal labor the large ranch was brought into a condition for profitable cultivation and it has proved to be well adapted to peaches, prunes, apples, pears and grapes. In addition to this place Mr. Frei owns a ranch of three hundred and forty-four acres four miles north of Healdsburg, in Dry Creek valley, Sonoma county, the greater part of which is planted to vineyard. He also has a fully equipped winery on the ranch for the manufacture of wine, which he operates. The income from these two large ranches is sufficiently large to prove that they are earning a fair income on the original investment and on the present valuation.

A comfortable modern residence on Second and Pierce streets, Santa Rosa, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frei and the center of a delightful hospitality that includes their large circle of friends. Mrs. Frei, formerly Louise Zweifel, was born in Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, July 6, 1851, where she received a high-school education. During May of 1876 she arrived at Oakland, Cal., in company with her mother, and at San Francisco, October 16, 1877, she became the wife of Andrew Frei. Four children blessed their union, namely: Louisa, born October 4, 1878; Andrew M., who was born September 16, 1880, was educated in the California State University at Berkeley, and who died October 11, 1910; Walter C., who was born October 6, 1881, and completed the course at Berkeley in 1901; and Louis A., who was born November 26, 1883, and in 1907 completed the studies connected with civil engineering at Berkeley. Mrs. Frei is a daughter of Christian and Salome (Untersander) Zweifel, natives of Switzerland, the former born August 2, 1816, and the latter November 3, 1821.

From early manhood until his death Mr. Zweifel followed farm pursuits. In his family there were seven children, but two of these died in infancy; the others are Albert, Walter, Adolf, Paulina and Louise.

Formerly Mr. Frei belonged to the Rifle Club of San Francisco, an organization of city men for purposes of sport and recreation. The general elections find him a supporter of the Republican ticket, but in local matters he gives his allegiance to the men whom he considers best qualified to represent the people. Notwithstanding his years of busy activity and his present advanced age, he is keenly interested in his farms and manages them with the same judgment and

ability characteristic of his younger days. Loyal to his adopted country, he cherishes for the commonwealth and the nation a depth of affection not surpassed by native-born sons. His rank as a patriotic citizen is deservedly high and in the county of his home he has a reputation for all the qualities that endear a man to his community and enrich the local citizenship.

FRANK E. DOWD.

Occupying a position of prominence among the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Santa Rosa is Frank E. Dowd, who for years has been intimately identified with the leading interests of this section of Sonoma county, both in ranching and in business circles. As a native son of the state he is living up to the reputation of Native Sons generally, in that he is satisfied to make his permanent home in his native state. A native of Sonoma county, he was born in Petaluma February 11, 1862, the son of Edward and Bridget (Kelly) Dowd, the latter natives of Ireland. They came to the United States when young, and in New York City were united in marriage in January, 1860, and started for California via the Isthmus of Panama and it was not long thereafter that they were comfortably settled in a home in Petaluma, Cal., the same in which their son Frank was born.

Frank E. Dowd grew to sturdy young manhood on his father's ranch in this county, and in the meantime had received a good grounding in the public schools of his home locality. To this was added the splendid advantages of a business training in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, a training that has stood him in good stead in his later career. After leaving school and college he returned home and for some time carried on general farming and dairying, thus putting into practice the training which he had received under his father on the home farm. In 1887 he went to Tulare county and there engaged in farming. It was two years later that he returned to the county of his nativity and accepted a position as deputy county assessor. That he had faithfully performed the duties of his position to the satisfaction of the citizens of the county was shown by them when they induced him to become a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of assessor. He was elected, and that he has not lost any of the confidence of his friends was demonstrated when he was returned to the position by being re-elected the three consecutive general elections following. He was instrumental in forming the State Assessors Association and has always taken a very active interest in it.

Since taking up his residence in Santa Rosa he has bought property and erected a comfortable home, also is owner of a fine, well-improved ranch at Lakeville, in the southern part of Sonoma county, which was his home before coming to the county seat after being elected to his present office. His private interests, varied as they are, have still not absorbed his faculties and blinded him to his duty as a good citizen, but on the other hand it would be hard to find anyone more enthusiastic in advancing the welfare of his community than is he.

In San Francisco, October 21, 1903, Mr. Dowd was united in marriage with Miss Martha Agnes Latham, their marriage being celebrated in the famous old

Mission Dolores Church. Mrs. Dowd is a daughter of James and Charlotte (Curran) Latham, and was born in Victoria, B. C. By right of birth in the state Mr. Dowd is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, is also identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Eagles, Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he has taken a very active interest and is now past exalted ruler of the Santa Rosa Lodge. If he may be said to have a hobby it is his enthusiasm for Sonoma county, which he believes to be the garden spot of the state and the land of opportunity for industrious young men eager to get a start in the world.

HOWARD HOLMES OELLIG.

The building of the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway has been the means of bringing much progress and improvement throughout the section of Sonoma county which it traverses and the maintaining of the traffic is of still more importance, so much so that the managers for some time looked about for men of ability, aptitude and originality to place in charge of their mechanical department. In doing so they selected Howard Holmes Oellig, the present master mechanic, who has brought the machine shops and marine equipment to its present high standard of excellency.

Mr. Oellig's paternal grandfather was Dr. John Oellig, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, where he was a graduate physician and surgeon. Subsequently he located in Waynesboro, Pa., where he was a successful practitioner, and of his four sons, three became physicians, and of his grandsons four entered the profession of medicine. Dr. Francis A. Oellig, the father of our subject, was born in Waynesboro and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, after which he practiced medicine in Martinsburg, Blair county, and later in Upton, Franklin county, where he died. His wife was Margaret Byers, also a native of Waynesboro, Pa., the daughter of James Byers, of an old and honored family of Pennsylvania. She was the mother of eight children, five sons and three daughters, Howard H. Oellig being the youngest and the only one of the family to come to the Pacific Coast. He was born in Chambersburg, Cumberland county, Pa., September 4, 1867. After graduating from the Upton high school he was apprenticed to A. M. Good & Bro., of Waynesboro, manufacturers of building material. He completed the trade of woodworking machinist in three years and during this time received a salary of sixty-five cents per day with \$100 bounty at the end of his apprenticeship. However, during his summer vacation of four weeks he went back into the farming community, where he worked in the harvest field at \$1.50 per day and board and this helped him out materially. After completing his trade he went to Tacoma, Wash., arriving there May 21, 1888, twenty years of age, and great was his satisfaction when he obtained a position with the Tacoma Manufacturing Company at \$3 per day. He applied himself closely and a year later became foreman for them with an advance to \$3.50. In 1892 he entered a partnership with F. H. Massow (a large contractor of San Francisco), M. C. Hall and others of Tacoma, purchasing a mill and engaging in the manufacture of building material in that city until the panic of 1893-94,

when building operations ceased and they, like others, were forced to quit, thus losing all. The fall of 1893 found Mr. Oellig in San Francisco with his wife and baby, no money and nothing doing at his trade and seemingly no opportunity of making a living. Nothing daunted, he applied for a place with the street car companies and secured a position with the old Market street railway as conductor, accepting it as a makeshift, thinking it would tide him over until business would revive so he could again find employment at his trade. This proved the turning point and started him in a railroad career, in which he has been so successful and where he is so much in his element.

When the United Railroads acquired the Market street line Mr. Oellig was promoted to dispatcher's clerk, then to superintendent's clerk, later night-car dispatcher and then inspector, serving until August 1, 1906, when he was tendered the position of master mechanic of the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Railway, which he accepted. Removing with his family to Petaluma, he at once entered upon his duties with the same ardor and zeal that had always crowned his efforts with success, and the confidence and esteem in which he is held, not only by his associates but by men of affairs in Sonoma county, show how well he has accomplished it. Since coming here most of the shops and equipment have been built, having an up-to-date machine and car shop enabling them to build box cars, oil-tank cars and freight motors, besides caring for their rolling stock. He is also in charge of the marine equipment consisting of the steamers Gold and Petaluma, besides being in charge of all overhead construction.

In Tacoma, Wash., Mr. Oellig married Miss Elva Harbaugh, who was born in Waynesboro, Pa., and they have one child, Ruth. Mrs. Oellig is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Oellig is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Junior Order American Mechanics, of which he is Councilor; and the Daughters of Liberty. He has contributed liberally to railroad and electrical journals. In the Electric Traction Monthly of November 19, 1910, is an article on "Car Lubrication" and the same paper of August 20, 1910, an article on "Special Tuyere Iron or Firepot," both having received favorable comment. While still a young man, Mr. Oellig has acquired the success that often takes a lifetime to acquire and there is no doubt that with his ability he will climb to a still higher place of importance and responsibility.

WILLIAM BOURKE.

A native of Ireland, William Bourke was born in County Kildare in 1830, the son of William and Bridget (Coyne) Bourke, farmers, and there this son was reared and received his education in the common schools. In 1849, when but nineteen years of age, he decided to try his fortunes in the New World and accordingly came to New York, thence to Chicago, Ill., and later to New Orleans. Having heard of the vast wealth uncovered by the miner's pick in California he resolved to seek the new Eldorado and cast in his lot with the pioneers of the Golden West. In 1852 he came by way of Panama and arrived in San Francisco, embarking from the steamer Northerner in June of that year. There being plenty of work for a vigorous young man, Mr. Bourke

remained for a time in that city, then worked in the mines on the American river, in the Coloma district and later in Sierra county, meeting with considerable success.

In the summer of 1858 Mr. Bourke came to the vicinity of Petaluma and purchased a squatter's title to some land on San Antonio creek, settling down to what became his vocation in life, the dairy business. Being an ambitious youth and always looking for a chance to better his condition, he remained but four years when he sold out to good advantage and invested in a dairy in Nicasio, Marin county, remaining there four years, when he again sold at a profit and with his accumulated capital was enabled to purchase nine hundred and fifty acres in Hicks valley, which he still owns. The ranch is well watered by a creek and numerous springs and is well adapted for dairy purposes. This he has improved with modern and up-to-date buildings and it is now considered one of the finest dairies in the locality. For many years he ran a dairy of one hundred cows with great success and the quality of his butter won such a reputation that he received as high as seventy-five cents per pound for it. In 1871 he leased the ranch and settled on a tract of three hundred and thirty acres on San Antonio creek, that he purchased as a speculation and sold one year later at a good profit. Having acquired a competency he retired from active work and located in Petaluma. In 1903 he built a very comfortable residence on Howard and Bassett streets, where he is content to spend his declining years in peace and comfort.

In San Francisco Mr. Bourke was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Fitzgibbon, who was also born in Ireland, and who passed away in 1898. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of St. Vincent's church. Although a semi-invalid and eighty-one years of age, he takes a keen interest in the affairs of the day and keeps abreast of the times. He enjoys recounting incidents of the early days, of his companions in toil. He is a self-made man, highly respected and endeared to the entire community, and a hearty sympathizer in every good cause.

DANIEL JAMES JAMIESON.

The fountain-head of the machinist and moulder's trade is the pattern-maker, and unless the pattern is prepared absolutely perfect the casting has a flaw that can never be remedied, hence the man who makes the pattern must understand every part of his trade and he must be perfect of sight and of steady nerve in order to accomplish success. Such a man we find in Daniel James Jamieson, who was born in Dayton, Green county, Ohio, October 27, 1881, the oldest of three children born to James W. and Amanda (Schlutter) Jamieson, the former born in Aberdeen, Scotland, the latter in Pennsylvania. The father was a moulder by trade, and when twenty years of age came to the United States, following his trade in Ohio until 1891, when he brought his family to California, locating first in Oakland and later on a ranch at Cotati, where he and his wife still reside.

The subject of this sketch was but ten years of age when his parents came to California, being educated in the public schools of Oakland until eighteen years of age, when he was apprenticed as a pattern maker with George F.

Buswell, in San Francisco. After completing his trade he continued working at it in that city until 1908, when he located in Petaluma and started in business for himself as pattern and cabinet maker, and has now the largest business in pattern making north of the bay.

Mr. Jamieson was married in Cotati to Miss Thora Moller, who was born in San Francisco. They reside at No. 410 Third street, Petaluma, where they have a comfortable and well-kept home. Fraternally Mr. Jamieson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past Noble Grand; of the Encampment, of which he is the present Chief Patriarch; is also a member of the Canton and Rebekahs, besides which he is a member of Engine Co. No. 1 of the Petaluma Fire Department. Mr. Jamieson has been very successful in business, and by his business associates and many friends is held in high esteem for his genial personality and noble qualities.

THEODOR RICHARDS.

Agua Caliente Springs, the most famous springs in this section of the state, are located in the picturesque Sonoma Valley about forty-five miles from San Francisco. The climate of this section is almost ideal, the heat of summer being always tempered by the cool mountain air, and the evenings are invariably cool and pleasant, making a visit to the arms of Morpheus a pleasure. The sulphur waters here are among the strongest to be found anywhere, coming from five different springs which range in temperature from one hundred to one hundred and fifteen degrees. The present institution is located at the old original mineral springs of Sonoma county, which were well known by the Indians and extensively used by them for medicinal purposes. To this well-known resort many people travel each season and return home much benefited by their trip. The springs are under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Richards, enterprising people, who have spent much time, thought and money to make their property valuable as a health resort.

Mr. Richards was born in Erfurt, Turingen, Germany, in 1862. His early experiences cluster round his native place, although in 1872, at the age of ten years, he came to New York City, in which place he had an uncle residing. As a youth he attended the common schools, and in early manhood learned the machinist's trade, following this occupation until 1879, in which year he came to California. In 1885 he engaged in the hotel business in San Francisco, continuing this for a number of years, or until 1901, after he had purchased the Agua Caliente Springs in Sonoma county. When he purchased the springs he acquired one hundred and fifty acres of land, on which was commenced substantial improvement. He first built a hotel to accommodate about fifteen, and this was such a success that the building of a large new hotel and other buildings became a necessity, and when accomplished gave the appearance of a small town. The main hotel has accommodations for three hundred guests and a dining room which can seat three hundred and fifty. There are twenty cottages on the place and a club and bath houses, in the latter of which may be found the largest mineral water swimming tank in California 75x80 feet, made of concrete. There are forty private bath tubs besides the private baths in the

rooms of the hotel, the shower bath, and the private concrete plunges measuring 6x6x4½ feet, the latter being quite a feature of the springs, all lighted by electricity.

Agua Caliente Springs are located on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad, situated on the Santa Rosa county road. Across this road the enterprising proprietor has laid out the Agua Caliente subdivision for residence lots, the property being picturesquely studded with magnificent live oak trees. The ranch is devoted to general farming, dairying and horticulture, thus raising vegetables, fruits and dairy products for the hotel. One of the most beautiful sights on the place is the rose arbor leading to the hotel, four hundred feet in length. For the amusement of the guests the enterprising landlord has erected a music and dance hall with an orchestra imported from Frieburg, Germany, at a cost of \$5,000, which is proving a great attraction and is greatly enjoyed by both old and young. On the place he has laid out a base ball ground, tennis court, croquet grounds and shuffleboards, while in the hotel is a billiard parlor. Aside from the hot mineral springs he is fortunate to possess the only iron and magnesia springs in Sonoma county, and that, too, is located immediately adjoining the hotel, and the coolness of the water is much appreciated by every one. Aside from the large bath house he has erected a bath house adjoining the hotel supplied with natural hot sulphur water from the springs, which is used for the accommodation of guests in the winter season, as the resort is open the year around. The old adobe building used for so many years for a public house before the present owner came into possession is still standing, adjoining the hotel, and it was visited in years past by such men as General Vallejo, General Hooker and President Grant.

Mr. Richards married Miss Katherine Gorman, and they have three children, Millie, Thomas and Elsie. Mr. Richards is a member of Fidelity Lodge, F. & A. M., San Francisco, and is also a member of the Royal Arch and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In addition to the arduous duties of his enterprise, Mr. Richards, for the past eight years, has held the position of postmaster at Agua Caliente.

OWEN J. CLINE.

Among the manufacturing interests of Petaluma there is none more important in its output, the value of its product and the amount paid employes, than the shoe factory which has been under the able supervision of Owen Cline ever since it was started. By his close oversight and thorough knowledge of every detail of the manufacturing of shoes he has built it up until it is now one of the most extensive plants of its kind on the Bay.

The subject of this sketch was born in La Salle, Ill., July 2, 1864. His father, William Cline, was a native of Maryland and an early settler of La Salle, Ill., where he enlisted and served in the Civil war, afterwards removing to St. Louis, Mo., where young Cline was educated in the public schools until the age of sixteen years, when he was apprenticed and learned the shoe-making trade in the Myers Shoe Company, beginning at the bottom and learning every department. Later he severed his connection with them to accept a foremanship with the George Gogg Shoe Company, which position he held until 1895, when

he came to California. It was at this time that A. L. Bryan severed his connection with the old firm of Bryan & Brown of St. Louis, came to Oakland and purchased the small plant of the Wentworth Shoe Company, located near the Southern Pacific Railway Company's Sixteenth street depot. Mr. Bryan selected Owen J. Cline as superintendent of the factory then operated as the A. L. Bryan Shoe Company, continuing the business there until 1899, when he removed it to Petaluma, establishing the factory on Bremen street. In 1901, on the death of Mr. Bryan, the Nolan Earl Shoe Company purchased the plant and has since continued the business, enlarging it from time to time until it has reached its present proportions. Aside from being the superintendent since it was started Mr. Cline is also a stockholder and director in the company. Understanding ever detail of the business he has secured the latest machinery for each department and the factory is run the year round and has a capacity of five hundred pairs per day and they now give employment to about one hundred hands, theirs being by far the largest pay-roll in the city.

In St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Cline was united with Miss Anna O'Donnell, a native of that city, and they are the parents of five children, Anastacia, Mary, Thomas, John and Joseph. Fraternally Mr. Cline is associated with the Elks, Eagles (of which he is past president) and the Young Men's Institute (of which he is treasurer) and the Petaluma Fire Department, of which he has served as first assistant engineer. Both in business affairs and socially Mr. Cline is highly esteemed for his progressive spirit, enterprise, worth and integrity. He is very helpful to deserving young men and his charities are many, no worthy person or cause appealing to him in vain. It is to such men that Sonoma county today owes its present state of wonderful development and his example is worthy of emulation.

FRANK POEHLMANN.

The tanning industry in Petaluma is represented by Frank Poehlmann, who was born in Tackau, Austria, April 24, 1862. His father, Wenzel Poehlmann, was a manufacturer in Tackau, where young Poehlmann was reared and educated in the public schools until the age of fourteen. He was then apprenticed as a tanner, completing the trade in two and a-half years, when he traveled as a journeyman through Austria, Hungary and Germany until 1880. At that time he came to St. Louis, Mo., and after working at his trade awhile there he traveled through Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Tennessee and other states, working as a tanner.

In 1885 Mr. Poehlmann was married, in St. Louis, Mo., to Bertha Mort-horst, a native of Germany, and the same year removed to San Francisco, where he became superintendent of a tannery. In 1891 he started a tannery at Oregon Hill, Yuba county, which he ran until 1898, when he rented the Nickles tannery at Santa Rosa for two years. When his lease expired he located in Petaluma and built his present tannery on Bremen street, where he manufactures all kinds of heavy leather, such as sole, harness and skirting. The plant has a large capacity and is well equipped, having a deep well and pumping plant.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Poehlmann were born five children, as follows: Marie, now Mrs. Bailey, of Rainesville; Otto, a druggist, Max, a tanner,

Ruth, all three of Petaluma, while William was killed in the Ignacio wreck of the Northwestern Pacific Railway at the age of eighteen. Mr. Poehlmann built his residence at No. 744 B street, Petaluma, where he and his estimable wife welcome their many friends and dispense their charities to those whom they deem worthy. Politically he is a Republican, while fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ELI S. SHAVER.

Petaluma has the reputation of having the finest streets of any city of its size in the country and the credit for this is due to the tireless efforts and executive ability of its present superintendent of streets, E. S. Shaver, who has held that office for the past eleven years. He was born in Kemptville, Green-ville county, Ontario, September 17, 1849, into the family of Levius and Catherine (Melvin) Shaver, both natives of that section. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Shaver was born in Pennsylvania of German extraction. He removed to Johnstown, Ontario, purchased raw land and improved a farm on which his son Levius afterwards lived and which is now the home of his grandson, Nicholas Shaver. The latter has brought it to such a high state of cultivation that he received the first prize at the township fair for the best improved farm.

In the family of Levius Shaver there were four children, viz.; Allen, who died in Colusa, Cal.; Mary, Mrs. Gilroy, of South Dakota; Eli S., of this review; and Nicholas, on the old home place. E. S. Shaver was reared on the home place until seventeen years of age, during which time he received his education in the public schools of the locality and in February, 1867, he came to California to join a brother who had preceded him. He spent a year in Marin and Santa Clara counties, then located in Bloomfield and farmed the Glover ranch for a time. He was later interested in ranching and dairying in various sections of Sonoma county, after which he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and engaged in lumbering for about one year. On his return to Sonoma county he followed teaming for one year, then went into partnership with Alfred Rickett and conducted the Washoe house two years. The next three years were spent in hay baling. In 1879 he located in Petaluma and was engaged in teaming and contracting until his appointment to the position of superintendent of streets in 1900, which he has since held by appointment until the new charter of April, 1911, when he was elected to the office for a term of two years.

Mr. Shaver's marriage occurred in Petaluma township in 1879, the ceremony being performed by Parson Barnes, and uniting him with Miss Emma Vale, a native of Indiana. Of this union three children have been born: Bertha, wife of A. W. Agnew; Mabel, wife of E. L. Robertson; and Frank, a general contractor, all residents of Petaluma. The family residence is located on C street, between Sixth and Seventh.

In politics Mr. Shaver is a Republican and fraternally he is connected with the Foresters, Red Men, Fraternal Brotherhood and Knights of Honor. He is devoted to his calling and endeavors to do his duty to the best of his ability and to the entire satisfaction of those who have placed so much con-

fidence in him. In all matters that have been presented to him that have had for their object the advancement of the welfare of the people, he has given them his co-operation as far as was possible. In his home city he has the esteem of all who know him for his sterling qualities.

MANUEL DE REZENDES.

Few of the foreign-born citizens of the United States have come from the location which was the scene of the birth of Manuel de Rezendes, a dairyman in the vicinity of Bodega, and a citizen whose contentment with his adopted home would be hard indeed to exceed. He first saw the light of day on one of the Azore Islands, a part of the territory of Portugal. There he was born in 1868, and there he continued to make his home until about 1886, when he set sail from his island home and in due time landed in the harbor of Boston, Mass. California was his objective point, and instead of lingering in the east, he immediately made arrangements for his transportation to the Pacific coast, coming to his journey's end in San Francisco.

From the western metropolis Mr. de Rezendes went first to Marin county, spending two years in the vicinity of Tomales, where he was variously occupied, doing whatever came to his hand that would furnish him with a livelihood until he could familiarize himself with his new surroundings. From Tomales he came to Sonoma county in 1888 and located near Bodega, and so satisfied was he with the outlook that he has made this his home ever since, a period of twenty-two years. Much of this time was employed in farming, an employment which he took up readily, for in his native land he had become familiar with farming as there conducted and he readily adapted his knowledge to the requirements in his new surroundings. Since 1905, however, he has been superintendent of the Bodega Creamery Company's plant, an industry which has had considerable influence in placing this town on a substantial commercial footing. That he is the right man for the place is evidenced by his long retention in office, and under his management the plant has had a steady, prosperous growth.

In 1894 Mr. de Rezendes was united in marriage with Miss Emma Sepes, a native of California, and six children have been born of their marriage. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows: Mathew, William, Victor, Anneta, Clara and Virginia. The eldest son has become self-supporting and is now employed in the saw-mill in Bodega; the three children next younger are pupils in the home school, while the others have as yet not attained school age. Mr. de Rezendes' father is deceased, but his mother is still living and a resident of California.

WILLIAM MOCK.

Among the pioneers of Sonoma county was the late William Mock, a man of scholarly attainments, highly gifted, cultured, refined and of esthetic tastes. Drawing was one of his particular accomplishments and his execution of plans, as well as portraits, has received the highest praise. His aim was "perfection in all things" as near as he was capable of making it and while in the army he

ranked the highest in workmanship. Throughout his useful, talented life anything that was worth doing at all, in his estimation was worth doing to the very best of his ability. Born March 24, 1811, he was one of seven brothers, four of whom came to Sonoma county, Cal., Charles, William, John L. and Wesley.

Mr. Mock received his primary education while living on the farm, and at the age of twenty-one years, he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1836. He then took part in the Seminole war in Florida, as second lieutenant, and was soon promoted to first lieutenant, serving in all five years, when he resigned and proceeded to Lafayette county, Mo. There he took up the pursuit of agriculture, and also held the office of county surveyor in the above county. In the year 1849, when the gold fever swept through the country, it found a willing victim in Mr. Mock. Resigning his position, he soon fell in line with the multitude that crossed the plains with ox-teams, and after many months of hardship, he arrived at Lassen's pass, two hundred miles north of Sacramento, November 1, 1849. From there he went to the mines on Feather river, where he labored for three years with a goodly measure of success, investing his gains in one hundred and twenty-seven acres in Vallejo township, Sonoma county, about five miles from Petaluma. It was not long before Mr. Mock's ability in surveying became known and he was made surveyor of Sonoma county, during the years 1856 and 1857 surveying and establishing the present county line between Sonoma and Marin. He also held the office of magistrate of Vallejo township, during which time he surveyed and laid out the city of Healdsburg and named it in honor of Mr. Heald.

On May 25, 1858, Mr. Mock was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary B. Goodwin, born in Maine July 29, 1818. She was the widow of John T. Goodwin, a native of Massachusetts, who came to California in 1853, and died three years later, in February, 1856. Too much cannot be said of the substantial and public spirited traits of character to which Mr. Mock was heir, nor can too much credit be given him for the benefits derived through his usefulness as a citizen and an upbuilder of the state. He and his beloved wife passed away on the same day, April 2, 1898, thus ending long and useful lives. Mr. Mock's adopted daughter, Mary Elizabeth Goodwin, who resided with him until his death, made his old age comfortable and serene. She is now the wife of Charles W. Lewis, of Petaluma.

ROCCO BASSI.

Switzerland has contributed a goodly number of representatives to the citizenship of California, and here, as is true of any country to which they go, they have brought those substantial qualities of thrift and industry that are the foundations of an ideal citizenship. This truth has been borne out in the life of Rocco Bassi, who came to Sonoma county, California, empty-handed in 1900 and in the years that have intervened has become a large dairyman, is active and interested in the welfare of his community, and has the respect and goodwill of all who are acquainted with him.

Born in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, June 24, 1881, Rocco Bassi is a son of Julio and Marina Bassi, the parents being natives and life-time resi-

dents of Switzerland. Five children were born to these parents in their little home on the mountain-side, four sons and one daughter, as follows: Charles, Celesto, Rocco, Julia and Ben. With his brothers and sisters Rocco Bassi shared whatever of privileges and duties fell to the lot of others in their station of life, the father, like the majority of the citizens of the community in which they lived, being a farmer and dairyman. It was while working on the home farm in the daily round of duties that Rocco Bassi became convinced of the narrowness of his environment, a realization which was strengthened by the knowledge that many of his countrymen had come to the United States and were acquiring fortunes as a result of their labors. The outcome of his discontent with conditions in his own country was his immigration to the United States in 1900, at which time he was nineteen years of age. Coming direct to Sonoma county, California, he sought and obtained work as a farm hand, by so doing earning means for his support, learning much of language and customs of the new country in which he has chosen to make his home. The ranch which he finally leased and upon which he now makes his home, is on Rural Route No. 3 from Petaluma, and consists of three hundred and twenty acres of choice land, upon which he makes a specialty of dairying, having fifty head of cows, in addition to a number of calves. He also has in his pasture eight head of fine horses, besides which he is fattening twenty-five hogs for the market. Altogether he has a very satisfactory and remunerative enterprise under his name and control, which he realizes would not have been possible had he remained in his native country, and while he still retains his old affection for his native land, he also has a growing fondness for his new home in California, and is grateful to the kind Fate that led his steps hither.

In Napa, California, Mr. Bassi was married in 1907 to Miss Dell Nonali, who was born in San Luis Obispo county, California, in 1889. One child, Jennie, has been born of their marriage. Both Mr. Bassi and his wife were reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church and they are communicants of the church of this faith in Petaluma. Politically he casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party. He is fond of out-door sports of all kinds, particularly hunting and fishing, and as opportunity permits he indulges in these pastimes.

GIOVANNI CORDANO.

Probably no nationality of all those who are represented by the citizenship of California adjust themselves more readily to the conditions in their new surroundings than do the sons of Italy, finding here a climate so closely resembling that of their native land that a feeling of welcome and friendliness attracts and binds them to it instinctively. They are no less susceptible to the great difference between the two countries also, their own holding forth little to attract and hold her citizens, while here every man with a capacity for work has an opportunity, the counterpart of which can be found nowhere else upon the globe.

Giovanni Cordano is one of those above referred to as having realized and appropriated the advantages of life in California. Born in Italy in 1846, he grew to the age of fourteen years under native skies, when a realization of the narrowness of the outlook in his own country induced him to grasp the opportunity to

come to the new world and cast his lot in with others of his countrymen who were also planning to take the step. The voyage was accomplished in safety, the vessel landing at the eastern port of New York, where he remained for four years. He then came by way of the Isthmus to California, landing at San Francisco, where a familiarity with the carpenter's trade gave him occupation for several years. It was about the year 1892 that he became owner and proprietor of the ranch upon which he now lives, on Rural Route No. 3 from Healdsburg. Here he has two hundred and forty acres of excellent land, of which fifteen acres are in prunes, nine acres in grapes, while the remainder of the land is in hay and pasture, seven head of live-stock now being raised and fattened for market. Mr. Cordano's returns from crops in the year 1909 amounted to \$1,300 from prunes and \$300 from grapes, which he considers a very satisfactory return for his labor.

The marriage of Giovanni Cordano in 1878 united him with one of his countrywomen in Miss Kate Creghino, and the following children, five sons and seven daughters, were born of their marriage: Joseph (deceased), Turney, Venie, Louis, Baptiste, Rosie, Mary, Daisy (deceased), Bonny, Millie, Mardie and Lillie. The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church of Healdsburg, and politically Mr. Cordano is a Republican.

ARNOLD B. RIEBLI.

One of the native-born sons of Switzerland who has made a success of his life in Sonoma county, by indefatigable labors reaping a degree of success impossible in the country of his birth, is Arnold B. Riebli, who has been a resident of this country ever since he was nine and one-half years of age. He was born in the canton of Unterwalden in 1872, one of the four children born to his parents, J. B. and Regina (Conrads) Riebli, both of whom were also natives of Switzerland. The eldest daughter in the parental family, Nanetta, became the wife of Joseph Keechler and the mother of three children, Joseph, Lena and Bertie. The youngest daughter, Josephine, became the wife of Arnold Keechler, and by him became the mother of two children, both daughters, Ethel and Edna. The only son in the family besides our subject was John, who married Josephine Keechler, by whom he has five children, John, Joseph, Emil, Edwin and Mary.

Arnold B. Riebli chose as his wife Miss Christina Miller, who like himself was a native of Switzerland. Three children have blessed their marriage, Arnold J., Anita and Irene.

Mr. Riebli came to the United States in 1883, at which time joining his parents, and therefore the greater part of his life has been passed in the locality in which he now lives, for at the time of removal to this country the father came direct to California and settled in Sonoma county. On Rural Route No. 3 from Petaluma he owns a ranch of one hundred acres, from the proceeds of which he is able to supply all of the needs of himself and family. Not unlike many others of his countrymen, both here and in his native land, he is engaged in the dairy business, and though this is maintained by only seven cows, he still makes an excellent profit in the industry. The dairy business does not repre-

sent the limit of his activities, for he is also engaged in raising chickens, three hundred chickens constituting an average flock. He is also the owner of three horses of high grade. Politically Mr. Riebli is a Republican, and with his family he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church at Petaluma.

PETER FOGNINI.

Associations with scenes in Italy during the impressionable years of boyhood gave Mr. Fognini a knowledge of the resources of that country, and when he came to California he was well qualified by experience to judge concerning the possibilities offered by this part of the world. Experience has proven to him that this is a desirable place in which to make a home, and equally desirable as a field in which to earn a modest competence in the midst of congenial surroundings.

Born in Italy October 8, 1874, he is the son of John Fognini, who was born in that country in 1838. The father was a farmer and dairyman by occupation, and it was along these lines that Peter received the practical experience that enabled him to adapt himself so readily to conditions that awaited him in the west. May 1, 1891, is memorable as the day upon which he landed at San Francisco and from there he went to Marin county, where he was fortunate in finding work as a ranch hand. Altogether he remained in that county six years, thereafter coming to Sonoma county, and for the past four years has devoted his attention to the cultivation of the ranch upon which he now lives, comprising five acres not far from Petaluma. Here he makes a specialty of the poultry business, having six hundred chickens of excellent breed in his poultry yard at the present time. If circumstances permitted him to indulge a hobby he would be the possessor of numerous specimens of fine horse flesh, for he is a great lover of man's best friend, the horse. Besides the maintenance of his poultry yard Mr. Fognini also conducts a public house for the accommodation of the wayfarer, Laurel Hill Inn, this being located on the ranch on the Sonoma road. In politics Peter Fognini is a Republican. Personally he is respected as an honest, hard-working man, a good neighbor and citizen.

ALBINO A. LAFRANCHI.

Probably one of the youngest ranchers in the country around Petaluma is Mr. Lafranchi, but it would be hard to find one more devoted to the work which he has in hand or one whose prospects for future success hold forth greater promise. As the name might suggest, Mr. Lafranchi is a native of Switzerland, his birth occurring in the village of Coglio, Canton of Ticino, March 17, 1880. He remained with his parents apparently contented with his surroundings until he was sixteen years of age, and although then little more than a lad, he left the land of his birth and all that was familiar and dear to him to search for his fortune upon the Pacific coast of the United States. Time has proven that his venture was prompted by a kindly Fate and he has never ceased to be thankful that he lent an attentive ear to her guiding voice.

Besides Albino A. Lafranchi the parental family included five children, three sons and two daughters, Massimino, Sylvio, Saraphino, Angiolina and Melania. The eldest son, Massimino, married Anna Nicklu, and they with their one child make their home in Alexander valley. Angiolina is also married, being the wife of Henry Delponte and the mother of four children. The parents were Peter and Madalina Lafranchi, born in Switzerland respectively in 1838 and 1851. For a number of years after his son located in Sonoma county the father also was a resident here, from 1898 until 1905, in the latter year returning to his native land. On a tract of two hundred acres of land near Petaluma which he leases from James Beffa, Mr. Lafranchi is giving expression to his knowledge of dairying and general farming, an undertaking which is proving satisfactory from every standpoint. Here he has a small but nevertheless flourishing dairy of thirty cows, besides six head of young dairy stock, four head of horses and six hundred chickens of the White Leghorn variety. With the progress which he has made in the comparatively short time that he has been in this country is proven conclusively that Mr. Lafranchi is a man who is bound to win under all circumstances, and by those who are associated with him as fellow ranchers his progress is watched with interest. In his political belief he is a Republican, and like his parents before him he is a believer in the teachings of the Roman Catholic faith.

PETER GARZOLI.

All parts of the world have benefited in a more or less degree from the citizenship of sons of the republic of Switzerland, but it is doubtful if any locality has benefited thereby more than has California. Here they find a salubrious climate not unlike that with which they were familiar in their native land, but added to this they here find a breadth of opportunity out of all proportion to that offered by their native country. It is therefore easy to understand why so many of the natives of this little republic have made this their adopted home land, and their contentment with conditions and mutual co-operation and helpfulness have all contributed to the upbuilding of the localities in which they settled, both agriculturally and socially.

Peter Garzoli was born in the village of Maggia, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, August 8, 1846, and was therefore about sixteen years of age when he bade farewell to home and friends and went to Havre, France, there to embark on a vessel bound for America. The vessel cast anchor in the harbor of Quebec, Canada, and from there he went to New York City, re-embarking in the latter city for the Pacific coast by way of Panama, and landing in San Francisco June 29, 1863. A couple of days later he arrived in Petaluma, and as indicative of his satisfaction with this locality as a home and as a place in which to make a satisfactory livelihood it may be said that he has made his home here ever since. He is the owner of five hundred and forty acres of good farming land, of which fifty acres are under cultivation, the remainder of which forms pasturage for sixty cows and young dairy stock, besides four horses and twelve head of hogs. In addition to his dairy and farming interests he also has a flourishing poultry

yard, which at the present time contains one thousand chickens of the best breed.

As a life companion Mr. Garzoli chose Miss Celesta Quanchi, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1862. Eleven children blessed their marriage, Jeremiah, Henry, Marino, Charles, Clelia, Belinda, Lena, Olympia, Clara, Louisa and Emma. Clelia is now Mrs. E. Genazzi. Belinda is Mrs. E. Mattei, of Two Rock. Clara is the wife of Americo Casarotti, a rancher in this vicinity. In his political preferences Mr. Garzoli is a Republican, and he and his wife and their children find religious consolation in the teachings of the Roman Catholic faith.

ACHILLE FILIPPINI.

Representatives of the Swiss race who have immigrated to California and established permanent homes in this section of the country drift into the dairying industry by reason of their familiarity with the work and their natural adaptation to the same. In the list of Swiss dairy workers residing in Sonoma county mention belongs to A. Filippini, who since crossing the ocean from his native land and settling in California in the year 1881 has made Sonoma county his home, meanwhile by persistent industry working his way from the bottom to independence. Ranching has been his occupation throughout all the years of his residence in the county, and dairying has been his specialty. At this writing he operates one thousand acres of leased land not far distant from Petaluma. On the ranch he now has one hundred and twenty-three head of cows and calves, also twelve head of horses and fifty hogs, the entire herd of stock representing a considerable valuation from a money standpoint. The land is in pasture to some extent, but a considerable portion in meadow furnishes large crops of hay for the stock and the various farm products also are raised. Thrift is noticeable in the management by the proprietor, and economy has been observed through all the details of the work of the house and the farm.

In tracing the personal history of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch we find that his ancestors resided in Switzerland as far back as the records can be traced. His father, Jacimo, a contractor and builder, born in 1829, married Victora Martinoia, who like himself spent her entire life within the boundaries of her native Switzerland. Their family comprised eleven children, namely: Achille, Edvardo, Clet, Dines, Isiline, Irsilia, Orillia, Victoria, Daria, Stefanina and Clorinda. The eldest daughter, Isiline, married Peter Ballo, and two sons and one daughter were born of their union, namely: Olympia, Elvis and Olivia, Mrs. Joseph Beretta, the last-named having two children, Joseph, Jr., and Isiline. Olympia is married, but has no children; Elvis married Eloise Garzoli and has two children, Elvis, Jr., and Rosie.

The second daughter in the Filippini family was Irsilia, Mrs. Peter Balbo, the mother of a daughter, Eda, who is the wife of Jilio Quanch. Victoria, the fourth daughter, is the wife of Charles Russell, of Oregon. Clorinda, the youngest daughter, married Rezero Traversi, and has three daughters, Stella, Dora and Jennie. The marriage of Achille Filippini united him with Irene Morelli. Both are natives of Switzerland, his birth having occurred in 1867, while she was

born in 1878. They are the parents of four children, Henry, Robert, James and Evaline. Mrs. Filippini is the daughter of Miachel Morelli, born in Switzerland in 1830 and an emigrant to California in 1863, afterward, however, returning to his native land for a temporary sojourn. By the union of Mr. Morelli and Sorenia Mattie the following-named children were born: Amado, Aquilino, Ovidio, Marino, Leopoldo, Olivia, Irene (Mrs. Filippini), Amalba, Florida and Jocondo. The eldest son, Amado Morelli, married Irene Rispini and has two sons, Camillo and Milton. Aquilino married Eugena Leoni and has five children, Miachel, Romeo, Lillie, Adeline and Mabel. Florida is the wife of A. Fregario and the mother of a daughter, Armedia.

The members of the Morelli and Filippini families are stanch in devoted allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Filippini has been a generous contributor to its maintenance and missionary enterprises. In politics he gives his support to Republican principles, but has not been active in partisan affairs, nor has he ever sought political honors. When the work of the ranch permits a temporary respite he finds his chief pleasure in hunting, and many a fine specimen of game has fallen beneath his unerring marksmanship, but his intervals of leisure being few, he may usually be found on his ranch, carefully and intelligently discharging the duties connected with the care of the stock and of the land.

AUGUSTINE AGUIDA.

When one considers the difficulties attending the immigrant to American shores, their unfamiliarity with language, soil and environment, the success attained by many of their class is little less than remarkable. Working with undiminished ardor from day to day and from year to year, Augustine Aguida has eventually acquired a standing among the successful men of Sonoma county, and as he is still a young man, the possibilities for his further advancement are unlimited.

It is doubtful if Mr. Aguida has many of his own countrymen among his friends and acquaintances, for comparatively speaking not many Portuguese have transferred their home to this western country. He was born in the city of Lisbon, Portugal, in 1870, the son of Lorian and Delphine (Young) Aguida, who were born and passed their entire lives in that country, the father passing away at the age of fifty years and the mother when sixty years old. One of the representatives of the family in this country is Augustine Aguida, who set out alone from his native land at the age of seventeen years, in 1887, and after a safe voyage finally reached his destination, California. He first went to San Luis Obispo county, then to Marin county, but subsequently, about 1900, came to Sonoma county and has since made his home in the vicinity of Lakeville, where in September, 1908, he purchased a fine ranch of one hundred and twenty-three acres. Here he conducts a dairy of nineteen cows, which he will increase as readily as the young stock which he is now raising become available. He also has three head of horses, and is engaged in raising hogs for the market.

Politically Mr. Aguida is a believer in Republican principles, and he finds religious consolation in the Roman Catholic Church, this being the faith in which

he was reared and to which he has always adhered. While it is true that not many of Mr. Aguida's countrymen have found homes in the United States, he nevertheless has four brothers in California, one at Lakeville, one at Tomales and two at Sebastopol. Besides the brothers mentioned there is also one daughter of the parental family in California, Mary, Mrs. Bello, who is a resident of Lakeville.

E. DE BERNARDI.

No more public-spirited man has transferred his allegiance to the Pacific coast or more enthusiastically entered into the diversified interests here represented than Mr. De Bernardi, the genial proprietor of the hotel bearing his name in Santa Rosa.

A native of Italy, E. De Bernardi was born in Genoa in 1864, the son of James and Mary (Molimari) De Bernardi, the former born in Switzerland in 1827, and the latter born in Italy in 1849. The mother passed away in December, 1875, but the father is still living, making his home in Santa Rosa, Cal., at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Besides the subject of this sketch there are living three sons and three daughters, that were born to this worthy couple. All of the children were given splendid educational advantages, but none of them closed his school record with more glowing colors than did Mr. De Bernardi of this review. His preliminary training was received in the excellent schools of Genoa, after which he continued his studies in one of the well-known colleges in that city, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen years, master of four languages. After the death of the mother the father found his assets in bad condition, and it became necessary for the son to undertake his own support. It is no exaggeration to say that his recently acquired education was his chief stock in trade when he came to the United States in 1879, soon after his graduation from college. Through some of his countrymen who had preceded him to this country he had heard of the wonderful opportunities for young men on this side of the Atlantic, and he lost no time in seeking our shores after the close of his school and college days. Marin county, Cal., was the scene of his early career, and tells of his youthful efforts as a ranch hand in that vicinity for several years, after which he became proprietor of a ranch on his own account. Altogether his experiences in that county covered a period of seventeen years, his identification with Sonoma county dating from the end of this time, in 1896. This date also marks a change in the line of business which he had followed for so many years, for after locating in Petaluma he established himself in the hotel business and continued it there successfully for six years. With the idea of branching out in the same line of endeavor on a larger scale he came to Santa Rosa at the end of that time, first opening a hotel in leased quarters, but in 1907 erecting the De Bernardi block, one of the substantial structures in Santa Rosa, part of the ground floor of which is arranged for commercial use, while the balance is equipped for hotel purposes. This well-known hostelry and its cheery proprietor holds a place in the minds of the traveling public that is truly enviable, and withal it is well deserved.

In his marriage Mr. De Bernardi chose one of his countrywomen in Miss Rosa Biaggini, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in August, 1872. She came to America in 1889, and on June 13, 1890, she became the wife of Mr. De Bernardi. Five children were born of this union, as follows: Inez Marie, born September 26, 1891; Theodore James, in 1892; Alice Elizabeth, in 1894; Matilda Celestine, in June, 1896; and Evariste, in 1900. Mr. De Bernardi has indeed had a true helpmate in his wife, and for all that he is and has today he willingly gives her credit. At the time of their marriage he had little in the way of comforts to offer, but their unity of purpose in a desire to get ahead in the world has resulted in their present prosperity. The De Bernardi block was built in 1907, costing \$20,000, and with other property which Mr. De Bernardi owns it is conservatively estimated that he is worth \$25,000, all of which has been accumulated in a comparatively short time, for he came to California practically empty-handed. It is worthy of note, however, that the asset with which he came to this country is now returning a good income to him as court interpreter, a position made possible by his knowledge of five languages, and one that he has held for the past eight years. Politically he is a progressive. Sonoma county and Santa Rosa have a staunch ally in Mr. De Bernardi, who allows no opportunity to pass without doing all in his power to make known the superior advantages of both over any other part of the country known to him, and as a substantial evidence of his verbal endorsement continual proofs may be seen in the practical help which he gives to every project that is inaugurated for the good of town, county, state or nation.

CASIMIRO SIMI.

There is much in the California environment to win and hold the affection of the people from Italy, the two localities not being greatly unlike, either in climate or in the occupation followed by their inhabitants. These resemblances were noted by Mr. Simi when he came to California in 1890 from Italy, where he was born, in Tuscany, in 1867, and where up to the time of his immigration to the United States in 1888 he had lived and labored among his kindred. At the same time he noted the many differences between the two countries, difference in language, in mode of thought, in habits and customs of the peoples, in methods of conducting agricultural operations, and in the use in this country of modern machinery and devices as yet unknown or little used in the older country.

Casimiro Simi was a young man of twenty-one years when, in 1888, he set out from his native Italy with the United States as his destination. The vessel on which the voyage was made landed with its load of human freight in the harbor of Boston, Mass., and in the east Mr. Simi continued for the following two years, during which time he performed such labor as he was able to secure, and at the same time familiarizing himself with the language and customs of his adopted home. The year 1890 found him making his way to the Pacific coast, Sonoma county, Cal., being his destination, and here he has remained ever since, contented with his surroundings and happy in the thought that he yielded to the leading of the hand of fortune and came to make his home in this land of the free.

Near the town of Windsor, which is his postoffice, he has a ranch of forty-one acres of excellent land, of which thirty-two acres are in vineyard, and the remainder forming pasture land for the stock which he raises. Altogether this is one of the finest tracts of land in Sonoma county, and gradually Mr. Simi is placing more of the land under cultivation to the vine, in the cultivation of which he became familiar in his native Italy. Mr. Simi enters heartily into the affairs of the town and county in which he has taken up his abode and no one is more in sympathy with uplifting measures in behalf of the community than he. In his political views he is a Democrat, and he finds his church home with those of the Catholic faith.

Mr. Simi was married in 1894 to Lizzie Fazzie, a native of Italy, but a resident of Santa Rosa at the time of her marriage. Seven children have been born to them, George, Sam, William, Paris, Elvira, Florence and Linda, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Simi's father, Samuel Simi, was born in Italy in 1825, was there reared and educated and passed his entire life, contented in the surroundings in which Fate had placed him. He married a native daughter of Italy in Miss Consanda, a union that was blessed with eight children, as follows: Amareli V., Virgisno, Isepido, Creno, Nalatina, Trine, Sussi and Casimiro. Of this large family of children Casimiro Simi is the only one who came to the United States to make his home.

PETER ZAMARONI.

Still another of the sons of Switzerland contributing to the citizenship of California is Peter Zamaroni, who is engaged in dairying in Marin county. He was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1845, and in sight of the hills and valleys which make Switzerland the beautiful spot that it is, he continued to make his home until attaining his majority.

Among the immigrants who landed on our shores in the year 1866 was Peter Zamaroni, a young man full of enthusiasm and determination to make a success of the venture which he had made in departing from the land of his forefathers to begin life anew in the midst of strange conditions. Nearly forty-five years have come and gone in the meantime, and he has at no time expressed a desire to return to his native land for a permanent residence. Many of his countrymen had preceded him to Sonoma county and it was this circumstance no doubt which attracted him to this part of the west also. Here he leases three hundred and fifty acres of fine land, twenty-five acres of which is under cultivation, and the remainder in pasture land for his fifty head of cows and young stock and four head of horses. In his native land he had become proficient in farming and dairying, so that in coming to this country he had only to adapt himself and his knowledge to conditions as he found them here and continue the work for which he was so well fitted. He is one of the most enterprising and up-to-date ranchers in this vicinity, and the ranch not only has the appearance of thrift, but the returns at the end of the year prove that appearances have not been deceiving.

Mr. Zamaroni's marriage united him with Miss Ramilda Mattei, who is also a native of Switzerland, born in the year 1864. Seven children, three sons and four daughters, have been born of this marriage, as follows: Emeilo, Pereino, Waldo, Egedia, Emma, Jessie and Lillian. The parents are training their children in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, the same in which they themselves were trained, and to which they have adhered all of their lives. Politically Mr. Zamaroni is a Republican.

SEBASTIAN RIEBLI.

Since his arrival in Sonoma county nearly forty years ago Mr. Riebli has witnessed the steady progress of the country in agricultural development and also along other lines of activity. Pleased with the land and satisfied with his success, he has no reason to regret leaving his native Switzerland for the new world, in the hope of bettering his condition. He was born in the canton of Obwallanden in 1837, was reared to a knowledge of agriculture as conducted in his native land, and had made an honest endeavor to be content with the conditions by which he was surrounded before deciding to begin life anew in the United States. He was thirty-four years old when, in 1871, he landed as an immigrant on our shores, and from the eastern port of landing he went direct to Ohio. In that state and Alabama, whither he later went, he passed about two years before completing the journey across the continent. It was therefore in 1874 that he set out from the south with California as his destination, and in the more than thirty-five years that he has resided here he has had no cause to regret that Fate directed him to this western section of country. In other sections which he had visited he investigated the agricultural possibilities, but it was not until reaching California that he found the combination of conditions that he sought. In Vallejo township, Sonoma county, in the vicinity of Penn Grove, he has a ranch of five hundred acres which he leases, and in the care and management of which he is realizing his expectations in regard to the agricultural possibilities of this section, which he believes to have no equal in any other part of the country. Here he is carrying on an industry with which he has been familiar from childhood, dairying, seventy cows contributing to its maintenance, besides which he has ten head of young stock which will soon add to the size of his dairy herd. In addition to the stock mentioned he has seven head of horses of good breed and ten hogs which he is fattening for the market. Altogether Mr. Riebli has a fine ranch property under his control, and the care with which he looks after details shows conclusively that he thoroughly understands the importance which small matters bear to the ultimate success of an enterprise, be that what it may.

Mr. Riebli's marriage united him with Miss Catherine Britschgi, who was born in Switzerland in 1847, and their marriage has resulted in the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters, as follows: Theodore, Robert, Joseph, Arnold, Frederick, Catherine, Bertha and Anna. Robert chose as his wife Frances Kiser and they have four children, Frederick, Robert, Frank and Matilda. Joseph married Lena Miller, but no children have been born to them. Catherine became the wife of Henry Farney, and they have four children, all

daughters, Florence, Helen, Lula and Leola. Bertha is the wife of Thomas Lutz and the mother of two children, Herbert and Lillian. Anna is the wife of George Lehaw. Frederick and his wife, formerly Mary Miller, have one son, Carl. Politically Mr. Riebli is a Republican, and with his family attends the Roman Catholic Church at Penn Grove. The duties of the ranch leave him little or no time for pleasure so called, but as he finds real pleasure in his work he does not feel the need of making special excursions for relaxation, as is the case with many.

JOSEPH MASCIORINI.

Innumerable examples of what California has meant to those of foreign birth whose abilities and ambitions have not been met and satisfied in their own countries may be found in Sonoma county, and among the number mention belongs to Joseph Masciorini, who operates a large ranch near Sears Point. As the name might suggest to the reader, he is a native of Switzerland, his birth occurring in the village of Laverterso, Canton Ticino, March 17, 1851. It was not until he had passed his majority that he determined to leave the land of his forefathers and come to the new world, a decision to which he came after earnestly endeavoring to be content with the conditions by which he was surrounded in his own country. He started for New York City February 13, 1872, and from that city he came by rail to San Francisco, arriving the following month, March 17. His decision to come to this particular part of the country was no doubt in response to urgent requests on the part of others of his countrymen who had preceded him here and were making such splendid success above what was possible in their native land. Like them he has benefited by the change of location, and while he still is loyal to the land of his birth, it is safe to say that no citizen of Sonoma county is more devotedly attached to his adopted county, state and country than he is.

Not far from Sears Point, Sonoma county, Mr. Masciorini is cultivating a large tract of one thousand acres of land which he leases from the Mechem estate. Of this acreage, fifty acres are under cultivation, while the remainder of the land is used as pasturage for the two hundred and fifty cows that constitute his dairy, thirty head of young stock, fourteen head of horses and eight head of hogs. It would probably be difficult to find a native Swiss who was not adept as a dairyman, and in Mr. Masciorini we find one who is abundantly able to maintain the high reputation along this line for which his countrymen are noted the world over. Each cow in his herd nets him \$50 annually, a result which is possible only on account of the special attention which Mr. Masciorini gives to this branch of his ranch industry. In 1907 he purchased two hundred and forty-seven acres of land four miles southeast of Petaluma, on the Lakeville road, and this he improved until it is one of the best equipped places in this section. A large residence and commodious barns have been constructed, and here he engages in the raising of grain and hay and also in the poultry business. The Northwestern Railroad runs along his place and has a station upon it which bears his name, and there is also a landing on Petaluma creek with a suitable wharf which is owned by Mr. Masciorini.

For a companion in life Mr. Masciorini chose one of his countrywomen in Miss Josephine Bonetti, who was born in Switzerland in 1854, and whose marriage to Mr. Masciorini occurred in San Francisco November 21, 1882. Seven children have been born of this marriage, one son and six daughters, as follows: Henry T., who is residing on the Sears Point ranch; Lydia, a stenographer; Lilly, who graduated as a nurse from St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco; Amelia; Florence; Alma and Mary. All of the children have been reared to mature years, but as yet none of the number have established homes of their own. In the care and maintenance of the home ranch the father is assisted largely by his son Henry T., who was born on the ranch which is still his home in 1891. Politically Mr. Masciorini is a Republican, and with his family he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, attending the church of that denomination at Petaluma. He is identified with but one fraternal order, being a member of the Druids lodge at Sonoma. Although the greater part of Mr. Masciorini's time is taken up with the care of his ranch, he is not unmindful of the need of recreation, and his place at Sears Point was often the stopping place of large parties of hunters from the city.

REMIGIO MANDARINI.

Italy has furnished one of her representative sons to California in Remigio Mandarini, a rancher near Duncans Mills, Sonoma county, where he has been located since 1890, or ever since he came to this country, twenty years ago. He was one of a family of fourteen children born to his parents, Frank and Alena (Reighini) Mandarini, the former born in Italy in 1829 and the latter also a native of that country. There, in Beceno the son Remigio was born in 1862, and with his brothers and sisters he received and made the most of the meagre opportunities that the home land offered. Even as a child Mr. Mandarini deplored the lack of opportunity which his ambitious nature craved and demanded, but nevertheless he endeavored to overlook the lack by making everything possible count in his favor, and after attaining mature years he still continued in the home land in the hope of making a satisfactory livelihood. His efforts were not without their compensation, but nevertheless he was satisfied that the new world held forth greater chances for advancement and he determined to come hither and take advantage of them.

Among the immigrants who landed on these shores in 1890 was Remigio Mandarini, the vessel on which he made the voyage casting anchor in the harbor of New York after an uneventful voyage, and from that port he secured transportation to California, Sonoma county being his destination. Here he found a number of his countrymen had preceded him, and he found their sympathy and their aid of inestimable value in helping him to get a foothold in his new surroundings. For a time, until he became more familiar with the language and customs of his adopted country he worked at the first employment that offered, principally as a farm hand, and finally he ventured to assume the management of land on his own account. At the present writing he has a five-year lease of one hundred acres, valued at \$10,000, upon which he is engaged in raising stock

principally, owning fifty head of fine young stock and eight head of horses of fine breed.

In his marriage Mr. Mandarinini chose one of his countrywomen in Miss Mary Vesci, who was born in Italy in 1863, their marriage being celebrated in their native country in 1885. She came to the United States with her husband in 1890, five years after their marriage, and whatever of success or failure has come to him she has shared, proving herself under all circumstances a true helpmate. Seven children, two sons and five daughters, have been born of their marriage, as follows: Ernest, Secondo, Josephine (Mrs. Charles Berttosi, of Santa Rosa), Mary, Helena, Julia and Stella. One of Mrs. Mandarinini's brothers, John Vesci, also came to the United States and died in Santa Rosa.

MIKE BABBINO.

An illustration of the prosperity which has rewarded the efforts of our foreign-born citizens is found in the life of M. Babbino, who for over forty years has been identified with the interests of Sonoma county and has won recognition as an expert in the growing of the grape and its manufacture into wine. Without energy and resolute determination he could not have risen to his present station in the community. Nature endowed him with the faculties necessary to the struggle for a livelihood in a new country, and it is by a proper use of these faculties, combined with other characteristics, that his activities have resulted so satisfactorily.

Italy was the birthplace and early home of Mr. Babbino, his birth occurring near Naples, in 1852. He was reared and educated in that locality and when he was old enough he assisted his father in the care of the grocery business of which he was the proprietor. When the son was about fifteen years of age the parents immigrated to the United States with their family, the vessel on which they made the voyage landing them in the harbor of New York. They remained in the east about two years thereafter, during which time the son found employment on a railroad. Later the family came to the far west and located in San Francisco, and it was in this metropolis that the death of the parents occurred. For a time the younger Mr. Babbino was handicapped by the strangeness of his new surroundings and unfamiliarity with conditions generally, but finally, going to Santa Clara county, he found employment as a laborer, and life for him took on a brighter aspect. After working as ranch hand for a time he gained confidence in his ability to manage a ranch of his own, and after purchasing a place in that county cultivated it with more or less success for the following nine years. He then disposed of the property, and returning to San Francisco, continued in the metropolis for ten years thereafter, or until coming to Santa Rosa in 1900. His original purchase of land at that time consisted of one hundred and forty acres, but from time to time he has sold off portions of the land until he now has fifteen acres. At the time of purchasing the ranch he had well-formed plans as to his future course, and as soon as the land could be put in proper condition he set out vines with the idea of making a specialty of the raising of grapes and their ultimate manufacture into wine. He has lived to see

the consummation of his early hopes in this respect, and today there are few finer vineyards to be seen in this part of Sonoma county than is owned and maintained by Mr. Babbino. What he has accomplished since locating here is best told in the statement that during the year 1909 the sale of wine netted him \$40,000, San Francisco being his principal market.

In San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Babbino was married in 1882 to Miss Ann Lanochi, who, like himself, was born in sunny Italy. A large family of children resulted from this marriage, but of the number all are deceased with the exception of one daughter. She is now the wife of J. Poelito and the mother of three daughters, all residents of San Francisco. Mr. Babbino has not identified himself with any fraternal orders, nor is he active in political matters, although he does his duty as a good citizen of his adopted country and casts his ballot for the man that in his opinion is best fitted for the office.

ANGELO PIAZZA.

A goodly number of Italians have been attracted to Sonoma county by reason of the opportunities it has offered to men of limited means but great energy and tireless perseverance. Here they have found conditions widely different from those existing in their own native land; here, with a broad outlook on country still undeveloped; there, with an overcrowded population earning a meagre livelihood, with little hope for a change for the better. It is not strange that many ambitious young men have left Italy in search of the broader opportunities offered in the newer, less crowded countries.

A humble home in Italy sheltered the Piazza family, and it was into this simple home life that Angelo Piazza was born in 1866. The father supported his family by his efforts as a farmer, and it was on the home farm that Angelo became familiar with the rudiments of agricultural life and thus laid the foundation for the business which he was to follow in the years to come. In the meantime, however, he was otherwise preparing himself for the duties of life by attending the public schools of his native country, and when he arrived at the age when his services were required in the army, he conformed with the regulations and gave his services as a cavalryman for four years.

Among the immigrants who landed on our shores in the year 1891, was Angelo Piazza, then a young man of twenty-five years. The vessel on which he made the voyage landed at New Orleans, where he found himself without funds and a stranger in a strange land indeed. The first work that offered he accepted gratefully, and for a year he worked as a laborer in that vicinity. With the means that he was enabled to save from his meagre earnings he came to California at the end of this time, going direct to San Francisco, where he continued to work as a laborer for five years, and also as a ranch hand on ranches in the country round about. It was with all of this varied experience as an incentive that in 1903 he purchased and undertook the management of a ranch of his own in Sonoma county, at that time becoming the owner of the ranch on which he resides today, one mile from Fulton, on Rural Route No. 1. The entire acreage is in vineyard, Mr. Piazza finding the raising of grapes a congenial employment, one with which he was familiar in his native country.

Not only is the work congenial, but it is remunerative as well, twelve tons of grapes being gathered from his vineyard during the season of 1909, and the prospects for the coming year are for twice that amount. Seven years ago he paid \$3,000 for his property, comprising ten acres, and in the meantime it has almost doubled in value, but even at this advance he could not be induced to part with his ranch.

In 1896 Mr. Piazza was married to one of his countrywomen in Miss Gaetana Panto, who was born in 1869, their marriage being celebrated in San Francisco. Her father is deceased, but her mother is still living in Italy, as is also Mr. Piazza's mother. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Piazza. Fraternally he is a member of but one order, the Foresters of America.

RAFAEL FORESTI.

Undoubtedly in a far less degree than many other nationalities of Europe has the empire of Austria contributed to the citizenship of the United States and this accession of population has come principally from the outlying provinces. Notwithstanding the devotion of the Austrian to his native land and his disposition to remain there contentedly rather than take up existence amid strangers in an alien country, there has been a considerable representation of the people in the new world and among them may be mentioned the name of the late Rafael Foresti, of Sonoma county, who was born in Austria in 1852, but spent the greater part of his active maturity within the limits of California. Trained to a thorough knowledge of the dairy industry, it was characteristic of him, in coming to the new world, that he should seek residence in a region adapted to the occupation and affording him an excellent opportunity for earning a livelihood at familiar tasks. In connection with dairying he followed general ranch pursuits, but throughout all of his residence here he made a specialty of dairying and was regarded as a local authority in the selection and care of milch cows.

Little is known concerning the ancestral history of Rafael Foresti aside from the fact that he was a son of Amando and Madeline (Filosi) Foresti, natives of Austria and lifelong residents of that empire. There were five sons and daughters in the parental family, those besides Rafael being named as follows: Peter, who married and became the father of two children; August, who chose as his wife Buchulina Filosi, their union resulting in the birth of four children, Joseph, Peter, Madeline and Caroline; Rose, Mrs. Boman, who had two children, Virgil and Catharina; and Catharina, who married Angela Filosi and had two children. As far back as the records extend the family has been loyal to the Roman Catholic Church and each successive generation has been carefully trained in the faith.

Surviving Rafael Foresti and since his death residing at the old homestead is his widow, Jaciomina (Jiovanetti) Foresti, who was born in Switzerland in 1860 and was married in 1877. Eight children comprise her family, namely: James, Victor, Elvetzie, August, Reuben, Mollie, Dora and Elsie. The ranch occupied and owned by the family lies near Duncans Mills and was occupied by

the father not long after his immigration to America and his settlement in Sonoma county during the year 1880. The tract consists of about twelve hundred and sixty acres, all of which is in timber and pasture with the exception of twenty-five acres that has been brought under cultivation. No branch of agriculture suits the ranch so well as dairying and we find that this industry has been the chief source of income for the family, who keep a herd of sixty-five head of milch cows and sell about one thousand pounds of butter per month. Twenty hogs also are kept on the ranch and the total aggregate of stock numbers about one hundred head, so that with the original stock and the annual increase the pastures are well filled during season. The timber on the ranch is quite valuable, forming indeed one of the principal attractions from a financial standpoint. By intelligent management the ranch brings a satisfactory income to the family each year and at the same time provides them with a pleasant country home.

As previously mentioned Mrs. Foresti is of Swiss birth. Her parents, James and Mattie Giovanetti, were born in Switzerland in 1819 and the mother died in 1902. Four children formed the family, namely: Joseph, Angelo, Victor and Mrs. Foresti. The first-named son married Louisa Vanoni and has three children, Mark, Sylvia and Joseph. Angelo is married and the father of four children, Frank, John, Albert and May. The youngest son is married and his family consists of two children, Victor and Rose. Mrs. Foresti had few advantages in girlhood, but from a very early age toiled to aid in the maintenance of the family. However, she is a bright, well-informed woman, thoroughly capable of managing the dairying business and affectionately devoted to the welfare of her sons and daughters. During his lifetime Mr. Foresti maintained a warm interest in the welfare of his adopted country and always voted the Republican ticket, but he took no part in public affairs, his entire attention being concentrated upon the support of his family and the development of his ranch.

LAWRENCE Q. CUMMINGS.

The densely populated countries of the old world have given of their sons to aid in the agricultural development of the western continent. A considerable proportion of these immigrants have come from Ireland, bringing with them those traits which are indispensable to the development of an ideal citizenship. Among the representatives of this nationality who have established themselves on the Pacific coast and have been factors in the changes wrought here during the past thirteen years, mention belongs to Mr. Cummings, who has been a resident of the agricultural community of Santa Rosa since the year 1898.

Mr. Cummings was born in county Cork, Ireland, March 4, 1860, his parents also being natives and life-time residents of the Emerald Isle. He was little more than child when, at the age of fourteen years, he set sail from his native land and came to the United States. The vessel landed at Boston, Mass., and there and in Lowell, that state, he found employment in the boot and shoe manufactories. Later he went to Georgetown, Mass., where he was employed for three years, and from there he started for the Pacific coast country, having remained in the east altogether for three years. San Francisco was his des-

tion on coming to the west and for a time he drove horses in the employ of the government. Subsequently, in 1898, he came to Sonoma county and settled down to agricultural life on the ranch which he owns today, comprising twenty-three acres of rich land not far from Santa Rosa. Twelve acres are in grapes, seven acres in prunes and apples, while the remainder of the land is in corn and pasture land. The last crop gathered netted the owner as follows: grapes \$300, prunes \$400, and from his chickens, the raising of which is an industry not previously mentioned, he cleared about \$300.

In July, 1896, Mr. Cummings was united in marriage with Miss Winnifred Leary, a native of this state, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Connell) Leary, the former deceased and the latter now a resident of Oakland. Three children were born of this marriage, but only two are living, Josephine Frances, born in May, 1902, and now a student in the Monroe district school, and Sylvester John, born December 11, 1907. Politically Mr. Cummings is a Democrat.

WILLIAM DANNHAUSEN.

The thrifty, sturdy, dependable qualities which come to mind when mention is made of a native of the Fatherland, are not lacking in this well-known rancher of Sonoma county. For many generations the name had been associated with that land, and there both the father and mother of Mr. Dannhausen were born and passed their entire lives. Five children, four sons and one daughter, were born to the parents, and of the number one besides our subject became a citizen of the United States.

William Dannhausen was born in Germany in 1872. While the parents were not well-to-do, still they were able to give their children some advantages, and in common with other German youths they were given good common-school educations. As soon as William Dannhausen was old enough he began to contribute to his own support by working as a farm hand in his native country, continuing to do this as long as he remained there. In the hope of finding a larger outlook than he thought was possible in his own country, in 1897, at the age of twenty-five, he set out for the United States with a brother, first, however, going to the Hawaiian Islands, and after continuing there a year, completed the journey to the United States. The end of their voyage landed them in San Francisco, and from there Mr. Dannhausen came to Sonoma county and worked as a ranch hand, in the meantime looking about for a suitable location in which to settle. This he found in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, and in the purchase of the ranch on which he now resides he has realized all that he hoped for. Here he has forty acres of rich, productive land, in vineyard and orchard. At the time the property came into his possession the vineyard alone yielded an income of \$900, but in the meantime he has more than doubled the output, the season of 1909 producing \$2,000 worth of grapes. To some extent he also raises horses and cattle, but these are for his own use on the ranch and not for market.

In 1905 Mr. Dannhausen was married to his brother's widow, who in maidenhood was Meta Pregge, a native of the Fatherland also. By her first

marriage she became the mother of ten children, all of whom are attending the schools of Santa Rosa. The only child of her present marriage is Walter E., born in 1907. To Mrs. Dannhausen's parents (both of whom are living in Santa Rosa) ten children were born, six daughters and four sons, all of whom are living.

F. C. CAMPIGLI.

A good example of the self-made man is found in Mr. Campigli, the proprietor of a fine dairy business, with office at No. 17 Fourth street, Petaluma. He is a native son of the state, his birth having occurred in 1871 in Marin county, where his father, Charles Campigli, had settled on a ranch in pioneer days. Father and son were associated in the maintenance of the home ranch until the latter was twenty-four years of age, when he started out in the world on his own account, with little to his credit except the knowledge of agriculture which he had learned from his father on the home ranch.

Moving in to Petaluma at this time, in 1895, F. C. Campigli became interested in the chicken business, and after investigating it in all of its phases, purchased chickens of a good breed and began in the business in a modest way, also farming on a small scale. Business increased from year to year, and was continued until 1901, when he sold out. The reason for disposing of it was to enable him to devote his whole time and attention to the position which he had accepted with the Golden State Creamery, of San Francisco, as local manager in Petaluma. This has since that time been merged with the Western Creamery Company, but the change has made no alteration in his position as local manager. The headquarters of the Western Creamery Company are located at Benicia, where they manufacture and put up the famous Isleton butter, known throughout this part of the state as the best brand of butter obtainable. The Petaluma branch of the company's business is located at No. 17 Fourth street, in charge of Mr. Campigli, who has built up a large trade in the sale of cream, butter and milk throughout the town and surrounding country.

The marriage of Mr. Campigli occurred in 1897, and united him with Miss Annie Koster, who like himself is a native of California. Two children, Isabel and Vivian, have been born of their marriage. Fraternally Mr. Campigli belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and the Elks.

ANGELO DINUCCI.

Still another of the sons of Italy who are exercising their knowledge of agriculture in Sonoma county is Angelo Dinucci, who owns a ranch of forty-five acres in close proximity to the thriving town of Guerneville, and as one of the earlier settlers of this nationality in this immediate section, he has given help and encouragement to many of his countrymen who, like himself, have come here to enjoy privileges which their own country as yet has no conception of.

Born in the town of Borgo Mozzano, Italy, in 1855, Angelo Dinucci is a son of parents who never knew any other home than Italy, but they reared their children to a right understanding of life and its responsibilities and as far as

lay in their power fitted them to cope with the vicissitudes of life wherever they might choose to make their homes. One of them at least chose the United States as the scene of his future life and efforts, and the year 1876 witnessed the embarkation of Angelo Dinucci for these free shores, he at the time being about twenty years of age. The same year witnessed his arrival in California, and the fact that he has remained here ever since is conclusive evidence that he has no desire to transfer his allegiance to his native land. Much of his life in the west has been passed in Sonoma county, where, near Guerneville, he owns a ranch of forty-five acres, a portion of which is in vineyard, and the balance in valuable timber land.

Mr. Dinucci's marriage occurred in 1889 and united him with Madelena Rossi, who was born in Italy in 1871, the daughter of Angelo and Catherina (Paccini) Rossi. Mr. and Mrs. Dinucci became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, as follows: Samuel, Hanson, Mary (the wife of Joseph Dappino, of Korbel), Katherine, Emma, Carrie and Lena. Mr. Dinucci was bereaved by the death of his wife March 11, 1911, her remains being interred in Guerneville cemetery. Politically he is a Republican, and although not affiliated by membership with any religious organization, practices the Golden Rule in his dealings with his fellowmen and is liked and respected by all who are brought in contact with him.

DOMINICO MANCINI.

When one considers the difficulties attending the immigrant to American shores, their unfamiliarity with language, soil and environment, the success which many of them attain is little less than remarkable. Working with undiminished ardor from day to day, and from year to year, Dominico Mancini has acquired a standing among the successful ranchers of Sonoma county, and as he is still a young man, he can still look forward to an ever widening future.

Italy was Mr. Mancini's native home, his birth occurring in December, 1867, the son of parents who were content to remain in their native country and make the most of the meagre livelihood that their surroundings afforded. Their son, however, as he grew to manhood years imbibed more and more of the western spirit of freedom and chafed under the narrow, circumscribed conditions that prevailed in his home land, and at the age of twenty-five, in 1892, he bade farewell to family and home land and set out for the free shores of America. The same year found him in Sonoma county, Cal., where he contentedly worked as a ranch hand for a number of years. These were years of hard work, not unmixed with discouragements from time to time, but he persevered and today is in the enjoyment of the results of his earlier efforts. For about thirteen years altogether he made his headquarters in Santa Rosa, working on ranches in that vicinity and later assuming the responsibilities of a ranch on his own account, but finally, in 1905, he came to his present ranch, on section 25, in Russian River township, where he has a fine ranch of forty acres, one which in point of productiveness and appearance takes high rank with surrounding ranches. The locality is especially favorable for the raising of grapes and this commodity forms his chief crop, twenty-seven acres being in vineyard, from

which he gathers twenty tons annually. The grapes are readily disposed of at the nearby winery and bring \$16 a ton. On the land not in vineyard the owner raises hay and gives ample pasture to three horses and one cow.

Mr. Mancini had been a resident of California seven years before he felt financially able to assume the responsibilities of domestic life, his marriage at this time, in 1899, uniting him with Miss Rosie Virginia. Six children, all sons, have been born of this marriage, as follows: Silva, Joseph, Raenaldo, Paul, Fred and William. The parents are rearing their children in the faith of the Catholic Church, in which they themselves were reared from childhood. In his political views Mr. Mancini is independent.

WILLIAM COVEY.

As a well-known rancher of Sonoma county and a fine representative of the native-born sons of California, William Covey, of Sebastopol, is deserving of mention as one of those who have contributed to the upbuilding of this commonwealth. Not only is he a native son of the state, but he is also a native of Sonoma county, and here his entire life has been passed in agricultural pursuits. Born near Forestville in 1874, he grew up in that vicinity and attended the public school of that place, in the meantime being initiated into ranch life by performing the duties that fell to his lot on the home ranch.

The father of our subject, Uriah Covey, was one of those noble pioneers whose early efforts helped to lay the foundation upon which has been reared this great Pacific commonwealth. He was born in Ohio April 25, 1832, and when he was a child of five years was taken to Missouri by his parents, and in the latter state grew to a stalwart young manhood on the home farm. It was while working in the fields that he made up his mind to come to the west, news of the gold find in California having fired him with an ambition that made his labors on the Missouri farm dull and unattractive. Leaving his parents to carry on the farm, he set out on the overland journey in 1852 and upon reaching his journey's end, went at once to the mines and for a year and a-half followed mining. At the end of this time he returned to Missouri to claim his promised bride in Miss Mary Salee, a native of Missouri, a marriage which resulted in the birth of two children. Shortly after his return to California the wife and mother passed away and on August 9, 1859, he married his second wife, who before her marriage was Miss Sarah Ann Purvis. Ten children were born of this marriage, and of the eight who attained maturity besides William we mention the following: Clara D. became the wife of D. F. Hutchinson and at her death in 1905 left seven children; Ella became the wife of E. L. Ward, a resident of Humboldt county, and by him became the mother of four children; Daniel chose as his wife Laura Ross, and they with their seven children make their home in Lake county, Cal.; Philip married Miss Hotel, and they have three children, making their home in Bennett valley; Elizabeth L. became the wife of Samuel Barnum, of Forestville, where they with their five children make their home; Amanda E. became the wife of Alfred Ross, and they and their seven children live near Forestville; Harmon and his wife have four children; James W. married Annie M. Ridenhaur, and they with their one child make

their home on the old Ridenhaur estate, of which James Covey is manager. Altogether the elder Mr. Covey made four trips to Missouri after coming to California in 1852. Upon his return to the state after one of these visits to his native state in 1868 he made his first purchase of land, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Sonoma county near Cloverdale. He had made his home on this ranch for two years when he traded the property for one hundred and seventy acres near Forestville, and later, in 1878, he bought eighty acres one mile from Forestville, where his wife resides. William Covey was a child of four years when his parents settled on this property and this has been his home ever since, he now managing and caring for the property for his mother. It was here that the earth life of Uriah Covey came to a close May 25, 1909, at which time he had attained the age of seventy-seven years and one month. In addition to the management of the home ranch and maintaining a dairy of fourteen cows, William Covey also has charge of a fifteen-acre fruit ranch near Forestville, this also being a part of the family estate.

In 1899 William Covey was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Ross, a native of Sonoma county, and they have one child, Irma Madeline. Politically Mr. Covey is a Republican, and while he is actively interested in whatever affects his party in any way, is not an office-seeker, and has never been before the public in this capacity.

AUGUST MOEBES.

The chicken-raising industry in Sonoma county has competent exponents in August Moebes and his partner, Joseph English, both of whom have had individual experience and their united efforts are therefore productive of very satisfactory results. August Moebes was born in the Fatherland in 1854, the son of Henry and Dorothea (Schroeder) Moebes, both natives of Germany, the former born in 1825. Eleven children were born to these worthy parents, four sons and seven daughters, of whom August was the eldest.

By his marriage with Miss Augusta Gusta Mr. Moebes has two children, Marie and August. It was with the idea of giving his children a better outlook in life that he came to the United States in 1883, and in California he has realized his expectations in a greater degree than he had anticipated. Near the town of Sonoma he has a well-equipped chicken ranch, where every accessory usual to a well-appointed and up-to-date hatchery may be seen. The proprietors realize a profit of about \$1,000 annually from the hatchery alone, while five hundred laying hens add considerably to this income. Much of Mr. Moebes' time is passed in San Francisco, where he has other business interests, hence the care and management of the chicken ranch devolves principally upon Mr. English.

Not unlike his partner in his nativity, Joseph English is a native of Germany, his birth occurring there in 1862. He is one of seven children (of whom five were boys) born to his parents, Mathias and Catherine (Schutenhelm) English. The sons are Joseph, Mathias, Andrew, George and John, two of whom have established homes of their own, while three of the number are still single. The daughters are Barbara and Catherine. Joseph English is not identified by membership with any church organization, but believes in the Golden Rule as

the best guiding principle in life and exemplifies this belief in his daily life. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Both Mr. English and Mr. Moebes are regarded as thoroughly reliable, enterprising business men and their efforts as chicken ranchers are watched with interest by their fellow-citizens. It is their intention to increase their capacity as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and judging from their success in the past, their future efforts may be assured also.

GIOVANNI MECCHI.

Yet another of the sons of Italy who have come to the United States in the hope of realizing their dream of independence is Giovanni Mecchi, now one of the well-to-do and progressive citizens of Fulton, Sonoma county, where he has made his home for many years. His earliest recollections are of a boyhood home in Lucca, Italy, where he was born in 1867, into the home of Domenico and Adele (Bianchini) Mecchi, two other children, both daughters, also being born to these parents, Paquina and Argentina Mecchi.

Leaving his parents in their native land, in young manhood Giovanni Mecchi set sail from Italy for the United States, where, from authentic reports which had come to him from those of his countrymen who had preceded him, he was confident that better conditions were open to the young man of energy than were possible in his native country. From the eastern metropolis at which his vessel landed him he made his way across the United States to California and in May, 1885, located in Sonoma county. Environment and language differed materially from anything with which he was familiar, but this he expected, and as rapidly as possible adjusted himself to his new surroundings, receiving companionship and encouragement from such of his countrymen as were living in the vicinity. After looking about for a suitable tract of land he finally selected the ranch which is his home today, a very desirable tract of eighty acres within easy access to the town of Fulton, which is his postoffice and market town. Knowledge of and familiarity with grape culture acquired in his native land have here been put to good account, for fifty acres of his land are under cultivation to the vine, and one hundred tons is an average year's yield. He finds a ready market for his fruit at the winery, for which he receives the uniform price of \$16 a ton.

Mr. Mecchi has never formed home ties, but lives alone on his ranch near Fulton. It is not to be inferred from this that he is a recluse or disinterested in the welfare of those about him; on the contrary he is thoroughly wide-awake and ready at all times to forward and even inaugurate measures for the uplift of his fellow-citizens and the betterment of conditions in town and county.

EDGAR DANIEL ALDRICH.

There is probably no one in the section of country around Forestville, Sonoma county, better informed in all phases of the lumber industry than is Mr. Aldrich, who from boyhood has been interested more or less in some branch of the business, and for years has been engaged in this business in Forestville. A native of the south he was born in Kentucky in 1850, the son of Lyman H. Aldrich, and his wife, the former born in Ohio, and the latter in Michigan in

1817. The father is now deceased, but the mother is still living, at the remarkable age of ninety-three years. At the time of the birth of their son the parents were living in Kentucky, and from there, when he was six years old, they removed to Missouri, that state being their home until 1863, when they removed to Michigan. When he was seventeen years of age Edgar Aldrich was mustered in the regular army, becoming a member of Company K, at Covington, Ky., and was assigned to duty in the west, first going to old Fort Bridges, then to Wind River valley, Wyo., and from there to Fort Laramie. After receiving his discharge from the service at the latter place he returned to his home in Michigan and remained there for several years. The glimpse of the west during his military service had attracted him by its breadth and freedom and from that time forward he had a longing to take a part in the bounding possibilities which it offered. The year 1872 found him in Kansas, where he says it was necessary to shoot buffalo to clear the road for their ox-train. This was long prior to the advent of the railroad in the now thriving city of Wichita, the nearest railroad station being in Dodge county, to which point goods had to be hauled for shipment. Mr. Aldrich gained his first insight into the lumber business in the forests of Michigan, and in Wichita, Kan., he engaged in the lumber business until coming to California in 1885. Since that time he has been a resident of Sonoma county, and the greater part of this time has been interested in the lumber business in Forestville, a business in which he is now engaged on a large and successful scale.

Mr. Aldrich was married in Michigan in 1871, to Miss Olive Bigford, a native of Branch county, that state, and the only child of that marriage, a daughter, is now the wife of John H. Cole, and resides in Michigan. Mrs. Aldrich is now deceased. During his early years in California Mr. Aldrich combined ranching with his lumber interests, but as the latter increased in volume he relinquished other business and concentrated his attention on his lumber business, in which he is now engaged. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. TURNER.

A successful and well-to-do horticulturist of Sonoma county is John W. Turner, who is prosperously engaged in his independent vocation on one of the most finely improved and most desirable ranches in the vicinity of Sebastopol. His specialty is the raising of a fine grade of apples and cherries. By birth Mr. Turner is an Englishman, and was born in 1867. In the locality of his birth he was reared and educated up to the age of seventeen years, when the family immigrated to America, in 1884, and the same year came to California. This was the second trip which the father, William Turner, had made to the state, having come here first during the period of the gold excitement, in 1854. Instead of following mining, however, he came to Sonoma county and near Stony Point became one of the first settlers, carrying on a large dairy industry. After spending a number of years in this locality he returned to England and continued there until coming here with his family in 1884.

The first experience of the younger Mr. Turner in California was as a ranch hand in the employ of Hiram Meacham, at Stony Point, Sonoma county,

continuing with this employer for three years, after which he took charge of his father's ranch, known as the Turner ranch, conducting it successfully for a number of years. Giving it up finally, he went to Oakland and for a time was on the police force of that city, later being engaged in railroad work for seven years, but at the end of this time he returned to Sonoma county and has ever since had charge of the old Turner ranch. Its location in the valley, five miles from Sebastopol, makes it well suited for the raising of fruits, and here he has one hundred and seventy acres under cultivation. Of this, eighty-five acres are in orchard set to Gravenstein apples, besides which he has forty acres in young trees, both bearing and non-bearing. Ten acres are in cherries of the choice Royal Ann variety. During the season of 1909 his apple crop amounted to five thousand boxes, while his yield of cherries amounted to six tons. In the meantime many of the young trees have come into bearing. Since the year 1890 he has made a specialty of the raising of these two fruits. Besides the management of his ranch Mr. Turner is also the representative of the fruit packing firm of Garcia & Maggini, of Sebastopol.

In 1890 Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Marie E. Black, whose mother was one of the earliest settlers in Sonoma county. One son, Shannon, has been born to them. Fraternally Mr. Turner is identified with the Woodmen of the World, holding membership in Athens Camp, of Oakland.

WILLIAM MATHER.

The ranch of William Mather is conveniently located near Sebastopol, and is known as the Sebastopol nursery. Here a specialty is made of raising Burbank's Giant Crimson winter rhubarb and Gravenstein apples. A native son of the state, William Mather was born in San Francisco in 1863, but as he was left an orphan when he was three days old he has no personal knowledge of his progenitors. However, he found a kindly protector in Stephen C. Story, of Bennett, who gave him a home and superintended his education and training until he was eighteen years of age. He made the best of the opportunities given him, so that when he had reached the age mentioned he was well equipped to take up the responsibility of his own support. Altogether he worked for wages for about six years, during which time he determined to specialize upon the cultivation of one or two products, and he is satisfactorily demonstrating the wisdom of his course in the raising of Burbank's Giant Crimson winter rhubarb and the Gravenstein apple. In speaking of the former, Mr. Mather says: "Several years ago I saw the value in this most productive plant, and at once sought Mr. Luther Burbank, who perfected this wonderful creation, for instruction as to the culture in order to secure the most profit, following his advice in every particular." From February to May is the best planting season, about two hundred plants being the average per acre, and if the plants are in good condition by December they should yield from ten to fifteen pounds per hill. Three crops are generally gathered from the same plants before the first of March, which is the time when the common rhubarb finds its way into the market. One of the most favorable features of the raising of this commodity is the fact that it has a clear market, as other fruits and vegetables are out of

season, and furthermore it finds a market three months earlier than the inferior grade of rhubarb, does not need peeling, and being heavier in saccharine, needs only about half the sugar ordinarily used in preparing this fruit for the table. Some idea of the large undertaking of which Mr. Mather is the proprietor may be realized when it is said that during the season of 1909 he cut over forty-five thousand rhubarb plants. Supplying the market with this fruit is but one feature of the ranch's output however, a large income being realized from the shipment of roots of the plant to all parts of the world, as well as the sale of Gravenstein apple trees, his apple nursery numbering from ten to thirty thousand trees of this special variety of apple.

In 1887 Mr. Mather was united in marriage with Miss Eliza C. Allen, a native of Illinois, and one son, Herbert R., has been born to them.

DAVENPORT COZZENS, JR.

It is a fitting recognition of the work of pioneers that their names should be perpetuated in the localities in which their efforts were expended, either in the names of streets, streams or towns, that they may receive due credit and appreciation at the hands of those who follow and continue the work which they have resigned to younger hands. This idea has been fittingly borne out in naming the village of Cozzens after its father and founder, Davenport Cozzens, Sr. A native of the Empire state, he was born in Brooklyn, the son of parents who were able to give their children every advantage for an education and advancement. Unlike many boys so fortunately situated Davenport Cozzens appreciated his opportunities and made them count to the greatest extent possible. The public schools of Brooklyn furnished his primary education, after which he attended higher institutions of learning, and finally took a course in the military academy at West Point. The breaking out of the Mexican war about the time of his graduation found him enlisting his services in the cause of the United States. Instead of returning to the east after the close of the conflict he was attracted to California by the news of the recent discoveries of gold at Sutter's Mill, and was one of the earliest immigrants that landed in the port of San Francisco in the year 1849. In searching the records of the early history of this metropolis one may see the name of Davenport Cozzens mentioned as one of her earliest citizens and business men, he being one of the first to venture in the mercantile business. Later years found him in Sonoma county, and in Geyserville he established the first general store in this section of country, this being the meeting place for ranchers from a wide radius. Abundant evidence has already been given of the remarkable push and enterprise welded in the make-up of this old pioneer, but all has not been told until it has been said that he was the first man to set out vines and start a vineyard in this part of the state, and the wine press which was a later adjunct to his ranch was unquestionably the first in this country. A little settlement was the outgrowth of the industry which his activities created and about the year 1877 the town of Cozzens was incorporated and named in his honor, in recognition of his invaluable services. He lived many years after this, and he watched with pride and interest the steady growth of the little town. Here it was that his

earth life came to a close after a long and useful experience, in 1908, his death being the cause of general mourning on the part of all citizens, both old and young, for all loved and revered him. In all his efforts and undertakings he had the encouraging support of his faithful wife.

On the homestead ranch near Geyserville, Sonoma county, Davenport Cozzens, Jr., was born in May, 1853, and was reared and educated there and in Hopland. He remained in the vicinity of his birth until after attaining his majority, when, in 1875, he gave vent to the pioneer spirit which crowded up for recognition, in that year going to Nevada, where he opened and operated a hotel and also carried on mining. This dual occupation was carried on for a number of years, after which he returned to Sonoma county and has since been proprietor of a general store in Cozzens. Apart from any reflected light from his worthy father he is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, who recognize in him a man of true worth and ability, one who is endeavoring to help forward all good measures in his community.

S. T. DAKEN.

The practical and artistic are happily combined in the make-up of S. T. Daken, a well-known artist of Santa Rosa, and enable him to originate and carry to successful conclusion enterprises impossible for other professional men to even conceive. Reference is made to the new Daken Art Institute which is nearing completion, and is destined to be one of the most attractive and most beautiful art centers in this part of the state. In its erection the owner has in view the advancement of the community along artistic lines, through the ability to accommodate the traveling art exhibits, which are made up of the choicest works of the most celebrated artists all over the world. The enterprise is a worthy one and is well deserving of the success with which it has met from the time of its inception.

The son of Henry and Deluska (Weeks) Daken, natives of Canada and St. Louis, Mo., respectively, S. T. Daken was born in Bunker Hill, Macoupin county, Ill., in 1876. He has no personal recollection of his birthplace, for when he was a child in arms the parents came to California, so that practically his entire life has been passed within the confines of this western commonwealth. Settlement was first made in Sacramento, and between that city and San Francisco the years of his boyhood were about evenly divided. He was little more than a child when, at the age of nine years, he began to learn the trade of decorator and fresco painter, following this in San Francisco for many years. An interim of six years then followed when he was interested in the mines of Eldorado and Placer counties, and while the work was interesting and exciting, he did not feel justified in following it at the sacrifice of the line of work for which he was specially fitted. At the close of his mining experience he therefore returned to San Francisco and resumed work at his trade, combining with this, however, on his own account, painting from nature as his time would permit. Ultimately he gave up his position and devoted his entire time to painting and sketching, opening for the purpose a studio on Van Ness avenue in San Francisco which he continued for three years. Upon giving this

up in 1906 as a result of the earthquake and fire, in the spring of that year he removed to Glen Ellen, Sonoma county, but did not remain there long, coming to Santa Rosa soon afterward in the same year. Here he opened an art school and conducted classes for some time, or until accepting his present position as art instructor in the Ursuline College of this city. As his time permits he paints from nature and that he is a natural genius with a most remarkable gift, a glance at his collection of pictures will prove. Many beautiful scenes from Sonoma county are shown, as well as from other parts of the state, including views from the famous Yosemite valley. The panel which he has named the Russian River from Guerneville Heights is an exquisite and realistic reproduction of nature, one which he himself prizes above all of his other paintings. He has recently refused an offer of \$1,500 for it. Among his private collection of paintings he has \$75,000 worth of pictures from the brush of other artists, besides \$16,000 of his own productions. Mr. Daken was married in 1904 and is the father of two children, Edna May and Sidney T.

JAMES WALTER GIBSON.

In a number of public capacities Mr. Gibson has fulfilled popular expectations and proved himself not only capable, but a thoroughly public-spirited citizen of Glen Ellen. He is one of the native sons of the state who have developed reliable characteristics, and whose growth to manhood and on through middle age has been watched by a host of friends and well-wishers. Mr. Gibson benefits by the sterling qualities of English and German ancestors, his father being a native of England, and his mother the descendant of German ancestors. The elder Mr. Gibson was a young man when he realized that America held forth possibilities that the slower and more conservative country in which he had been born and reared did not have to offer and the year 1848 found him landing as an immigrant in San Francisco. His interests were confined to the metropolis and vicinity until about the year 1856, when he came to Sonoma county and a mile and a half north of what is now the site of Glen Ellen purchased a squatter's right to one hundred and sixty acres of land. He purchased the land in good faith, thinking the original right had been secured directly from the government by the previous owner, but later developments proved that it was grant land and in 1865 he was dispossessed of the land. Instead of contesting his right to the land he let it go and purchased what is now the eastern half of the town of Glen Ellen. Although the country round about was almost entirely unsettled, he still saw prospects of a coming settlement and here erected the Glen Ellen hotel, which was the first business building and the nucleus around which the town of Glen Ellen was later built up. In the town which he had done so much to advance during the thirty years of his residence in it, his earth life came to a close in 1887. His wife died in Glen Ellen in 1908, her residence in the state dating from the year 1850.

The only child of the parental family now living, James W. Gibson was born in San Francisco in 1854, on the present site of the Bancroft building. When he was eighteen months old his parents removed from San Francisco to Sonoma county, and here his entire life has practically been passed. For

almost ten years the home of the family was on a ranch one and a-half miles north of what is now Glen Ellen, and during this time the son grew to a sturdy youth and attended the local district schools, to this primary education adding a course in St. Mary's College and the State University. James Gibson was about eleven years of age when through defective title to the land which his father supposed he had purchased, he gave up the land which bore the efforts of nine laborious years and purchased the property which is the home of the son today, on the eastern border of the town. Here the father erected the first hotel in the country for miles around, the old Glen Ellen hotel being a land-mark and haven of rest and refreshment well remembered by pioneers and early comers to this part of Sonoma county. These were the days preceding the coming of the railroad, and staging was consequently a remunerative business. One of the largest stage companies of this time was the Clifford Stage Company, running a line of vehicles between Santa Rosa and Sonoma, and it was for this company that James Gibson was first employed, running one of its stages. Later he became proprietor of the Glen Ellen hotel, and it was while thus engaged that as a candidate on the Democratic ticket he was elected justice of the peace of Glen Ellen, a position which he held continuously for sixteen years.

Mr. Gibson has been three times married, his first marriage occurring in 1883 and uniting him with Miss Catherine O'Connor, a native of New York, who died the same year of her marriage. In 1895 he married Miss Matilda Justi, a native of Glen Ellen, who survived her marriage only two years. Mr. Gibson's present wife was formerly Miss Myrtle Thompson, also a native of California, and two children have been born of this marriage, Lucile D. and James Lawrence, born in 1900 and 1903 respectively, both pupils in the Glen Ellen grammar school. Politically Mr. Gibson is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

AUGUST MOSER.

In Mr. Moser we find a native son of the state who has never been out of the confines of the state in which he was born. On both sides of the family he is of French descent, and at the time of his birth, in 1856, his parents were residents of San Francisco. After graduating from the public schools of that metropolis he received further advantages in a course in St. Mary's college, all of which gave him a good preparation for the duties of life which lay before him. As soon as he was old enough to choose his own course in life he followed mining for a time. After this experience he returned to his home in San Francisco, but soon afterward went to Napa county and for fourteen years filled a position in an asylum. During this time he also owned and maintained a ranch upon which he made his home. Upon resigning his position in the asylum he came to Sonoma county and for about two years conducted what was known as the Wall Springs near Santa Rosa, disposing of this, however, at the end of that time to engage in his present business. He now maintains a thriving general store four miles from Santa Rosa. This is the only store of the kind in that immediate vicinity and consequently receives the patronage of the rural population for miles around.

Mr. Moser's marriage was celebrated in 1892, uniting him with Miss Emma Wolf, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, but who has been a resident of the United States since she was sixteen years of age. Two sons have been born of this marriage, the eldest of whom is Leroy, who is a graduate of the Santa Rosa grammar school and is now at home with his parents; and August Newton, who was born in San Francisco in 1896, and is now a student in the public schools of Santa Rosa. Mrs. Moser's parents are both living in Sweden, the father at the age of seventy-eight, and the mother sixty-seven years of age. In their religious belief they are Lutherans, and the training which their daughter received under their guidance has never been departed from. With her husband and family she is a member of the Lutheran Church at Santa Rosa. Politically Mr. Moser is a Republican.

THOMAS EDGAR BARLOW.

The records of the Barlow family show that it is of English origin, and the first member of whom we have any knowledge in this country is Warren Barlow, whose early years were associated with the colonial history of Connecticut. From that state he subsequently removed to Sullivan county, N. Y., and there his son Thomas Barlow was born June 25, 1809, his grandson, Solomon Q. Barlow, also being a native of the same county, born May 20, 1837. The latter was given such education as the times afforded, and in addition to attending the schools in the vicinity of his home, also attended Ellenville high school, from which he graduated. Subsequently he engaged in farming and lumbering on the homestead farm, continuing this until 1862, when he removed to Pompton, N. J., where he was agent for James Horner & Co. for two years. At the expiration of this time, in 1861, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he came to California, locating in Two Rock valley, Sonoma county, and on April 21, 1864, he located upon the ranch which was the home of the family for the following eight years. In 1872 he purchased a ranch of two hundred and twenty acres in the same valley, six miles from Petaluma, and here he carried on stock-raising and horticulture until his death. In New York state, before coming to the west, he was married to Elizabeth J. Denman, who was born in that state, in Sullivan county, March 14, 1837, the daughter of William Denman, who died December 3, 1875. Six children comprised the family of Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, as follows: Eva R., Mrs. Thomas Mordecai, of Petaluma; William D., who died in infancy; Fannie D., Mrs. W. H. Darden, of Corning, Cal.; Anna D., who died in Petaluma; Thomas E., of this review; and Elizabeth L., Mrs. J. W. McNeil, of Honolulu, a teacher in Oahu College.

Next to the youngest in the parental family, Thomas E. Barlow was born in Two Rock valley, Sonoma county, February 2, 1867. He attended the public schools of this locality and graduated from Petaluma high school in 1884. The death of the father in the meantime had left the care of the ranch to the mother, and in 1885 Thomas E. assumed the responsibilities, continuing farming and horticulture there for about seven years. In 1892 he purchased the nucleus of the ranch which was his home throughout the remainder of his life, which consisted of thirty-five acres of land in Green valley, which he set out to fruit. For a time after purchasing this property he continued his residence on the

home ranch, in conjunction with its management also dealing in farm products and fruits. Later he removed to his own ranch and thereafter gave his attention to its cultivation, adding to his original purchase as he was able, until he had one hundred and sixty-four acres of fine land, all in fruit with the exception of thirty-five acres. He was one of the pioneer fruit raisers of this locality, and at one time produced more blackberries than any individual on the coast, having ninety acres in this fruit, which was readily disposed of in San Francisco and also in northern markets. He was instrumental in getting boys from the Boys and Girls Aid Society in San Francisco to pick berries during vacations, which gave them a pleasant outing in the country as well as an opportunity to earn money. With the idea of making a pleasant camping place for his young helpers Mr. Barlow set out a eucalyptus grove, and the camp is now a well-established institution. The boys are still employed here each summer, being in charge of a superintendent and matron, and they and their helpers take away at the end of each season between \$4,000 and \$5,000. After the death of Mr. Barlow in 1904 Mrs. Barlow continued his policy in conducting the ranch and her thorough capability for discharging the duties which the death of her husband imposed upon her has been amply demonstrated. The camp has been suitably equipped with every convenience, and in 1911 a large drier with all modern improvements was installed upon the ranch, its capacity being seven hundred tons of green fruit annually. Commodious warehouses and packing houses as well as a fine residence have also been built on the ranch. Besides the raising of berries a specialty is made of raising apples, Gravensteins, Baldwins and Wagners predominating. Eight hands are employed throughout the year on the ranch, but during the busy season two hundred hands are given employment. Mr. Barlow gave the right of way for the Petaluma and Santa Rosa electric road across his ranch and Barlow station was so named in his honor. He was active in the organization of the Green Valley Congregational Church, which he assisted in building, and was also a trustee of the organization. Politically he was a Republican.

In Santa Rosa, February 18, 1891, Mr. Barlow was united in marriage with Miss Laura Ellen Miller, who was born near Healdsburg, the daughter of Thomas B. Miller. He was born in Rhea county, Tenn., December 31, 1826, the son of James P. and Charlotte (Bell) Miller, the former born in Virginia and the latter in Tennessee. In 1830 the family removed to Alabama and in 1835 to Arkansas, five years later locating in Newton county Mo., and in 1842 in Benton county, Ark. In 1846 James P. Miller enlisted in the Twelfth Regular United States Infantry, and served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war. In 1849 he accompanied his sons, Thomas B. and Gideon T., overland to California, and at Millerstown, near Auburn, they opened a store, and subsequently were similarly engaged in Washington on the Yuba river, until 1850, when the father returned east. After coming to California Thomas B. Miller engaged in mining in Placer county until 1850, when he went to Nevada City, Cal., where he made a strike and was very successful afterwards in mining on the Yuba river. In the fall of 1851 he came to Sonoma county, farming in various localities until 1855, when he took up his residence on one hundred and sixty acres of land near Healdsburg, upon which he remained until 1874, when he sold the property and purchased three hundred and twenty acres five miles west

of Santa Rosa. Here he engaged in fruit and hop raising, besides which he raised fine horses and cattle. His marriage, April 17, 1853, united him with Mary Ann King, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Horn) King, both of whom were natives of Virginia and came to California from Missouri in 1850. In the family of Thomas B. Miller and his wife were the following children: James P., a hop-raiser near Healdsburg; Charlotte E., Mrs. E. H. Parnell, of Green Valley; Thomas B., a hop-grower of Santa Rosa; Louisa H., Mrs. S. W. Purrington, of Mount Olivet; Mary Alice, Mrs. Alexander Ragle, of Eldorado county, Cal.; Irene B., Mrs. S. E. Ballard, of San Jose; Josephine, Mrs. Spencer Grogan, of Santa Rosa; Laura Ellen, Mrs. Barlow; Henrietta, Mrs. F. B. Chenoweth, of San Francisco; and Robert L., who died in Santa Rosa. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, who is a graduate of Mills Seminary; Anna Maude; Warren Leland; Laura Louise; Thomas Denman; and Wilbur James, all at home.

In the passing of Thomas E. Barlow Sonoma county lost one of its most enterprising citizens, one whose enthusiasm and determined efforts did much to advance the agricultural standard of the county and state. He was an enthusiastic advocate of good roads and worked indefatigably for the cause, believing that good highways are among the prime essentials to agricultural progress. A charter member of the Sebastopol Berry Growers Association, Mrs. Barlow is no less enterprising than her worthy husband. In order to get the Berry Growers Association established on a firm footing she built a large warehouse at Sebastopol on the steam road, and from this has developed the large and flourishing organization which it is today.

I. N. CABLE.

Sonoma county is recognized as the most prolific fruit-producing section in the state, climate and soil vying with each other in their contributions to this end. While almost every variety of fruit is successfully cultivated, Mr. Cable has given his attention particularly to the raising of berries, his expert knowledge concerning which has received recognition by his fellow-citizens, who have made him manager of the Sebastopol Berry Growers Association.

A native of Kansas, Mr. Cable was born in Osage county in 1860, and remained there until about 1875, when he went to the Black Hills of South Dakota. There he found a good business opening in hauling freight, a business which he at first undertook on a small scale, but which was gradually enlarged, extending through North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, and on to Spokane, Wash. Altogether he followed this business for fourteen years, the last four of which were passed in Spokane, where he was engaged in contracting for and hauling logs for railroad enterprises. He gave this up in 1896 and the same year came to California, locating on a ranch near Sebastopol, Sonoma county. Here he followed general ranching for about seven years, when he became interested in the feed business in Santa Rosa as a member of the firm of Cable & Roof. This association continued for a number of years, or until Mr. Cable turned his attention to the fruit and berry business in which

he is now engaged. No one in this vicinity is better informed regarding the raising of these commodities than is Mr. Cable, and his fellow-citizens recognizing this have made him their representative as manager of the Sebastopol Berry Growers Association.

Mr. Cable's marriage in 1886, in Bismarck, N. Dak., united him with Miss Emma Boutch, and of the four children born to them only two are living, Kate and Lucy. Those deceased are Everett and Hattie. Two fraternal organizations claim Mr. Cable's membership, Santa Rosa Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Fraternal Brotherhood. Mr. Cable makes his home in Santa Rosa, at No. 663 Tupper street.

HIRAM T. FAIRBANKS.

As one of the oldest settlers and successful business men of Petaluma Hiram T. Fairbanks is deserving of mention in a history of Sonoma county. A native of Indiana, he was born in Manchester, Dearborn county, December 29, 1827, on the paternal farm, and he was educated in the country schools of that time and place. When he was about nineteen years of age, in 1846, he ventured out in the world on his own responsibility, at that time going to Augusta, Des Moines county, Iowa, and making his home with the Hon. Levi Moffet. The following year he enlisted in the United States army for service in the Mexican war. The year 1849 found him in Indiana once more, but his stay there was brief, for the same year found him starting on the overland trip for the Pacific coast. Mining had been the attracting magnet in bringing him hither, and with his brother's he mined at what was then known as Mormon Island, on the south fork of the American river, about twenty-five miles from Sacramento. The venture proved successful, and with the proceeds of his labor he returned to Indiana by way of Panama in 1851 and the same year went to Iowa, where he followed merchandising.

It was while he was in that state that Mr. Fairbanks was married to Miss Lucinda, the daughter of Hon. Levi Moffet, the ceremony being performed July 14, 1852. In addition to his mercantile interests he was also engaged in milling, continuing both enterprises until 1859, when he made a second trip to California, bringing with him across the plains his wife and four children. The fall of that year marked their arrival in Petaluma, where Mr. Fairbanks followed farming in connection with the lumber trade until the fall of 1861, discontinuing farming at that time, as he decided he was not fitted by nature for the work. In the following year, 1862, he established himself in the mercantile business in Petaluma, a business which grew steadily with the passing of years, and in connection with which he also maintained a commission house in San Francisco. He continued in the merchandise business in Petaluma until 1869, when with his family he went east on a visit. His return to California in the fall of that year found him in Petaluma once more. During the year 1870 he gave up his commission business in San Francisco and in the winter of 1870-71 he again embarked in the mercantile trade, this time in company with the Hon. A. P. Whitney. Not only is Mr. Fairbanks regarded as one of Petaluma's prominent and successful business men of former years, but he was equally well known and influential in financial circles. He was one of the founders of the Peta-

luma Savings Bank, which was organized in 1870, and was its manager and president until he retired from business. He was also president of the city board of trustees for several terms. In resigning from the presidency of the Golden Eagle Flour mills Mr. Fairbanks severed his connection with active business life, covering a long period of activity, and since then has been enjoying with his family the ease and comfort which his labors have made possible. Personally he is a man of fine character, and in the evening of life he can look over the past with the conviction that all that he has accomplished has been honestly accumulated, and added to this is the knowledge that he has the love and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN WALKER.

A native of Missouri, John Walker was born in Jackson county, February 5, 1826, the son of Joel P. Walker. A brother of the latter, Joseph R. Walker, displayed an intrepid spirit, when, in 1840, he launched forth from the family moorings, bound for the far-off Pacific coast. He joined a party who were making the trip in the interests of the American Fur Company, under the leadership of Captain Dripps, who made the trip annually with forty carts drawn by mules to the Rocky Mountains to buy furs of the mountaineers, they meeting him at Green River for this purpose. The Walker family, with Father Desmith and three missionaries and their wives, finally left Captain Dripps' party and under the leadership of two old mountaineers, traveled westward until they reached Fort Hall. After resting there one day they again took up the march, their next stop being at Fort Boise, this being, as was Fort Hall, a Hudson Bay trading post. The missionaries decided to pass the winter at Fort Boise, but the Walker family continued on their way and arrived in the Willamette valley September 11, 1840, stopping at a little Methodist mission in charge of Rev. Jason Lee. The Walker family were not pleased with the outlook there, and as about this time there was an opportunity afforded to make the journey to California under the protection of a large party, they took advantage of it. This party was made up of a portion of Commodore Wilkes' crew, who had been engaged in exploring the Pacific coast. A short time had been passed in the Willamette valley, and the commodore passed one night in the Walker household. On leaving Oregon in 1841 one of his ships was lost, the Peacock, having been wrecked on the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river. A part of the crew was compelled to make the journey to California by land, under the guidance of Lieutenant Emmons, and it was with this party that the Walkers first came to the state. October 19, 1841, they arrived at Captain Sutter's camp, made famous in history a few years later as the place where gold was first discovered on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Captain Sutter had been at the camp only about a year, and as no crops had been raised, food was scarce and very poor, poor beef and such small wild game as they could shoot, forming their chief diet. Early in the spring of 1842 the Walkers removed to Yount's ranch, now in Napa county, but then a part of Sonoma county, and here, as in the entire state of California, Mr. Walker's mother, Mrs. Mary Walker, and a sister, Martha Young, were the only white women.

The family remained in Napa valley until the spring of 1843, when Joel P. Walker returned to Oregon, as advantages were better there for the education of his children. He went in May of that year, with a party of forty men, driving three thousand head of cattle which they took north for Gen. M. G. Vallejo. They were continually molested by bands of Indians, who succeeded in stealing and killing some of their stock, but they counted themselves fortunate to escape with their lives. When they had accomplished about half of the journey they met a company on their way to California, among the number being Captain Hastings, J. M. Hudspeth and others. July 15, 1843, Mr. Walker reached the Willamette valley, locating near Salem, where he followed farming until 1848. It was on account of the report concerning the discovery of gold in California that he returned to this state, coming by the water route to San Francisco, and settling at Napa City. With him Mr. Walker brought his wife and a number of their children, John Walker, when twenty-two years old, coming overland and reaching the state in September, 1848. Going at once to the mines on the American river, he remained there until June, 1849, when he came to where Sacramento city now stands and opened a hotel, known as the Missouri house, which he kept for about four months. He gave it up at the end of this brief time to join the fortunes of his uncle, Capt. Joseph R. Walker, in a gold-prospecting trip to the southern part of the state, through the country which his uncle had traversed in 1843, a portion of which still bears the name of "Walker's Pass."

After about three months spent in prospecting with varying degrees of success, John Walker returned north to his father's ranch in Napa valley, remaining there until 1850, when he came to Sonoma county, settling in Santa Rosa valley. That same year he built the first redwood house in the valley, near where Sebastopol is now located. In 1851, in partnership with Joseph Morgan Miller, he established the first merchandise store in the county outside the town of Sonoma, and the first postoffice of the country roundabout was kept in the old house now standing at the rear of the old Walker homestead in Analy township, Mr. Miller being appointed postmaster. Subsequently Mr. Walker became interested in general farming and stock-raising, on a four thousand acre tract, from which he derived a handsome yearly income. Here his death occurred February 16, 1895. The wife who had shared his joys and sorrows for forty-four years passed away a few months after his demise, her death occurring July 11 of the same year, when she was sixty-three years of age. In maidenhood she was Miss Eleanor Morin, and her marriage to John Walker was celebrated November 6, 1851. Seven children, four sons and three daughters, were born to them, as follows: Harriet Jane, Mary J., Joel M., John L., Ella D., Edward L. and Willis Y.

As the first pioneer in what is now the thriving town of Sebastopol, John Walker took a leading part in the building up of his community as well as the entire county. When Sebastopol was struggling to progress from the stage station period of her early history and have a branch railroad pass through the town, John Walker was a leading spirit in the contention which resulted before this object was gained. When the last spike was driven and the day for jubilation set apart, at the unanimous desire of the entire community Mr. Walker accepted the presidency of the day, an honor which he placed above

any other that his fellow-citizens might have bestowed upon him. Probably no better idea of the repute in which Mr. Walker was held by his fellow-associates could be given than to quote from *The Times* of April 30, 1890: "In connection with the celebration of the completion of the Sebastopol branch of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad, Mr. Walker, as president of the day, appears before us as one who has seen the desire of years fulfilled, and it is with honest pride that he accepts the congratulations of our citizens, knowing that his long and continuous efforts to bring Analy township into connection with the rest of the world are at last successful. Without ignoring the labors of others, we all acknowledge that it is owing to his personal efforts and influence more than anything else that the railroad has been built." Mr. Walker was a well-known and prominent member of the Masonic order, and his funeral was conducted under the direction of Sebastopol Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he was a member, his remains being placed in Pleasant Hill cemetery.

AMERICO CASAROTTI.

The possibilities afforded by the west to men of untiring energy find an apt illustration in the lives of men who have come hither from lands across the seas and who have achieved competencies in spite of the handicaps of unfamiliarity with our language, our soil, our customs and our people. Such has been the experience of Americo Casarotti, who was born in the village of Maggia, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, March 18, 1882, and who immigrated to the United States in 1894, at the age of twelve years. The voyage was made in company with his parents, Martin and Carola (Gugliamoni) Casarotti, who were also natives of Switzerland, born in 1845 and 1850 respectively. Instead of following the usual course taken by the majority of his fellow-countrymen in setting out from their native land, the father first went to South America, remaining there eight years, after which he embarked on a vessel bound for the United States, California being his objective point, and he has ever since been a resident of Marin county. Besides the son whose name heads this sketch there were two sons and two daughters in the parental family, as follows: Peter, Marian, Americo, Victoria and Delphina. The eldest daughter, Victoria, is the wife of Goss Tinuzini and resides in Chileno valley.

Following closely in the steps of his ancestors in the choice of a life work Americo Casarotti is finding pleasure as well as satisfactory compensation in the tilling of the soil and in the dairy business, and his leased ranch of six hundred and twenty-six acres in the vicinity of Petaluma bears witness to the fact that he is in intimate touch with all departments of agriculture. Every acre of the ranch is utilized for one purpose or another, for the owner is methodical and practical and keeps posted as to the best methods of maintaining a ranch enterprise. Fifty acres of the land are under cultivation, while the remainder furnishes pasturage for eighty-five cows that constitute his dairy. Besides the dairy stock just mentioned he also has young stock which will ultimately be added to his dairy herd, also five horses and a number of hogs. He is equally successful as a poultry raiser, his flock of high-grade chickens at the present time numbering two hundred. Mr. Casarotti is one of the youngest

agriculturists in this section of Sonoma county and his accomplishments compare favorably with those who are twice his age, which is equal to saying that the future holds twice the success in store for him that he has had thus far.

In the year 1909 Mr. Casarotti married Miss Clara A. Garzoli, the daughter of Peter Garzoli, who was born in Switzerland in 1847 and has been a resident of the United States since 1870. It was not until after locating here that he formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Chalasta Quanchi, who was born in Switzerland in 1850, and who came to California in 1863. Eleven children were born to this couple, four sons and seven daughters, Jerry, Henry, Marina, Charles, Clalia, Belinda, Lena, Olympchia, Clara, Louisa and Emma. The eldest daughter, Clalia, became the wife of Leo Genozzi, and is the mother of two children. Politically Mr. Casarotti is a Republican, and with his wife he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church at Petaluma.

GIOVANNI CANEPA.

In sunny Italy, near the city of Genoa, November 1, 1843, the late Giovanni Canepa first saw the light of day and there, too, he was reared, a farmer's boy, having the advantages of the common schools. In 1863 he came to California, where he followed mining at Volcano, then ranching at Vallicita, near Angel's Camp until 1879, when he located in Petaluma. Here he established himself in the mercantile business on the corner of Washington and Kentucky streets, doing a large and successful business until his death, February 14, 1898.

Mr. Canepa was married in 1880 at Douglas Flat, Calaveras county, Cal., to Miss Angela Lavagnini, who was also born near the city of Genoa, the daughter of Stephen Lavagnini, who was an expert gunsmith. Mrs. Canepa came to California in 1879 and after her marriage took an active part in her husband's business until six months after his death, when she sold out and has since been active in building up different business houses in Petaluma. She built the Canepa block, a three-story building on the corner of Washington and Kentucky streets, also the corner of Washington and Keller streets, owns eight residences on North Main street, six of which she built, and also owns valuable property on Main street and built her large residence on Kentucky street, opposite the Plaza, where she makes her home. One child was born of this union, Mary, who is Mrs. Kendrick, of San Francisco.

Mrs. Canepa is an active member of the Woman's Relief Corp, the Ladies Catholic Society and St. Vincent's Church and is prominent in business and social circles in Petaluma.

FATHER MAURICE J. BARRY.

The present pastor of St. John the Baptist Catholic church at Healdsburg is Father M. J. Barry. This church was established as a mission and presided over by the priests from Tomales. It was organized by Father William Slattery and the first services were held in a hall adjoining the present parochial residence. Following this pastor was Father J. M. Conway, who purchased the present site at the corner of Matheson and East streets, 136x163 feet. He also erected

the first church which did duty until the present new edifice was built in 1910. The old building was moved to the rear and now does duty as a hall for society meetings.

Father Patrick O'Connell, the next pastor, built the parochial residence and remained for some time and is now at St. Theresa's church in the Potrero, San Francisco. The pastor for the following twenty-one and a-half years was Father John Meiler, now of St. John's church on Mission Road in San Francisco. In 1905 the present priest was appointed pastor and it was through his efforts that the present fine building was erected. The building, which was begun in September, 1909, and completed in April, 1910, is Romanesque in style of architecture and cost \$13,500.

Father Barry was born in County Kerry, Ireland, the son of a farmer. At the age of fifteen years he began his studies for the priesthood, making his classics at St. Michael's, Listowel, then graduating from St. Patrick's, Carlow, Ireland, and was ordained June 17, 1897, by Bishop Foley of Ireland. Thereafter he came immediately to San Francisco, where for two years he was assistant at All Hallows church and then for seven years at St. Patrick's mission. As has been stated, in 1905 he was appointed to his present pastorate. He also attends St. Peters church at Cloverdale, a mission established about the same time as the Healdsburg parish, but attended by the priests from Mendocino. He organized the congregation, built and named the church, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, at Asti. The first services at this place were held in a dining hall until the church was completed in 1907. That same year he made a trip to his old home and visited the places of interest on the continent, after which he returned to his duties in Healdsburg. It is due to the earnest endeavors and devotion to the cause that Rev. Father Barry has built up the parish to its present standing and endeared himself to his parishioners.

PATRICK A. SLATTERY.

Among the native sons of California who have made a name and place for themselves as ranchers may be mentioned Patrick A. Slattery, a resident of Bloomfield district, Sonoma county, where he owns and maintains a ranch property that returns a good income for the efforts he expends upon it. Born in Bloomfield, Sonoma county, in 1862, he is a son of Michael and Katherine (Carroll) Slattery, both natives of Ireland, but who passed the greater part of their lives in California, whither they came in 1850. Michael Slattery's first location in Sonoma county was in Big valley, settling there in 1860 and continuing there until he came to Blucher valley in 1865. Here he purchased two hundred acres of land which was the scene of his efforts throughout the remainder of his life, and after his death his widow courageously took up the burden he laid down. Her strength and courage were equal to the task she thus assumed, and for thirty-five years she carried on the work unweariedly and with remarkable success. Through her long and remarkable record as a business woman she became well known throughout the entire community, all recognizing her ability and worth to the community, and at her death in 1902 her loss was generally mourned.

Patrick A. Slattery was reared and educated in Sonoma county, and as soon as he was old enough he performed his part of the ranch duties. Attentive and faithful to his tasks, he was able to be of great assistance to his mother as a boy, and each year found him taking more of the burden of responsibility upon his young shoulders. When the property was divided after the death of the mother he received as his share eighteen acres, and on this he now resides, making a specialty of the raising of potatoes, to which he devotes fifteen acres. His crop for the season of 1909 consisted of nine hundred sacks, a good yield and one that brought good financial returns. The remainder of the ranch is in hay, this crop yielding twenty-six and one-half tons, for which he received \$11.50 a ton.

ALBERT AND FREDERICK ECKERT.

Among the most enterprising young men in Salt Point township who are making a success of the dairy business we find Albert and Frederick Eckert, the former born in Bolinas, Marin county, in 1869, the latter near Sea View, Sonoma county, in 1882. Their father, Peter Eckert, was of German extraction, coming to California in the early days, and after spending some time in San Francisco located in Bolinas, where he was engaged in the butcher business. Subsequently he purchased a ranch near Sea View, Salt Point township, Sonoma county, which he improved, and here he resided until his death, in 1888. The mother, whose maiden name was Lena Sichel, also of German extraction, reared her family on the old homestead, and here she still resides. Of the union of these worthy parents were born nine children, as follows: Julius; Albert; Edward; Dora, Mrs. George E. Park; Lillie, deceased; Elvin; Frederick; John and Rosa, Mrs. George Call.

Albert and Frederick Eckert were educated in the public schools and from boyhood they learned farming and the dairy business, so they naturally drifted into the business in which they are engaged. Having leased for a term of years the John Cooper ranch of eight hundred acres, the McCappen ranch of eight hundred and seventy-three acres and a ranch adjoining of two hundred acres, as well as the Josephine Walsh ranch of thirty-five hundred acres, they maintain two dairies of one hundred cows each, besides being engaged in the cattle business. They manufacture butter which is sold to the San Francisco trade, Salt Point Creamery butter being in demand on account of its fine quality.

The brothers are very public spirited and enterprising and there is no worthy enterprise but receives their support and both are well and favorably known in business and social affairs in their section.

JOHN LAFRANCHI.

While in perhaps smaller proportions than other European races have the Swiss identified themselves with the advancement of the United States, yet is their influence felt in an appreciable degree and the results of their painstaking toil in every instance have proved the value of their citizenship. Occupying a leading position among the Swiss-American residents of Sonoma county we mention the name of the Lafranchi family, whose former head, John, has

entered into his eternal rest after a busy, useful existence, begun in the land of William Tell and completed near the shores of the Pacific ocean, remote from the environment familiar to his boyhood years. Genealogical records show that the ancestry was identified with Swiss history for many successive generations and John, Sr., with Mary, his wife, spent their entire lives within the shadow of the Alps in a quiet valley such as abound in that republic. Besides their only son, John, Jr., whose name introduces this article, they had three daughters, Celestina, Mary and Giovanna; the last-named is married and the mother of two children.

The scenes of homely toil in the land where he was born in 1847 remained familiar to John Lafranchi until his departure from his mountain home and the crossing of the ocean to the new world, where he proceeded direct to California. During the remainder of his life he had a home in Sonoma county and here for years he made a specialty of the dairy industry, in which he had served an apprenticeship in the old country and meanwhile had acquired a thorough knowledge of every detail connected therewith. Until his death, which occurred in June, 1906, he followed dairying and general ranching at the farm which he had purchased in an early day and which through his arduous application had been placed under cultivation to a large extent. Five hundred and fifty acres formed the homestead and the entire large tract remains in meadow and pasture, with thorough facilities for the care of the seventy cows comprising the dairy and for the care of the other stock kept on the place.

The marriage of John Lafranchi united him with Miss Virginia Pozzi, a native of Switzerland, but an early immigrant to the United States and for many years an occupant of the Sonoma county farm brought into profitable management by her husband. There are six children in her family, namely: Henry, Oterino, John, William, Edward and Ida. Henry, who married Nettie Scott and has two sons, is engaged in operating a first-class butcher shop in Duncans Mills. The only daughter in the Lafranchi family is now the wife of Harry Roberts, of Fresno. Oterino, John and William reside in Oakland, while Edward E. is engaged in the wholesale and retail meat and produce business on the home ranch. Mrs. Lafranchi is a daughter of Thomas and Carmilla (Conelli) Pozzi, natives of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, their family comprising seven children. In the death of Mr. Lafranchi the community lost not only a capable dairyman, but also a loyal citizen, a kind neighbor and an accommodating friend, a man who blessed and honored his adopted county in the high quality of his citizenship and who passed out of life's shadows into the sunlight of Paradise, serene in the consciousness of a life well lived and the tasks of earth faithfully completed.

WILLIAM H. ARNHART.

What is most appreciated in any calling is proficiency and it is rarely without compensation when the possessor brings his energy and ability before the public. Such a man is William H. Arnhart, one of the progressive contractors and builders of Petaluma. He was born in Barry county, Mo., August 26, 1869, the son of Wesley and Carrie Morris, who brought their family to California in 1873, residing first at Woodland, and later in Nevada City, where

they have followed ranching ever since. They were the parents of five children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth oldest. He received his education in the schools of Nevada City and later took a business course in the San Jose State Normal. Subsequently he was apprenticed at the brick-layer and plasterer's trade in Visalia, Tulare county, after which he worked at his trade in Fresno, San Francisco, San Jose and Palo Alto, in the last-mentioned place working on the Stanford University buildings for three years. He then began contracting and building in the following cities: Visalia, Nevada City, Reno (Nevada), Susanville, Lakeview (Oregon), and Eureka. This gave him a wide experience in the building line and made him a thorough master of his trade and his respective contracts were completed satisfactorily. In 1905 he located in Petaluma, where he immediately engaged in contracting and building, in which he has achieved success. Among some of the buildings he has completed we find the following: Swiss-American Bank, Sweed Building, Realty Building, and Canepa building.

Mr. Arnhart's residence is located at No. 40 Sixth street, where he resides with his wife, who was Miss Lola Craig, the daughter of R. V. Craig, a pioneer mining man and general contractor of Reno, Nev. Mr. Arnhart is a member of the Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias, his membership being in Reno. He is interested in mining and holds some valuable claims in Nevada county. He loves the sport of hunting and each season finds him in the mountains adding to his trophies from year to year.

BENJAMIN J. PATOCCHI.

There is much in the California environment to win and hold the affection of the people of Switzerland, as is demonstrated by a large number of her citizens who have come here to make their permanent homes. Among this number is Benjamin J. Patocchi, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, May 18, 1866, and has been a resident of California since his early youth. No fortuitous circumstances had made his life an easy one in his native land, for his parents, Dominico and Benedetta Patocchi, were farmers on a small tract of land from which they endeavored to make a living for their family. The conditions by which they were surrounded proved less irksome to them than they did to their son, Benjamin, who when a mere boy had resolved to go to the far-famed land of promise. Hearing the stories of the wonderful resourcefulness of California and success achieved by his countrymen in the land of the golden west, it appealed to him like the tales of the Arabian Nights and he was not satisfied until he had obtained his widowed mother's consent, his father having died when he was only seven years of age. He joined a party who, having made one successful trip to California, were returning at that time. Mr. Patocchi came to the vicinity of Petaluma, where he was employed at farming for many years and by strict economy and close application, he was enabled to purchase the ranch upon which he now lives, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres of excellent land. His place is known as Live Oak Knob Ranch, and located in Chelino valley, six miles from Petaluma. Here he carries on the occupation for which his forefathers have been famous

from time immemorial, dairying, which he conducts on an extensive scale, having a herd of thoroughbred Short Horn and Jersey cattle to maintain this branch of his ranch enterprise. The raising of chickens is an industry which is carried on with equal success. His horses are of the Norman strain, of which he has some very fine specimens and in which he takes great pride. A small family orchard in which are grown a variety of fruits common to this section of the country adds to the value of the ranch, which undoubtedly is one of the most productive and attractive in appearance in this immediate section of the country. Here Mr. Patocchi makes his home with his wife, no children having blessed their marriage. In maidenhood Mrs. Patocchi was Miss Delfina Martin, the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Traversi) Martin, both natives of Switzerland, but who have been residents of California for many years. They were married in Petaluma September 2, 1862, and here all of their seven children were born and reared. (For a fuller account of the Martin family, the reader is referred to the sketch of Leopold Martin, Mrs. Patocchi's brother.) Politically, Mr. Patocchi is a Republican and fraternally he is a member of Petaluma Lodge No. 901, B. P. O. E.

It is wonderful how this man has built up a competence, coming here a youth of nine years, since which time success seems to have attended him on every hand. True, all was not smooth sailing, for he had his ups and downs, but he labored steadily with optimistic ambition and high standards until he has reached his goal, while still in middle life. He has been ably assisted by his wife, who is a woman of great resource and rare ability, being very much of a helpmate to him in every way. His mother, too, is still living, although across the sea, and rejoices in the achievements of her industrious son, feeling now, although she opposed him at the start, that his accomplishments have proven his venture to have been a success.

VITALE DUFRANC.

To those born and reared in southern France grape culture and wine-making come as second nature, blood transmission and environment both contributing to make it part and parcel of their being. One of those so endowed is V. Dufranc, the owner and proprietor of the famous Gers winery at Sebastopol. Bordeaux, France, was the scene of the birth of Mr. Dufranc, and February 15, 1856, the date of that event. Boyhood, youth and young manhood were passed in that locality, in sight of the purple hills and valleys which had made that section of France renowned the world over for the cultivation of the vine. Being reared in these surroundings Mr. Dufranc would have absorbed a knowledge of grape-growing and wine-making even if he had not inherited a predilection for the business from his forefathers, who were all engaged in it. When he came to the United States at the age of twenty-seven years his chief asset was a knowledge of the grape business from beginning to end, but it was not until he came to Sonoma county in 1896 that he put this knowledge to practical account in this country.

The vessel which landed Mr. Dufranc on these shores cast anchor in the harbor of New York, and from there he made his way westward as far as

Chicago, Ill. After working in the metropolis of the middle west for a time he again took up his westward way, his next stop being in Denver, Colo., and from there he soon set out for California, arriving in San Francisco in July, 1884. For a short time he was employed in a restaurant in that city, remaining there until a better opportunity offered. In the meantime he was quick to see a good opening in the laundry business, and although he had no practical knowledge of the business he ventured in the undertaking, and the fact that he continued in the business for twelve years is ample testimony that it was not a failure. On disposing of his business interests in San Francisco in 1896 he came to Sonoma county and turned his attention to his old-time business of wine-making. Near Sebastopol he purchased nineteen and one-half acres of land which he set out almost entirely to vineyard, reserving only a small portion upon which to plant a family orchard. As his vines came into bearing he established a winery for the manufacture of the grape into wine, and the general opinion is that the product of the Gers winery has no equal anywhere. A specialty is made of red wines, all of which is disposed of to wholesale dealers only, in casks and barrels. Eight thousand gallons of wine was the output of the winery for the season of 1909.

When Mr. Dufranc came to the United States in 1884 he brought with him his wife, who in maidenhood was Miss Jane Dentang, to whom he was married in France in 1882. The only child of this marriage is a son, Isidore, who was born in California in 1887. He has received a good education in the schools of Sebastopol, and is now assisting his father in the winery. Fraternally Mr. Dufranc is identified with two organizations, the French Lodge of Odd Fellows in San Francisco, and the Sebastopol Lodge, F. & A. M.

MARION HART.

Another of the captains of industry who had made a name and place for themselves in the states to the east before settling in this commonwealth may be mentioned in Marion Hart, now an extensive hop-grower in Sonoma county, in the vicinity of Fulton. He was born in Morgan county, Ill., in 1840, on the paternal farm, where he learned the rudiments of agricultural life under his father's training, the later being a life-time farmer and stock-raiser. Subsequently he settled down to farm life on property of his own in that locality, but later disposed of it to try his luck further west, November of 1873 finding him established in the stock business in Clay county, Neb. The conservative business which he then undertook grew steadily from year to year, and in addition to buying and shipping cattle and hogs also carried on an extensive grain business. Some idea of the extent of the latter business may be gathered from the statement that during one month alone his shipment of grain to Chicago amounted to eighty-five carloads, besides other shipments of grain to other markets. All of the land which he owned in Clay county, comprising five hundred and sixty acres, was under a fine state of cultivation, a part of it, however, being reserved as range for cattle, of which he had about one hundred head. One season's sale of stock amounted to \$3,500.

After a successful record of over seventeen years as a general farmer and stock-raiser in Clay county, Neb., Mr. Hart disposed of his interests there in

1890 and in the fall of the same year came to California, reaching the state on November 14. In San Francisco, where he first located, he purchased and conducted a lodging house for about two years, but finally disposed of it and coming to Sonoma county settled down to the calling with which he was more familiar through his long and successful career in Nebraska. Coming to Fulton in 1891, he purchased in this vicinity twenty-one acres of land and set out the entire acreage to hops, with the result that he now has one of the most flourishing hop ranches in Sonoma county. It is no uncommon crop for his vines to produce one hundred bales during the season, and from the fruit trees which he set out for family use only, he had a yield of eleven hundred pounds of prunes from eleven trees.

In Morgan county, Ill., in 1861, Mr. Hart was married to Miss Laura A. Duncan, a native of Virginia. Eleven children were born of this marriage, named in the order of their birth as follows: Marshall M., who married a Miss Dill and resides in Nebraska; Fannie E., the wife of Dr. Edgar, of San Francisco; Mrs. Leona Hanley, of Eureka, Cal.; Thomas, deceased; Mrs. May Lewis, a resident of San Francisco; Marion, of Stockton; Henry, a resident of San Francisco; Lulu, who is a trained nurse in Oakland; Ella, Mrs. Gauron, of Oakland; Grace P., deceased; and Ruby Belle. In all of his undertakings Mr. Hart has had the co-operation of his faithful wife, who throughout their married life of nearly fifty years has been a helpmate indeed. Fraternally Mr. Hart is identified with the Masonic order, having attained the Royal Arch degree.

GUISSEPI ZANOLINI.

An illustration of the prosperity which has rewarded the efforts of our Swiss-American citizens may be found in the life of Guissepi Zanolini, who for thirty-five years has been identified with the interests of Sonoma county, and has won recognition as a steady-going, industrious rancher. Without energy and resolute determination he could not have attained to his present station in the community. Nature endowed him with the faculties necessary in the struggle for a livelihood in a new country. With the keen mind of his family he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language, which he now speaks with ease and fluency. One of his noticeable traits is his love of system and order, everything about the ranch and its appointments speaking eloquently of this characteristic of the owner.

Guissepi Zanolini was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1853, and under the careful training of his parents was prepared for the responsibilities of life. He remained an inmate of the parental home until he was twenty-two years of age, when, in 1875, he followed others of his countrymen to the land of the free. The same year that he landed on these shores he came to California and to Sonoma county, and this particular section has benefited by his citizenship ever since. Not far from Healdsburg, in Russian River township, he owns five hundred and sixty and a-half acres, one of the largest acreages in the possession of one person in this section of country. Besides this large holding he also owns six valuable lots in Healdsburg. Of the ranch, fifteen acres are in young vineyard, in fine condition, and when in bearing will yield a splendid

annual income to the owner. Here he has a dairy of forty cows, which is the chief income of the ranch, besides which Mr. Zanolini has three fine horses which he expects to sell at good prices. It speaks well for the care which the owner bestows on the ranch, when it is said that during the year 1909 its valuation increased \$1,200. Besides his ranch he rents two hundred and sixty acres for dairy purposes in the neighborhood of Bellevue, where he milks about thirty cows.

In all of his aims and ambitions Mr. Zanolini has had the encouragement of his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Carolina Piezzi, who was born in Switzerland in 1863. Born of their marriage, which occurred in March, 1885, are the following children, four sons and two daughters: William, Silvia, Milo, Fred, Josephine and Jennie. The parents were reared to a belief in the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, and in this faith they are also rearing their children, the family being communicants of the Catholic church at Healdsburg. Politically Mr. Zanolini is a Republican.

TOGNI & DADO.

The dairy industry has engaged the intelligent activities of Togni & Dado, who by dint of strenuous application have established a growing business in the line of their specialty and also have gained a wide reputation for the successful prosecution of their chosen occupation. The ranch which they utilize for dairying comprises nine hundred and ninety-four acres in one body, situated twelve miles from Petaluma. One hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation to farm crops and the balance is utilized for the pasturage of the stock, including ten head of hogs, six head of work horses and one hundred and seventy head of cows. At this writing one hundred and thirty cows are milked, and they furnish an average income of \$60 per head each year, over and above expenses. Separators are used in extracting the cream from the milk, and the former finds a ready market at the highest prices. The partners devote themselves assiduously to the management of the dairy and have little leisure for participation in local political or religious affairs, although they cast their ballots for Republican candidates at all elections and adhere to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church with zealous sincerity. When they find a few hours of leisure in the midst of their many duties they enjoy taking their fishing tackle and bait and try their skill as fishermen.

The senior member of the firm, Michael Togni, was born in Switzerland in 1867 and came to California in 1881, settling in the locality of his present residence, and since 1902 engaging with his partner in the dairy business. The younger member of the firm, Silvio J. Dado, was born in Marin county, Cal., in August, 1877, and is a son of Paul and Catherine (Togni) Dado, natives of Switzerland, the former born in 1840 and the latter in 1852. The father followed the occupation of a dairyman and the children early learned all of the details connected with the industry, so that the junior member of the firm of Togni & Dado was well qualified, in embarking upon the occupation, to conduct it along economical and sagacious lines of procedure.

Included in the family of Paul Dado there were eleven children, named as follows: Attilio, Silvio, Leo, Belinda, Corina, Delfina, Evelina, Florinda, Julia, Valeria and Irene. The eldest daughter, Belinda, Mrs. F. Casarotti, is a resident of Marin county and has become the mother of five children, those living being Charles, Ernest, Walter and Irene. Corina, Mrs. A. Bettinelli, who is living in Marin county, has had a family of ten children, those living being as follows: Paul, Lawrence, Alvena, Olymphio, Everest, Genevieve, Cora, Elma and Irene. Delfina, who married A. Garzoli, has one daughter, Mary, and lives at Nicasio, Marin county, Cal. Evelina, Mrs. S. Gambonini, resides at Marshall and has one child, Ray. Florinda married Joseph Garzoli and has three children, Clito, Leo and Frances. Irene, Mrs. P. G. Bloom, makes her home in Marin county.

SYLVESTER GREPPI.

When Mr. Greppi came to this country from Switzerland over thirty-five years ago he brought with him a valuable asset in his knowledge of the dairying business as conducted in his native land, and it is to this knowledge that he gives credit for the splendid success he has had on this side of the Atlantic. His dairy, which is supplied by thirty-six cows, is only a part of the ranch enterprise which he maintains near Petaluma, for he also has a large hennerly of two thousand laying hens, which in addition to the stock which he raises as well as general produce, brings an income that is commensurate with the labor of the industrious owner.

Mr. Greppi's earliest recollections are of a home in Switzerland, his birth occurring in the canton of Ticino in 1847, and in the vicinity of his birthplace he passed his boyhood, youth and young manhood. He was about twenty-seven years of age when, in 1875, he broke the bonds that bound him to the home land, the year just mentioned witnessing his embarkation for the United States. Many of his countrymen preceded him to California, and it was through their solicitation that he ventured to leave home and begin life anew in the midst of untried conditions. He therefore lost no time in looking about for any other location, and as soon as he reached the port for which his vessel was destined, continued his journey until he reached California. Sonoma county, where so many of his countrymen were located, was his point of destination, and with their assistance he readily found employment as a ranch hand. The steady, persevering and industrious traits that are so strongly marked in Mr. Greppi's make-up were at no time more noticeable than during the years that he worked in the employ of others in order to secure the means with which to purchase a ranch of his own. It was with considerable satisfaction that in 1902 he purchased the ranch on which he now resides, on Rural Route No. 4 from Petaluma. Here he has two hundred and thirty acres of productive land, a large portion of which is in hay and grain, six acres in potatoes, besides which he maintains a dairy of thirty-six cows, his income from this latter source alone during the year 1909 being \$1,800. He also has ten head of fine stock, of the Jersey and Ayrshire breed, seven head of horses of high grade, besides two thousand laying hens. Great credit is due Mr. Greppi for the large and thrifty enterprise that he has

created in a comparatively short time, and his efforts and their results may be taken as a guide for others who are forced to begin life emptyhanded.

In his marriage Mr. Greppi chose one of his country women in Miss Delphina Mattei, who was born in Switzerland in 1866. Six children have been born of this marriage, three sons and three daughters, as follows: Eduardo, Olympio, Chester, Edith, Silvia and Olga.

JOSEPH TRAVERSI.

Born in Cevio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, December 23, 1853, Joseph Traversi is a son of Charles and Mary (Cristofanini) Traversi, both natives of Ticino. The father, who followed contracting and building, died in 1859, when Joseph was six years of age, and several years later the mother also died. The parental family included nine children, of whom three of the sons immigrated to Australia, three sons and two daughters came to America, and one son still resides in Switzerland.

The subject of this sketch was the second youngest of the family and was educated in the public schools near his home until twelve years of age when, on October 16, 1866, he started for California, coming by way of Liverpool to New York, thence by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. After landing December 14, 1866, he immediately made his way to Petaluma and thence to the ranch of Charles Martin, in Chelino valley. He had borrowed money to make the trip and was \$110 in debt on his arrival. He worked for three years for Mr. Martin and during this time went to school off and on for about four months. He was very industrious and steady, applying himself so close that it was almost two years before he went any distance from the ranch and that was a trip to Petaluma to a Fourth of July celebration, the scenes and magnificent display of the Glorious Fourth making a lasting impression on him. In 1869 he was employed by Thomas Ragsdall on the ranch adjoining Martin's for two years, then he and three other young men leased a ranch on Tomales Bay. To stock this they borrowed money at eighteen per cent interest and ran a dairy, continuing there until 1877, when they dissolved and Mr. Traversi located at Nicasio and leased a dairy of one thousand acres, where he milked an average of one hundred and twenty cows and whence he made a very remarkable success, remaining on the place for a period of twenty-eight years.

In 1904 Mr. Traversi sold his stock and located in Petaluma, where he built a modern residence at No. 515 Walnut street, and where he resides with his family, putting in his time in looking after his varied interests. With Mr. Tomasini he owns six hundred and fifty acres near Nicasio, which they lease for a dairy, and with the Martins, Blooms and Respinis he owns a one-eighth interest in the Santa Ysabel rancho in San Diego county, a valuable tract of land of eighteen thousand acres. Individually he owns a ranch of one thousand and ten acres near Nicasio that is rented as a dairy and also a four hundred acre dairy ranch between Navato and Ignacio in Marin county. This demonstrates how successful he has been and his interests are not confined to land, but he was one of the organizers of the Swiss-American Bank in Petaluma, of which he is a director, and is also a stockholder in the Swiss-American Bank

(Banca Svizzera Americana) of Locarno near his old home in Ticino. In Petaluma, Cal., occurred his marriage with Miss Benie Bloom, who was born in Olema, Marin county, the daughter of Joseph Bloom, an early pioneer and large farmer of that county. Of this union two children were born, Josephine and Charles J.

Mr. Traversi has never sought political preferment, but is a straight out-and-out Republican. He is a man who had to begin at the bottom of the ladder, having no resources but youth, health and a determination to succeed in spite of obstacles. His energy being directed in the right way he was able to surmount difficulties and is now able to live retired in the enjoyment of the luxury that wealth and independence bring. He is much appreciated by his business associates and friends for his integrity and worth and there are many who admire him for his many acts of kindness and charity to those who have been less fortunate than he, and those that are deserving are never turned away empty-handed when they appeal to him for aid. The prosperity of the county would be assured were there more men and women of the same breadth of mind as Mr. and Mrs. Traversi.

LOUIS STORNETTA.

A man of sterling worth and integrity, who, through his own efforts, has won his present high position in the agricultural community of Sonoma county, Louis Stornetta, of Petaluma, is a fine representative of the self-made men who have come to California from across the seas, and while laboring hard to advance their own prosperity, have not been unmindful of the material interests of their adopted country. A little over twenty years ago Mr. Stornetta came to the Pacific coast, empty-handed and alone, and by the application of native energy and perseverance he has in the meantime become the owner of a fine ranch near Petaluma and has acquired a standing and recognition among his fellow-citizens of which he is in every way deserving.

Louis Stornetta was born in Switzerland in March, 1870, the son of Joseph and Louisa (Mossi) Stornetta, they too being natives of that country. The father was a farmer and dairyman and all of his children were brought up to a practical knowledge of the business whereby he was enabled to maintain his family, which consisted of five sons and one daughter, Charles, Vincenzo, Rocco, Dominico, Louis and Mary. The eldest son, Charles, married Mary Crivelli and has two children. Vincenzo is also married and the father of two children. Rocco and his wife, formerly Josephine Bassi, have one daughter. Dominico is also married and the father of one child.

When he was eighteen years of age Louis Stornetta felt competent to strike out in the world in his own behalf, and the year 1888 found him among the immigrants who landed on our eastern shore. California was his ultimate destination, however, and the same year found him in Sonoma county, where his quest for labor on the dairy ranches which abound here met with a ready response, for his knowledge of the business was quickly recognized. From the first his services were in demand, and he continued in the employ of others until he was financially able to purchase the stock and lease the ranch on which he now lives, consisting of two hundred and thirty-six acres of excellent land

not far from Petaluma. Here he maintains a dairy business supported by forty-five cows, besides which he has young stock which will ultimately increase his dairy business. Besides the stock mentioned he has four head of horses and a number of hogs and between one thousand and two thousand White Leghorn chickens. Not only is Mr. Stornetta steadily increasing the size of his dairy, but he is also giving special attention in this direction to his poultry business, for in this department of agriculture he sees remarkable possibilities. At the present time the earning capacity of each hen is \$1. Taken in its entirety the ranch which he leases is one of the most productive in this section of the county, and he is looked upon as an authority in both the dairy and poultry industries, an honor which is justly his, for he has made a scientific study of both and brought them to a high point of excellence.

Mr. Stornetta's marriage united him with Miss Mary Cattaneo, who was born in Switzerland in 1884, and three children have been born to them, Joseph C., Theodore G. and Louis A. Mrs. Stornetta was one of a large family born to her parents, George and Mary (Antognini) Cattaneo, both natives of Switzerland, the former born in the year 1850. Politically Mr. Stornetta is a Republican, and with his family he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of Petaluma. Fraternally he is identified with the Druids Lodge of Sonoma, and also with the Swiss Benefit Association of San Francisco.

LOUIS VALENTINI.

The densely populated countries of the old world have contributed of their sons to aid in the agricultural development of the western continent. A considerable proportion of these immigrants have come from Italy, bringing with them their capacity for hard work and willingness to forego every luxury until a foothold has been gained in whatever section of country in which they elect to locate. Sonoma county, Cal., has profited by a goodly representation of these thrifty settlers, and among the number mention may be made of Louis Valentini, whose ranch near Guerneville is indicative of the industry of the owner.

Born near the city of Lucca, Italy, in 1862, Louis Valentini continued in the country of his birth until grown to manhood years, and he had been married ten years when, in 1900, he set out with his wife and little family for the land of the free. A voyage across the Atlantic ocean of several days finally brought them to the new world, and from the port of landing they immediately made arrangements for transportation to the Pacific coast, where it was the purpose of the parents to settle and rear their children. In Sonoma county, Cal., near Guerneville, Mr. Valentini and his partner, Napoleon Valentini, selected a fine tract of two hundred and thirty-four acres, the greater part of which was in timber, but of this six acres have been cleared and placed under cultivation to the grape, and it is their intention to continue the clearing of the land as rapidly as possible and enlarge the vineyard.

In Italy, in 1890, Mr. Valentini was united in marriage with Miss Zaira Giannini, and the following children have been born to them: William, Renaldo, Armado, George, Valentino and Mary. Both Mr. and Mrs. Valentini were

reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, and they in turn are rearing their children in the same faith. As a citizen Mr. Valentini exhibits a hearty interest in the promotion of the well being of his community, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the state and nation, and each year he realizes more and more forcibly what his removal to this country has meant to him and to his family, not only in a financial sense, but in breadth of sympathy for his fellowmen and for humanity in general.

GENESIO ROSSELLI.

The acquisition of large landed tracts in Sonoma county either by purchase or by lease is indicative of the thrifty, progressive spirit of our Swiss-American citizens, who, coming across the ocean with no capital except industrious habits and robust constitutions, have risen to positions of local prominence solely through their unaided efforts. As tillers of the soil they are energetic and sagacious, while in the dairy industry they display a wise discrimination and prudent management excelled by no race represented in the west. The qualities possessed by Mr. Rosselli will place him in the forefront among his countrymen in this locality. While his residence in this county is not of long duration (dating from the year 1902), he has become well known as a shrewd, resourceful rancher, alert in everything pertaining to his chosen occupation. The estate which he operates consists of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, a part of which is utilized for the raising of farm crops and the balance furnishes a pasturage for thirty head of cows and four work horses. Considerable attention is being given now to the poultry industry and the yards contain fifteen hundred chickens, the output of eggs and fowls adding materially to the annual income.

Born in Switzerland in 1862, Genesio Rosselli is a son of John and Candida (Bazzini) Rosselli, also natives of that country, the father born in 1832 and reared and married in his native land. As early as 1856 he sought the mines of California. The trip was one of indescribable hardship. Provisions on the ship became so nearly exhausted that the passengers subsisted on hard tack and stale butter. Finally, after a voyage of six months around the Horn, the vessel cast anchor in the harbor of San Francisco and relief came to the suffering men on board. The Swiss emigrant proceeded to the mines of Placer county, and for some time he endeavored to find a fortune in the earth, but his luck was only that of the average miner and, disappointed, he returned to his home in the old world. There were five sons in his family, Genesio, Peter, Joseph, Theodore and Mario. The second-named married Mary Pedretti and has two children. Joseph is married and has four children, three of whom are living, Virgilo, Victorina and Jennie.

After having completed the studies of the Swiss common schools and later having acquired a thorough knowledge of the dairy business, in 1884 Genesio Rosselli came to the United States, sailing on a steamer from Havre to New York City and thence traveling to the western coast by train. Immediately after his arrival he secured employment on a ranch and for eighteen years he worked in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, whence he came to Sonoma county and settled on a ranch near Petaluma. To aid him in his effort

to secure a competency he has had the assistance of a capable, economical wife, who possesses the amiable and industrious qualities for which the Swiss women are noted. Born in Switzerland in 1866, Mary Bazzini was one of four children, the others being John, Mark and Agata, Mrs. Moses Manni. John married Mary Berta. Mark chose Eda Carigiti as his wife and they now have five children, Richard, Emiliel, Louisa, Victorina and Evaline. Mrs. Manni has one son, Damiano, a namesake of her father, Damiano Bazzini, who was a life-long resident of his native Switzerland. The family of Mr. Rosselli comprises two sons and one daughter, Elvezio, John and Candida. In religious faith Mr. Rosselli is devotedly attached to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and he and his wife have been generous in their contributions to its maintenance. Since becoming an American citizen he has voted with the Republican party at all national elections and in every way he has endeavored to discharge the obligations resting upon him as a patriotic, progressive resident of our state.

ANTONIO MAESTRETTI.

We who have always enjoyed the privilege of citizenship in a free country, where the rights of each are limited only as they encroach upon the rights of others, can scarcely realize the sense of freedom with which those born under less favorable conditions come to our shores, and after finding the particular locality in which they wish to settle, devote all their energies faithfully to the improvement of the land and their sympathies and activities to the upbuilding of the community. Among those who have taken advantage of the privileges which the United States offers to young men of undaunted perseverance is A. Maestretti, who though a native of the republic of Switzerland, realized early in life that this larger and older republic offered a larger field of activity than his own.

Born in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1854, A. Maestretti is a son of Peter and Angelina Maestretti, the former of whom was born in that same country in 1803, the latter also being a native and life-time resident of Switzerland. Eight children, four sons and four daughters, were born of this marriage, Angelo, James, Amily, Antonio, Catherine, Francesca, Josephine and Angeline. Leaving his wife and children in Switzerland, in 1854, the same year in which our subject was born, the father came to the United States on a tour of inspection, attracted hither on account of the gold excitement of that period. After landing at the eastern port he re-embarked in a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, and after crossing that body of land, re-embarked on another vessel that brought him to the coast of California. The records do not state further details of his experiences in this country, but it is safe to presume that he returned to his native land and rounded out his career in the country in which he was born and in which he had passed fifty years before coming to this country. Next to the oldest son in the parental family, James married Miss Sarah Merchand, by whom he has four children, one son and three daughters. Amily chose as his wife Meda Orr, and they and their eight children are residents of Sacramento, Cal.

Antonio Maestretti was a youth of nineteen years when he set sail for the United States in 1873. He, too, was attracted to California, for a different

reason, however, than the one which had attracted his father here nearly twenty years previously. The gold excitement was no longer the attraction to this section of country, but the more enduring possibilities of agriculture were attracting a class of citizens that was destined to be permanent and enduring. After a residence of thirty-seven years in this section of the country Mr. Maestretti has nothing but praise to say of it, for here he has been enabled to progress in a way which would not have been possible in his native country. He leases a ranch of one hundred acres near Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 5, where he maintains a dairy ranch of fifteen cows, besides considerable young stock, and he also raises chickens, having two thousand at the present time. Three head of work horses and other stock find ample pasturage on the land not in hay or not occupied by the dairy or chicken industries. This business does not represent all of Mr. Maestretti's interests, for he is the owner of two valuable business properties in Petaluma, one at the corner of Bodega and Baker streets, and the other at Baker and Stanley streets.

Before her marriage Mrs. Maestretti was Miss Lidia Maestretti, and was born in Switzerland in 1878. Three children have been born to Mr. Maestretti and his wife, Peter M., John B. and Mary Rose. The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church of Petaluma, and politically Mr. Maestretti is a Republican. Since 1883 he has held membership in the Odd Fellows order, and is an active and interested member of his lodge.

CARLOS NICOLETTI.

Yet another of the sons of Italy who are contentedly settled in California is Carlos Nicoletti, a rancher in Mendocino township, Sonoma county, where he is reaping the benefit of his labors and enjoying comforts which are unknown to his countrymen across the water. Born in Italy in 1863, he was a young man of about eighteen years when he began to put into execution, plans which he had laid for his future, the beginning of which was his immigration to the new world at that time. Stories of the opportunities awaiting his countrymen in California had reached his ears, and with this section of country as the goal of his ambition he at once secured transportation from the seaport town at which the ocean vessel landed him.

The year 1892 marks the date of Mr. Nicoletti's arrival in Sonoma county, where he now owns a ranch of one hundred and fifty acres, as fine and productive a tract of land as may be found in the township. Fifteen acres are in vineyard, from which he gathered ten tons of grapes during the season of 1909, four acres are in hay and pasture, while the remainder of the land is in standing timber. With the aid of two horses and the necessary farm implements he keeps the land in splendid condition and in so doing keeps his ranch up to a high standard of production.

Mr. Nicoletti's marriage united him with one of Italy's daughters in Miss Zeffira Puccioni, who was born in 1867. Six children, equally divided as to sons and daughters, were born to them, as follows: Eugeno, Virgie, Joseph, Mary,

Nello and Eva. All of the family are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church, attending the church of that faith at Healdsburg. Mr. Nicoletti has not attached himself to either of the political parties, being independent in his views, and casting his vote as his conscience dictates.

REV. JEREMIAH LEAHY.

The pastor of St. Vincent's Church, Petaluma, Rev. Jeremiah Leahy, came to California in 1888 and has been an active worker in the church ever since. St. Vincent's was visited in the early days by priests of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; later it was established as a parish, in 1857, with Rev. L. A. Auges, as parish priest. The first church building was erected on Keokuk and Prospect streets, and for some time the congregation worshipped there. In 1859 Rev. Father Leotens succeeded to the incumbency and afterwards he became Bishop of Vancouver, B. C. Next came the Rev. Peter Birmingham, then Father J. F. Harrington, and next Rev. F. L. Scanlon (later Bishop of Salt Lake), who nine months later was succeeded by Rev. Father J. F. Cleary, who continued as pastor during the erection of the building. He came in 1873, and soon afterwards the present site comprising about three-quarters of a block between Western avenue and Bassett street and Liberty and Howard streets, was purchased. He erected the present church building about 1876, and a large parochial residence about 1881. Two blocks away on Union, between Keokuk and Howard streets, this enterprising priest purchased the site and built St. Vincent's Academy, and in 1887 the Convent of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Academy is for boys and girls, and aside from the grammar department they have a commercial and high school course which is in charge of the above-mentioned Sisters. Rev. Father J. F. Cleary continued as pastor until 1908, when he became incapacitated and retired. He is now residing at the old home in which he was born in County Wexford, Ireland. He was a graduate of All Hallows College, Dublin, completing the course in June, 1871, and coming immediately to San Francisco, Cal., where for two years he was assistant to Father King, of the Immaculate Conception Parish at Oakland, remaining there until his appointment to St. Vincent's in 1873 by Archbishop Alemany. On his retirement, Father E. J. Doran was appointed administrator of St. Vincent's, and he was succeeded by Rev. Jeremiah Leahy in January, 1911.

Rev. Jeremiah Leahy was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and was graduated from All Hallow's College, Dublin, and ordained June 24, 1888, by Bishop Moore, of St. Ballarat, Australia, for the San Francisco diocese. Coming to California in the summer of 1888, Father Leahy immediately became assistant to Father Cleary at St. Vincent's Church, Petaluma, with whom he worked in harmony for eleven years, leaving to accept the pastorate of St. Francis de Solano at Sonoma. While there, he built the church at Glen Ellen, and aided in the restoration of the old mission at Sonoma, now the property of the state. After nine years of service at St. Francis, during which period he endeared himself to the hearts of his parishioners by the faithful discharge of his duties, he was sent to Stockton, Cal., as administrator to Father O'Connor, of St.

Mary's Church, serving there until January, 1911, when he was appointed to St. Vincent's. In June, 1911, Father Cleary's resignation was accepted by Archbishop Riordan, who thereupon appointed Rev. Jeremiah Leahy pastor of St. Vincent's Church in Petaluma. Father Leahy now devotes all his time and energy to this parish, and is ably assisted in his work by Rev. M. M. O'Shea and Rev. Alfred M. deSousa.

St. Vincent's congregation numbers about two thousand, and is one of the most successful churches in the county. In addition to the arduous duties of St. Vincent's Parish, Father Leahy has charge of the Mission of St. Joseph at Cotati between Petaluma and Santa Rosa. He also has charge of the Church of the Holy Ghost in the Wilson district, five miles west of the city of Petaluma, the three places making a grand total of two thousand, five hundred parishioners. Father Leahy is a saintly man of splendid character, well qualified for the discharge of the important pastorate that is his. His practical teachings, as well as his own private life, having done much to influence for good the community in which he resides.

MICHAEL KEOUGH.

An honored position among the farmers of Sonoma county is held by the well-known Irish-American citizen whose name introduces this article and whose personality is familiar to many of the pioneers of the region. As his name indicates, he is of Irish nativity and extraction and belongs to a family for many generations associated with the Emerald Isle, whence emigration was made to Canada in 1847 when Michael was a child of four years. The memories of his native land are therefore misty in outline, having left no permanent impress upon his mind, but he recalls vividly the sojourn of four years near Montreal, Canada, and the migration from there across the St. Lawrence river to New York, from which state a return to Canada was made in three years. Hence his education was obtained principally in Canadian schools. The further advantage was his of inheritance of a cheerful, optimistic temperament from Irish progenitors. In addition an early contact with Americans developed qualities of energy and determination inseparable from permanent progress.

Coming via the isthmus to California during the year 1869 Mr. Keough secured employment as a stage-driver on the old overland route and for a considerable period he continued in this hazardous work, but eventually he turned to agriculture as a more congenial occupation and for many years he has been engaged in general farming in Sonoma county. After coming here he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Green, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1860. Two daughters blessed their union. The elder, Christie, is the wife of C. H. Danger, and the younger, Minnie, married J. J. Pennery. Mrs. Keough is a daughter of Carl Green, a German who came to the United States in 1850 and settled in Pennsylvania. In the Green family there were five children, William, Mary, Barbara, Louie and Elizabeth. William married Eliza Hulp and has one child. Mary, Mrs. William Little, has four children, Carlton, Ivan, Gladys and Christina. Barbara is married and has four daughters, and Louie also is the mother of four children.

Tracing the genealogy of the Keough family it is ascertained that previous generations lived in Ireland as far back as the record can be traced. George Keough, who was born in Ireland in 1807, married Mary Devereaux, who was born there in 1818. Their family comprised eight children, namely: Michael, John, George, Philip, Susan, Josephine, Minnie and Mary Ann. John is married and has a son, George. George married Mary Bowler and has two children, Charles and Inez. Philip, who makes his home at Bishop, Inyo county, married Nora Hall and has four children, Chester, Carl, Merle and Edna. Susan, Mrs. Richard Fulfurd, has six children, four of them being named George, John, Richard and Elizabeth. Josephine is married and the mother of four children. Minnie, Mrs. George Robinson, has a daughter, Mollie. Mary Ann, Mrs. John Waysort, has a family of four children.

Since establishing his home in Sonoma county and taking up agricultural activities Mr. Keough has been interested in other movements besides such as are identified with his own occupation. It is said that he always gives his support to progressive projects for the general welfare. Whenever any movement is brought forward for the ultimate good of the community he is ready to promote its success and contribute to its assistance. When a few progressive men first broached the subject of a telephone line he took up the movement with enthusiasm and contributed to the establishment of the system, since which time he has served as president of the local telephone line. Educational work also receives his staunch support. A firm believer in the inestimable value of the public-school system, he aids all enterprises for the advancement of its standard of education and the increasing of its usefulness. As school trustee he has rendered valuable service gratuitously to his district and by all means in his power has endeavored to advance the welfare of the school. At his home he is to be found busily engaged in caring for his tract of one hundred and fifteen acres, much of which is under cultivation to grain or in meadow, while five acres are planted to fruits of the choicest varieties. To some extent he also specializes in chickens and at this writing has on his farm a drove of six hundred hens, the income from which adds materially to his annual receipts.

GILO QUANCHI.

When the final history of California shall have been written it will be found to contain worthy mention of the natives of Switzerland who have found within her borders opportunities for becoming landowners and the development of latent possibilities within themselves to which it was impossible to give expression in their own country, owing to her narrow confines. In giving vent to their capabilities these immigrants have not only reaped an incalculable benefit themselves, but they have conferred an equal benefit upon the locality in which they have settled, their qualities of thrift and perseverance being the foundation stone of their character and therefore of their success.

Gilo Quanchi, Sr., was born in Switzerland in 1829, and it was not until he was well advanced in years that he came to the United States with his wife in 1896. Before her marriage the mother was Albini Janezzi, and the children consisted of two sons and one daughter, Joseph, Gilo and Josie. Joseph

married Filomena Riccoli, by which he has one child; Josie is the wife of Spiro Magistocchi and the mother of one child, Violet.

Gilo Quanchi, Jr., chose as his wife Edah Bolla, who was born in Sonoma county in 1888, the daughter of Peter Bolla, who was born in Switzerland in 1845. Four children were born of his marriage with Olivia Fillippini, as follows: Olympio, Elvetzio, Olivia and Edah. In close proximity to Petaluma Mr. Quanchi leased a fine ranch property consisting of eighty acres, of which thirty acres were in orchard, a specialty being made of raising apples, cherries and quinces, all of which fruits flourish in this section. On a portion of the remaining land pasturage was given to twelve cows, besides which Mr. Quanchi raised chickens on a large scale, at one time having one thousand fine Leghorns in his flock. Mr. Quanchi was successfully engaged in the management of his ranch until the death of his wife, December 13, 1910, when he gave up the ranch and has since been employed at farming. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, as was also his wife, and in his political belief he is a Republican.

ROMILDO LOUIS MAZZA.

A few miles from Petaluma may be seen the fine ranch property belonging to Luigi Mazza, and leased to his son R. L. Mazza, who is one of the younger generation of ranchers in this section of Sonoma county. Although he is a native of this part of California, his birth occurring in Tocaloma, Marin county, in 1875, he is the descendant of a long line of Swiss ancestors and possesses all of the admirable traits that have made the citizens of that little republic so heartily welcomed wherever they have chanced to locate.

Luigi Mazza was the establisher of the name on this side of the Atlantic. He was born in Switzerland in 1836, and upon reaching years of maturity had endeavored to make himself content with the advantages and opportunities for progress which his native country offered, but these paled into insignificance before the unlimited chances for advancement which he had been told would be his for the seeking on this continent. He was thirty-four years of age when, in 1870, he set sail for the United States, and after landing from the vessel at the eastern port of New York, he re-embarked on a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, took passage on another vessel which finally landed him in the Golden Gate. Going from there to Marin county, he established a home in Tocaloma, and it was there that his son R. L. was born five years later. In his wife, who before her marriage was Lucia Giacomini, and who was born in Switzerland in 1846, Mr. Mazza had a true helpmate and sympathetic companion. Eight children enlivened this household, three sons and five daughters, Romildo, William, Samuel, Nellie, Olympia, Alma, Kate and Dina. The latter is a half-sister, being the daughter of the mother's first marriage, to Mr. Mazza's older brother. The eldest of the daughters, Nellie, became the wife of Louis Henriouille; Dina became the wife of Peter Silacci, and the mother of three children, Wilford, George and Edwina; Alma is the wife of Clorindo Bloom.

With his brothers and sisters R. L. Mazza attended the schools of Tocaloma, Marin county, and when not in school he was performing duties about the

home ranch. It was in this way that he became familiar with ranching and was enabled to undertake the responsibilities of a ranch of his own at so early an age and with such splendid success. Near Petaluma he leases a tract of eight hundred and forty-four acres of his father's land, of which forty-five acres are under cultivation, while the remainder of the land gives ample pasturage to one hundred cows, twenty-five head of young stock and heavy horses, besides which he engages to some extent in the poultry business.

At Liberty Station, Cal., Mr. Mazza was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Soldati, in 1906, and one son, Francis, has been born to them. Mrs. Mazza is the daughter of Alexander Soldati, a native of Switzerland, born November 14, 1854, and his wife, formerly Louisa Bianchini. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Soldati, as follows: Flevio, Marino, Corina, Jennie, Vina, Alice, Palma and Effie. Corina is the wife of Louis Pomi and the mother of one son; Vina is the wife of William Nonella and the mother of a daughter, Mabel; and Jennie is Mrs. Mazza. Both Mr. Mazza and his wife were reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and their child's training has been along the same line of faith. Politically Mr. Mazza is not attached to either of the great political parties, but reserves the right to vote for the man who, in his opinion, is best suited for the political office in question.

GIOVANI COMBI.

One of the native-born sons of Italy who has benefited by transferring his efforts to the United States, and who by indefatigable labors is reaping a degree of success impossible in the country of his birth, is Giovanni Combi, who was born in Italy in 1870, the son of Climaco and Domenico Combi. The year 1890 found him enroute to California, whither he had been preceded by an elder brother, Peter Combi, born in 1868, and who is now in the employ of the Napa City winery.

Giovanni Combi came direct to Petaluma, where he was fortunate in finding employment with the well-known rancher, Charles Martin, and during the time he was associated with the latter he learned the chicken business in all of its details. It was this knowledge and practical experience that enabled him to establish the business of his own that he now conducts near Petaluma, his flock averaging one thousand chickens of the best breeds.

Politically Mr. Combi is a believer in Republican principles, and in attending and worshipping in the Roman Catholic Church he is following the training of his ancestors for many generations.

ANGELO PUCCIONI.

One of the youngest representatives of the Italian-American citizens in Sonoma county, Cal., is Angelo Puccioni, the owner of a thriving ranch in Mendocino township. Born near the town of Lucca, Italy, in 1870, he remained there long enough to realize by contrast with other countries that his own was deficient in opportunity, and as soon as the wherewithal for his passage to the United States could be secured he made the voyage that brought him to his present comfortable surroundings. Here, in Mendocino township, he is the

owner of a splendid tract of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, which at the time of purchase was covered with a heavy growth of timber, but much of this has by his energetic efforts been cleared and placed under cultivation, and no one could take greater pride in his accomplishments than does Mr. Puccioni. He has forty acres in vineyard and four acres in hay, and the remainder of the land is still rich in fine timber.

In all of his laborious efforts to make a home for his family Mr. Puccioni has had the help and co-operation of his wife, who was born in Italy in 1880 as Dalia Buchingani. She was the daughter of John and Nancy (Rossa) Buchingani, who were born in Italy, and who came to the United States with their family of four children in 1887. Named in the order of their birth they were as follows: Lester, Richard, Isabell and Dalia, the latter the wife of Mr. Puccioni. Lester was married in Italy, but no children were born of the union. Isabell married Joe Nanie, and became the mother of two children, Joe and Ida. Six children, two sons and four daughters, have been born of the marriage of Mr. Puccioni and his wife, as follows: John, Louis, Julia, Lena, Rosie and Marie. Those who have watched Mr. Puccioni's efforts since his location on his present ranch have been amazed at the transformation which he has wrought and confidently predict even greater things at his hands.

ANTONIO BETTINELLI.

One of the flourishing ranch enterprises in Chelino valley is that maintained by Antonio Bettinelli and Augustus Tunzini, partners in the maintenance of seven hundred and twelve acres of fine ranch land adjacent to Petaluma, on Rural Route No. 2. Both men are Swiss by birth and training, which is equivalent to saying they are expert dairymen, and this indeed is true in their case. At the present time one hundred cows of the best breed contribute to the maintenance of their dairy, besides which there are fifteen head of young stock that will add to the size of the herd as soon as they are grown. The poultry industry is also a feature of the ranch enterprise, eight hundred chickens of the White Leghorn variety being an average flock. Four head of horses are also being raised on the ranch, which taken altogether is one of the most flourishing in this part of California.

Antonio Bettinelli was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in the year 1871, one of the three sons (besides whom there were two daughters) born to his parents, Lawrence and Giovannina Bettinelli. One of these sons, Fillipo, had come to the United States in 1884, and two years later, in 1886, Antonio joined his brother in Marin county, the two working in the employ of ranchers in that county for some time. Subsequently they came to Chelino valley, Marin county, and both are now maintaining ranches on their own account not far from Petaluma.

Antonio Bettinelli chose for his wife a native daughter of California. She was formerly Miss Corinna Dado, born in Chelino valley, Marin county, in 1879. Ten children, six sons and four daughters, have been born to them, as follows: Paul, Lawrence, Alvino, Olympio, Everest, Alfred, Genevieve, Caroline, Irene and Elma. All of the children are robust and hearty and as they advance in

years will be fitted to take their place creditably in the world, if the faithful training of their parents is adhered to. Mrs. Bettinelli is the daughter of Paul Dado, who was born in Switzerland in 1840, his wife, formerly Caroline Togni, having been born in the same country in 1853. Their marriage resulted in the birth of eleven children, three of whom were sons, Attilio, Silvio and Leo. The daughters were Belinda, Corinna, Delfina, Evelina, Florinda, Julia, Valeria and Irene. Attilio married Claudina L. Bloom, the daughter of James B. Bloom, and they had one daughter, Genevieve; after the death of his first wife he married Olivia Gambonini, and one son, Vernon, has been born of that marriage. Belinda became the wife of Philip Casarotti, and they have five children, Charles, Walter, Ernest, Irene and Eveline. Delfina became the wife of Alfonso Garzoli, and one child has been born to them, Marion. Evelina is the wife of Silvio Gambonini, and the mother of one son, Raymond. Florinda married Joseph Garzoli and has three children, Leo, Clayton and Matilda. Politically Mr. Bettinelli is a Republican, and with his family he finds religious consolation in the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, being communicants of the Church of the Assumption at Tomales.

JOSEPH BERETTA.

Among those of Swiss birth who gave as well as received benefits by their residence in California was the late Joseph Beretta, who was a prosperous dairyman and rancher in the vicinity of Petaluma at the time of his death. He was born in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1881, and had acquired some knowledge of dairying and farming on the paternal homestead before he set out for the new world in 1894. This venture was almost forced upon him, as the family was large and it was only by the hardest and most painstaking economy that the little Swiss farm produced sufficient to supply the needs of the growing family.

The parents, Cesare and Virginia (Cozza) Beretta, were both natives of Switzerland, born in 1841 and 1849, respectively. They became the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, as follows: Bartholomew, Batista, Michael, Joseph, Bartolomeo, Giovanni, Cesare, Nancy, Louisa, Etta and Maria. A number of the children are married and have families of their own. Batista has four children, Faust, Mabel, Alice and Sophia.

The marriage of Joseph Beretta occurred in San Francisco in 1905, uniting him with Olivia Bolla, by whom two children were born, a son and daughter, Joseph, Jr., and Isolena. Mrs. Beretta is the daughter of Peter and Isolena Fillippini, who were natives of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, but who were married after coming to California. They became farmers in Marin county, and died in Petaluma. There were three children in their family, as follows: Elvetzio, of Lakeville; Olympio, of Two Rock; and Mrs. Beretta. There was also a half-sister, Eda, Mrs. Gilo Quanchi, who died December 13, 1910. The Beretta family have a pleasant home on the ranch near Petaluma, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres which is leased. Here Mr. Beretta maintained a dairy of twenty-five cows, besides which he raised chickens on a large scale, having at one time fifteen hundred chickens of the White Leghorn variety. On the ranch there are also three horses of good breed. Mr. Beretta came from a long line of agricul-

turists and his success was therefore only the natural outcome when ability is allowed to have expression. He died on his ranch May 8, 1911, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery. With his family he was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and in his political leanings he was a Republican.

G. GEUGLIMA.

One of the well-known and respected dairymen of Sonoma county is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He was born in the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, and there reared to young manhood and educated in the schools common to that section. He was early trained to the work on a farm and grew up to know what hard work meant. Having some friends who had preceded him to this country he eagerly sought news of the chances for young men in the Golden West and soon decided to cast in his lot with those who had gone to the United States and the Pacific Coast in particular. Arriving in New York he at once crossed the continent and began work in the dairy business. After he had accustomed himself to conditions in the west and had saved some money from his earnings he began the dairy business for himself in Sonoma county.

From a small beginning he gradually increased his herd of cows and in 1910 had leased one thousand acres for grazing purposes upon which the one hundred and twenty-five cows he has find plenty of feed. Besides the milch cows he has about fifty head of young stock on the ranch. From the cows is produced about one hundred pounds of butter daily for four months of the year. This product is shipped to San Francisco and is marketed at a good figure. Mr. Geuglima has studied the dairy business and devotes all of his time to making the undertaking a success. He is one of the enterprising Swiss of the county and in the country of his adoption is a loyal citizen. His ranch is in the vicinity of Duncans Mill and represents the spirit of progress for which the Italian-Swiss of the Pacific Coast are noted. He has never married. All matters of public interest find in him a warm supporter and he is well known in his locality.

JOSEPH GARZOLI.

One of the native-born sons of Switzerland who has made a success of life in Marin county, by indefatigable labors, reaping a degree of success impossible in the country of his birth, is Joseph Garzoli, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1875, and who was there reared to a full knowledge of the business for which his countrymen are noted the world over, namely dairying.

It was natural that an emigrant from the great dairying country of Switzerland should seek employment in the dairy business in California, and we find that Mr. Garzoli, after coming here in 1892, did not long delay in finding work on a dairy farm in Marin county. During the five years that he labored in the employ of others he was careful of his earnings, having ever in mind the ambition to some day become proprietor of a dairy ranch of his own. He is

now in the enjoyment of this realization, for with his cousin, Belardo Garzoli, he leases a splendid tract of dairying land near Petaluma consisting of six hundred and ninety-six acres, known as the Garzoli ranch. Sixty fine milch cows constitute their dairy herd, besides which they have one thousand White Leghorn chickens, forty hogs and ten head of high-grade horses. Though young in years they have had considerable practical experience in all lines of agriculture, and in the application of this knowledge and experience they are making a name and place for themselves that men much their senior in years might envy.

A marriage ceremony performed in Tomales, Marin county, in 1905, united the destinies of Joseph Garzoli and Flora Dado, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter, Clayton, Leo and Matilda, the eldest child having been born April 17, 1906.

FILIPPO GAUDENZIO CASAROTTI.

The tide of immigration which bore so many of the industrious and capable sons of Switzerland to the west, brought Filippo G. Casarotti to Sonoma county in 1884. He was then a young man poor in pocket, but rich in hope and determination to make a success of his life in this country as hundreds of his countrymen had done before him. It is therefore with commendable pride that he views the broad acres which are his and contrasts his present prosperous condition with his condition a little over a quarter of a century ago, when he landed as an immigrant on the shores of this country.

Generation after generation of the Casarotti family had lived and died in Switzerland, accepting uncomplainingly the conditions by which they were surrounded. It was therefore regarded as a wild adventure when Filippo G. Casarotti broke the traditions of long standing by leaving the land of his forefathers to found a home in the United States. This he did in 1884, when he was seventeen years old, his birth having occurred in 1867. He was induced to take the step owing to the fact that so many of his countrymen had preceded him here and made a success of their undertakings, and confidence in his ability to do what others had succeeded in doing spurred him on when trials or disappointments came his way. Working as a farm hand in the employ of others gave him valuable experience and taught him many things in regard to agricultural life in this country which he was able to put to practice to his advantage later on. For eleven years he was engaged in dairying on the Tomasini ranch in the Chelino valley, and after selling his stock and outfit at the end of this time, returned to Canton Ticino, Switzerland, with his family, spending the years 1902 and 1903 in his native land. After his return to California he was on the Murphy ranch, also in the Chelino valley, for five years, and since 1910 he has been located on the fine ranch which he now leases. This consists of three hundred and thirty-three acres not far from Petaluma, upon which he makes a specialty of dairying and raising chickens. Fifty-three cows of excellent breed constitute his dairy, while his poultry yard contains nine hundred laying hens, besides which he has three head of fine horses. Taken altogether, Mr. Casarotti has one of the most thrifty appearing and prosperous ranches in this section of country and he is regarded by all who know him as an upright, substantial citizen, one whose

activities are not confined to the accomplishment of personal interests only, but include his fellowmen, the community in which he lives and the county.

The parents of Mr. Casarotti were Filippo and Margareta (Genazzini) Casarotti, both natives of Switzerland, born respectively in 1832 and 1827, and the latter was first married to Mr. Piesenti. Five children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Casarotti, Filippo G. being the only son. The daughters were Giacomina, Piesenti, Maria S. and Matilda. Maria S. makes her home in Italy, the wife of G. Fobelli and the mother of five children, Adolpho, Joseph, Clalia, Alvenia and Margaret.

Filippo G. Casarotti chose as his wife Belinda E. Dado, who was born in Marin county, Cal., in 1879, the daughter of Paul and Carolina (Togni) Dado, both born in Switzerland, the former in the year 1830. A large family of eleven children blessed this marriage, three of whom were sons, Atilio A., Silvio J. and Leo C.; the daughters were Belinda E. (Mrs. Casarotti) Corina C., Delfina A., Evelyn E., Florinda G., Julia C., Valeria R. and Irene A. Atilio married for his first wife Cladina Bloom, by whom he had one child, Jennie V., and after the death of his first wife, married Olivia Gamboni, by whom he also had one child, Vernon E. Corina C. became the wife of A. Bettinelli and the mother of ten children, Paul G., Lawrence B., Olympia O., Ervino, Everest M., Henry A., Genevieve, Covina, Irene V. and Alma O. Delfina A. married Alphonzo Garzoli, and has one child, Maria. Evelyn E. is the wife of S. Gambolini and has one child, Raymond S. Florinda G. married Joseph Garzoli and has three children, Clayton, Leo and Matilda. Irene A. is the wife of P. J. Bloom. Mr. Casarotti and his wife have five children, Charles P., Ernest A., Walter Y., Irene J. and Evelyn M. The entire family are communicants of the Catholic Church, and are stanch adherents of the faith which has given consolation to their ancestors for generations. Politically Mr. Casarotti is a Republican, and socially he is identified with the lodge of Druids at Tomales.

JAMES MOSSI.

Many are the sturdy sons of Switzerland who have come to this western commonwealth to take advantage of the chances for progress which their own country could not offer them. Among the Swiss-American citizens who contribute so largely to the population of Sonoma county is James Mossi, the proprietor of a ranch in the vicinity of Petaluma. Born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, January 6, 1870, he was the descendant of a long line of Swiss antecedents who had been contented to till the soil and tend their flocks in the land which had given them birth.

By the time James Mossi had attained years of discretion he dared to take chances for his future that his predecessors had not thought of taking, and the year 1887 found him taking passage for the United States. The vessel dropped anchor in the harbor of New York, and from that city he came by rail to California, first to Humboldt county, where he remained for four years, and from there to Sonoma county. In 1894 he returned to Switzerland to assist his father for a time, but his desire to return to California was so strong that in 1896 he again came to the Sunset land. He is now leasing one hundred

and ninety-three acres on Rural Route No. 3 from Petaluma, his ranch being devoted largely to stock-raising, owning thirty cows, besides calves, young stock and two horses. Chicken-raising is also a feature of his ranch enterprise, but as yet is not carried on to any large extent. This as well as his other branches of agriculture, however, are being enlarged and extended as rapidly as his means will allow, and with the success he has had in the short time comparatively that he has been located upon the ranch a promising outlook awaits him.

For his wife Mr. Mossi chose one of his country-women in Miss Mary Tamagni, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1875. Four children were born into this household, Peter, Milia, Mary (who died when four months old) and Lillie, the two last mentioned being twins. The parents were reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and in this faith, too, they are rearing their children. Mr. Mossi favors Republican principles, but nevertheless he is independent in the casting of his ballot, giving more attention to the qualifications of the candidate for the office than for the party he represents. Mr. Mossi is not so absorbed with his duties upon the ranch that he has no time for recreation, and when opportunity allows he indulges in hunting.

EDWIN E. MANN.

From an agricultural standpoint Edwin E. Mann ranks among the substantial and reliable residents of Blucher valley, Sonoma county. He is a son of Henry W. and Mary J. (Small) Mann, the former of whom was born March 24, 1817, in Columbiana county, Ohio. Although reared in a farming community, his tastes did not lie in the direction of agriculture, and after finishing his education in the public schools near his boyhood home he took up the study of medicine with Dr. David Silvers in his native county. In order to earn the means with which to complete his professional training he taught school, and in so doing was enabled to take a finishing course in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, from which well-known institution he received his diploma. Returning to Ohio, he practiced his profession first in Uniontown and later in Greensburg, and subsequently, while a resident and practitioner in Fulton county, Ind., he also filled the office of county treasurer for two terms. Throughout his mature years he had been a member and active worker in the Presbyterian Church, and for many years served in the capacity of elder. He passed away in Rochester, Ind., January 20, 1864.

Henry W. Mann had been three times married, his first marriage occurring in 1842 and uniting him with Miss Susan Alt, who survived her marriage but a short time. His second marriage, December 28, 1844, was with Miss Mary J. Small, who at her death four years later, February 24, 1849, left one son, Edwin E., the subject of this review. Dr. Mann's third marriage was celebrated May 29, 1850, uniting him with Miss Sarah M. Chinn.

The only child of his father's second marriage, Edwin E. Mann was born in Rochester, Fulton county, Ind., February 9, 1847. His education was acquired in the schools of that city, and there he was still a pupil when he decided to lay down his books and do his part in the defense of the north, in the Civil war. He was only seventeen years old when he joined the Twenty-fifth Indiana

Battery, Light Artillery, in which he served under Captain Storm for one year, during this time participating in the battle at Nashville, Tenn. After the expiration of the term of his enlistment he re-enlisted in the Regular Army as a member of the Twenty-first United States Infantry at Louisville, Ky. Under General Crook he was assigned to duty in Arizona in subduing the Indian uprisings, and there as in his former service won commendation from his superiors for gallant and meritorious service. He was mustered out at Camp Grant, Ariz., in 1866, and instead of returning to Indiana he came to California and this has been his home ever since. Going to the San Joaquin valley, his first experience in the state was as a hop-grower, in which business he was associated with John Neal for five years. Subsequently he was in the employ of the Oakland and Sacramento Street Railroad Company, with headquarters at Oakland, and still later lived for a time at San Jose, Santa Clara county, and Ferndale, Humboldt county. It was with an experience of some length in all of these various localities that he came to Sonoma county in 1885 and became interested in a hop ranch north of Sebastopol. His next move brought him to Blucher valley, where he now resides on sixty acres of fine land which he rents. The raising of blackberries and fruit forms his specialty, and that he is making a success of the undertaking is best told in the statement that during the season of 1909 he gathered thirty-eight tons of berries and twenty tons of dried apples.

Mr. Mann's marriage in 1890 united him with Mrs. Elzina M. Sharp, who shares with him the esteem and high regard of many friends and neighbors. Mr. Mann's fitness for the position led to his election to the office of president of the Farmers' alliance of Bloomfield, a body of up-to-date ranchers whose object is mutual helpfulness, both in a business and social sense. After two terms of service he resigned the office.

JOHN WALKER.

General farming and stock-raising had for many years been Mr. Walker's chief occupation, and it was from this that he finally developed the business which he is now so successfully engaged in, the raising of Angora goats. On his ranch near Healdsburg he has twenty-five head of these animals, the raising of which he has studied scientifically, and as a result he has at his command a business that has large and growing possibilities.

John Walker was born in Washington county, Iowa, in 1865. Born and reared in an agricultural community he grew up to a knowledge of farming, and though only fifteen years old when he left home and came to California, his knowledge of agriculture stood him in good stead, and from this has gradually developed the business which is his today. Not far from Healdsburg he owns eighty acres of land well located for the purpose to which he has devoted it, the raising of Angora goats, of which he has twenty-five head at this writing. While the size of his herd might seem small to the uninitiated, it will be a surprise to learn that the owner realizes \$1,000 annually from the sale of wool, the shear from each animal amounting to four pounds, with an increase of twenty-five per cent each year. So great has been Mr. Walker's success with this compara-

tively small undertaking, it is his intention to increase his herd as rapidly as he is able and carry on the business on a large scale. It is a well-known fact that there is no animal more valuable than the goat for clearing land of weeds and shrubs, and this has been no exception in Mr. Walker's experience, the browsing of his herd keeping the land free from all objectionable growths. Every year adds to the value of his property, which he now estimates at \$700 an acre.

In California Mr. Walker formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Griffin, who was born in Sonoma county, and has never known any other home. No children have been born of this marriage.

ALLEN PETERSON.

The fact that he is a resident of town does not deter Mr. Peterson from devoting his attention to the various branches of agriculture adapted to the soil and climate, and he is usually to be found on his farm cultivating the land or pruning his vines or harvesting his crops according to the season of the year. At the same time he enjoys such advantages as are associated with city residence, of which none is more highly appreciated by him than the opportunity to educate his children in the excellent public schools boasted by Santa Rosa, his home town. Here he owns and occupies a comfortable cottage surrounded by a well-kept lawn, the neat appearance of the property indicating the thrift and domestic tastes of the owner. The same neatness and orderly spirit are apparent in the appearance of the farm of one hundred and forty-five acres which he owns and operates, and which is devoted to profit-producing crops. Among other products he has had a successful experience with hops, and devotes twenty-five acres to that annual. In addition he has a vineyard of fifteen acres and sells a large output of grapes at fair prices.

It is natural that Mr. Peterson should display a changeless devotion to Sonoma county, for here he was born July 2, 1861, and here his entire life has been passed and his education received in local schools. The family belongs to the pioneer element of the county, his father, G. Peterson, a native of Missouri, having settled here as early as 1852. In the journey across the plains from Missouri he was accompanied by his wife, Anna (Steele) Peterson, who was born and reared in that state, and belonged to an old southern family. They became the parents of nine children, namely: Frank, who is married and has four children; James, who is married and has one child; Allen, the subject of this article; Sash, who married Jennie Hunter and has five children; Ellen, Mrs. Jack Bowden, the mother of one son; Josephine; Sonoma, Mrs. John Rogers, who has one son; Alice, Mrs. T. Huffman, who is the mother of five children; and Lillie, who married Albert Becker and has five children.

The marriage of Allen Peterson united him with Miss Louise Vangrafen, who was born in Peoria, Ill., July 27, 1864. Five children bless the union, viz.: Ruby D., Pearl M., Nellie M., Louisa and Sarah R. The lineage of the Vangrafen family is traced through many generations of German ancestors and the father of Mrs. Peterson, Charles H. Vangrafen, was a native of the old country, having been born in 1823. At an early age he came to America from Germany, and for a considerable period he labored in the central west, having his home first in Illinois

and later in Indiana, but as early as 1854 he came to California and settled in Sonoma county. In this part of the state he afterward continued to reside until his death. By his marriage to Miss Melvina Davis, who was born in 1833, he had nine children. They were named as follows: William, who married Anna Johnson and had three children; Charles, who chose Miss Ida Peterson as his wife; Chester, who married Eva Kneale and had three children; Emma, who first married George Brewer and afterward became the wife of Charles Freeman, having two children by the former union; Clara, Mrs. Shaw Marsh, who has two children; Louisa, Mrs. Peterson; Nellie, who died in infancy; Josephine; and Nellie (2d), Mrs. Bert Rugby.

SILVA SACCHI.

The childhood days of Mr. Sacchi were passed on the parental homestead in Switzerland, where his birth occurred in 1873, and where he continued to make his home until he was about seventeen years of age. The year 1890 found him taking passage for the United States, and the same year found him in California, where, in Humboldt county, he engaged in agricultural pursuits altogether for the following sixteen years, first in the employ of others, and later interested in enterprises of his own. It was therefore with a large fund of experience at his command that Mr. Sacchi came to Sonoma county in 1906 and located on the ranch which he now owns and occupies near Sears Point. Here he has five hundred acres of land well adapted to the uses to which he puts it, raising hay and grain principally, the latter of which yields twenty-five sacks to the acre, while three tons of hay per acre is an average yield. The raising of horses of high grade is also a feature worthy of note in connection with the ranch.

Before her marriage Mrs. Sacchi was Miss Severini Ambrazini, a native of Switzerland, besides whom there were three other children in her parents' family, as follows: Ferdinand, Victor and Olinda. No children have been born to Mr. Sacchi and his wife. True to the training of their childhood years, they are stanch adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, attending the church at Sears Point.

DELL STEWART.

Since coming to Sonoma county Mr. Stewart has been connected with its agricultural interests, and has acquired considerable ranching property, his home place being in close proximity to Duncans Mills, which is his postoffice and market town. A native of Wisconsin, born in 1860, he was the eldest of the four children born to Joseph Stewart and his wife, the former born in New York state in 1837. The early married life of the parents was passed in Wisconsin, but some time after the birth of his eldest son, the father brought his family to California, and here, in Sonoma county, he attained a good old age. Farming had been his life occupation, sixty-four years having been passed in this honorable employment both here and in the middle-west, and for a number of years after coming to the west he worked as a night watchman in Healdsburg.

Dell Stewart came to California with his parents, and his whole life has practically been passed in this state. In early life he prepared himself for the future by learning the blacksmith's trade, a trade which he has followed for

many years, but which he has given up to some extent to devote his attention to the care of his land. This consists of one hundred and sixty acres of timber land near Duncans Mills, from which he is cutting the timber, two million feet of raw timber thus far having been taken from his land.

Mrs. Stewart was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1860. In maidenhood she was Miss Belle Ackenberg, the daughter of John Ackenberg, a native of Ohio, as was also his wife. During the girlhood of their daughter the parents left Ohio and settled in California, and here as in Ohio the father carried on farming for many years. During his later years, however, he followed merchandising in Healdsburg, in this, as in farming, making a success of his undertakings. Two children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ackenberg, Belle, Mrs. Stewart, and Martha, who is also married. Two children have blessed the marriage of Mr. Stewart and his wife, Sidney and Lettie. The son, Sidney, chose as his wife Miss Mabel Brown, and they have two children. The daughter, Kittie, is the wife of Edward Bones, and one son, Beverly, has been born to them.

WILLIAM BARLOW MORDECAI.

One of the youngest and at the same time one of the most enterprising tillers of the soil in Sonoma county is William Barlow Mordecai, well known in the vicinity of Petaluma and Two Rock, where his entire life has been passed. He was born in Petaluma May 9, 1889, the only son born to his parents, Thomas and Eva (Barlow) Mordecai; besides him there was also a daughter, Frances, who is now the wife of Walter Foster, of Petaluma.

When William B. Mordecai was a child of four years his parents removed from town to the ranch which the father leased, lying between Petaluma and Two Rock, and here he was reared, and here also he gained his first knowledge of books in the district school. Subsequently he attended the public school at Petaluma, continuing his studies there until he was nineteen years of age. In the meantime the father had died and the care of the ranch fell upon the mother until the son was able to assume the responsibilities. At the age of nineteen years, when his schooling was completed, he returned to the home ranch and relieved his mother of the cares which she had borne so patiently since the death of her husband, in March, 1904. Mrs. Mordecai now makes her home in Petaluma.

The ranch upon which Mr. Mordecai resides is the property of his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Louisa Barlow, a resident of Berkeley, Cal., and comprises two hundred and sixteen acres of fine land. Mr. Mordecai does not specialize on any one branch of agriculture, finding diversified farming a congenial as well as a remunerative occupation. Of his varied interests the raising of chickens probably takes the lead, his flock comprising four thousand chickens. Thirty-eight cows contribute to his dairy, besides which he has eight horses and colts. Twenty acres of the land are under cultivation to potatoes, thirty acres are in hay, while ten acres are in apples, including several of the best varieties.

When less than twenty years of age Mr. Mordecai was married, August 5, 1908, to Miss Hannah Gould, a resident of Penn Grove. He is identified with only one organization, the Two Rock Grange, of which he is an enthusiastic member.

